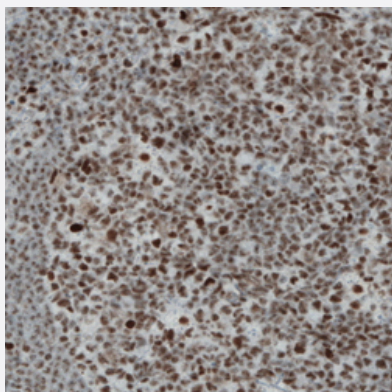


REST monoclonal antibody, clone CL0381

Catalog # MAB15624 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human tonsil with REST monoclonal antibody, clone CL0381 (Cat # MAB15624) shows strong nuclear immunoreactivity in the lymphoid cells.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant human REST.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to human REST.
Epitope	This antibody binds to an epitope located within the peptide sequence ISSSGQNLNT as determined by overlapping synthetic peptides.
Sequence	SPPLPKENLREEASGDQKLLNTGEGNKEAPLQKVGAEAEDESPLGLAANINESTHISSSGQNLNT PEGETLNGKHQTDIVCEMKMDTDQNTRENLTGINSTVEEPVSPMLPPSAVEEREAVSKTALA
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification
Isotype	IgG1

Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (40% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human tonsil with REST monoclonal antibody, clone CL0381 (Cat # MAB15624) shows strong nuclear immunoreactivity in the lymphoid cells.

Gene Info — REST

Entrez GeneID	5978
Protein Accession#	Q13127
Gene Name	REST
Gene Alias	NRSF, XBR
Gene Description	RE1-silencing transcription factor
Omim ID	600571
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a transcriptional repressor which represses neuronal genes in non-neuronal tissues. It is a member of the Kruppel-type zinc finger transcription factor family. It represses transcription by binding a DNA sequence element called the neuron-restrictive silencer element. The protein is also found in undifferentiated neuronal progenitor cells, and it is thought that this repressor may act as a master negative regulator of neurogenesis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described; however, their full length nature has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	neuron restrictive silencer factor repressor binding to the X2 box

Disease

- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Neuropsychological Tests](#)