

**bs-11092R****[ Primary Antibody ]****MDGA2 Rabbit pAb**

www.bioss.com.cn

sales@bioss.com.cn

techsupport@bioss.com.cn

400-901-9800

**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> <b>WB</b> (1:500-2000) <b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ICC/IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ELISA</b> (1:5000-10000)  <b>Reactivity:</b> Rat (predicted: Human, Mouse, Sheep, Cow, Chicken, Dog, Horse)  <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 102 kDa  <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		
<b>GeneID:</b> 161357	<b>SWISS:</b> Q7Z553	
<b>Target:</b> MDGA2		
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MDGA2: 751-850/956.		
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> MDGA2 is a cell membrane protein which contains six Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domains and one MAM domain. Analyses of the full-length coding region of MDGA1 and MDGA2 indicate that they encode proteins that comprise a novel subgroup of the Ig superfamily and have a unique structural organization consisting of six immunoglobulin (Ig)-like domains followed by a single MAM domain. Biochemical characterization demonstrates that MDGA1 and MDGA2 proteins are highly glycosylated, and that MDGA1 is tethered to the cell membrane by a GPI anchor. The MDGAs are differentially expressed by subpopulations of neurons in both the central and peripheral nervous systems, including neurons of the basilar pons, inferior olive, cerebellum, cerebral cortex, olfactory bulb, spinal cord, and dorsal root and trigeminal ganglia. The similarity of MDGAs to other Ig-containing molecules and their temporal-spatial patterns of expression within restricted neuronal populations, for example migrating pontine neurons and D1 spinal interneurons, suggest a role for these novel proteins in regulating neuronal migration, as well as other aspects of neural development, including axon guidance.		