

**Product Name: MAG (3J13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe13565**

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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	MAG (3J13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	MAG
<b>Alternative Names</b>	GMA; MAG; S MAG; SIGLEC4A; SPG75;
<b>Gene ID</b>	4099.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P20916.A synthetic peptide of human MAG/GMA

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB: 1:2000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	69kDa

## Background

Adhesion molecule in postnatal neural development that mediates sialic-acid dependent cell-cell interactions between

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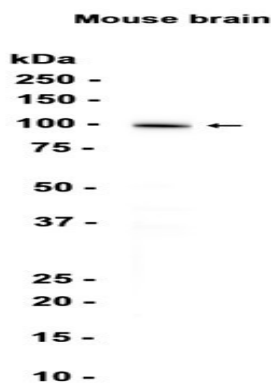
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neuronal and myelinating cells. Preferentially binds to alpha-2,3-linked sialic acid. Adhesion molecule that mediates interactions between myelinating cells and neurons by binding to neuronal sialic acid- containing gangliosides and to the glycoproteins RTN4R and RTN4RL2 (By similarity). Not required for initial myelination, but seems to play a role in the maintenance of normal axon myelination. Protects motoneurons against apoptosis, also after injury; protection against apoptosis is probably mediated via interaction with neuronal RTN4R and RTN4RL2. Required to prevent degeneration of myelinated axons in adults; this probably depends on binding to gangliosides on the axon cell membrane (By similarity). Negative regulator of neurite outgrowth; in dorsal root ganglion neurons the inhibition is mediated primarily via binding to neuronal RTN4R or RTN4RL2 and to a lesser degree via binding to neuronal gangliosides. In cerebellar granule cells the inhibition is mediated primarily via binding to neuronal gangliosides. In sensory neurons, inhibition of neurite extension depends only partially on RTN4R, RTN4RL2 and gangliosides. Inhibits axon longitudinal growth (By similarity). Inhibits axon outgrowth by binding to RTN4R (By similarity). Preferentially binds to alpha-2,3-linked sialic acid. Binds ganglioside Gt1b (By similarity).

## Research Area

## Image Data



Western blot analysis of extracts from Mouse brain tissue using RM6270 at 1:1000.

## Note

For research use only.