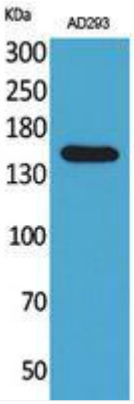
NTE Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-12859
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	PNPLA6
Protein Name	Neuropathy target esterase
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human PNPLA6. AA range:1031-1080
Specificity	NTE Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NTE protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PNPLA6; NTE; Neuropathy target esterase; Patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing protein 6
Observed Band	150kD
Cell Pathway	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass type III membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in brain, placenta, kidney, neuron and skeletal muscle. Expressed in the developing eye, pituitary and brain.
Function	catalytic activity:2-lysophosphatidylcholine + H(2)O = glycerophosphocholine + a carboxylate.,disease:Defects in PNPLA6 are the cause of spastic paraplegia autosomal recessive type 39 (SPG39) [MIM:612020]; also known as NTE-related motor neuron disorder (NTEMND). Spastic paraplegia is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by a slow, gradual, progressive weakness and spasticity of the lower limbs. Rate of progression and the severity of symptoms are quite variable. Initial symptoms may include difficulty with balance, weakness and stiffness in the legs, muscle spasms, and dragging the toes when walking. In some forms of the disorder, bladder symptoms (such as incontinence) may appear, or the weakness and stiffness may spread to other parts of the body.

	SPG39 is associated with a motor axonopathy affecting upper and lower limbs and resulting in progressive wasting of distal upper and
Background	This gene encodes a phospholipase that deacetylates intracellular phosphatidylcholine to produce glycerophosphocholine. It is thought to function in neurite outgrowth and process elongation during neuronal differentiation. The protein is anchored to the cytoplasmic face of the endoplasmic reticulum in both neurons and non-neuronal cells. Mutations in this gene result in autosomal recessive spastic paraplegia, and the protein is the target for neurodegeneration induced by organophosphorus compounds and chemical warfare agents. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using NTE Monoclonal Antibody