

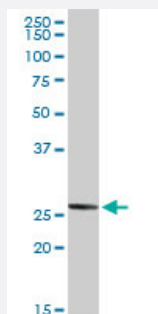
MaxPab®

NOG purified MaxPab rabbit polyclonal antibody (D01P)

Catalog # H00009241-D01P

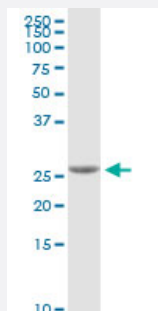
Size 100 ug

Applications



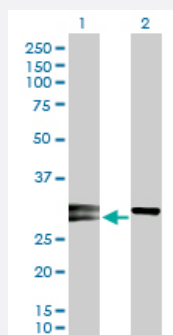
Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

NOG MaxPab rabbit polyclonal antibody. Western Blot analysis of NOG expression in human liver.



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

NOG MaxPab rabbit polyclonal antibody. Western Blot analysis of NOG expression in Jurkat.



Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of NOG expression in transfected 293T cell line ([H00009241-T02](#)) by NOG MaxPab polyclonal antibody.

Lane 1: NOG transfected lysate(25.80 KDa).

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Product Description

Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human NOG protein.

Immunogen	NOG (NP_005441.1, 1 a.a. ~ 232 a.a) full-length human protein.
Sequence	MERCPSLGVTLYALVVVLGLRATPAGGQHYLHIRPAPSDNLPLVDLIEHPDPIFDPKEKDLNETLLR SLLGGHYDPGFMATSPPEDRPGGGGGAAGGAEDLAELDQLLRQRPSGAMPSEIKGLEFSEGLA QGKKQRLSKKLRRKLQMWLWSQTFCPVLYAWNDLGSRFWPRYVKVGSCFSKRSCSVPEGMV CKPSKSVHLTVLRWRCQRRGGQRCGWIPQYPIISECKCSC
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (99); Rat (99)
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

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[Protocol Download](#)

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NOG MaxPab rabbit polyclonal antibody. Western Blot analysis of NOG expression in Jurkat.

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Western Blot analysis of NOG expression in transfected 293T cell line ([H00009241-T02](#)) by NOG MaxPab polyclonal antibody.

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Gene Info — NOG

Entrez GeneID [9241](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_005450](#)

Protein Accession#	NP_005441.1
Gene Name	NOG
Gene Alias	SYM1, SYNS1
Gene Description	noggin
Omim ID	184460 185800 186500 186570 602991
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	<p>The secreted polypeptide, encoded by this gene, binds and inactivates members of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily signaling proteins, such as bone morphogenetic protein-4 (BMP4). By diffusing through extracellular matrices more efficiently than members of the TGF-beta superfamily, this protein may have a principal role in creating morphogenic gradients. The protein appears to have pleiotropic effect, both early in development as well as in later stages. It was originally isolated from Xenopus based on its ability to restore normal dorsal-ventral body axis in embryos that had been artificially ventralized by UV treatment. The results of the mouse knock out of the ortholog suggest that it is involved in numerous developmental processes, such as neural tube fusion and joint formation. Recently, several dominant human NOG mutations in unrelated families with proximal symphalangism (SYM1) and multiple synostoses syndrome (SYNS1) were identified; both SYM1 and SYNS1 have multiple joint fusion as their principal feature, and map to the same region (17q22) as this gene. All of these mutations altered evolutionarily conserved amino acid residues. The amino acid sequence of this human gene is highly homologous to that of Xenopus, rat and mouse. [provided by RefSeq]</p>
Other Designations	symphalangism 1 (proximal)

Pathway

- [TGF-beta signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Neural Tube Defects](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)

- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)