

Anti-Gap-43 (Ser41) Antibody

Our Anti-Gap-43 (Ser41) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is
Catalog # AN1411

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P07936
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	23603

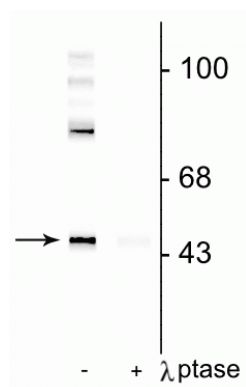
Additional Information

Gene ID	29423
Other Names	Axonal membrane protein GAP 43 antibody, Axonal membrane protein GAP-43 antibody, B 50 antibody, Calmodulin binding protein P 57 antibody, F1 antibody, GAP 43 antibody, GAP-43 antibody, GAP43 antibody, Growth Associated Protein 43 antibody, Growth-associated protein 43 antibody, Nerve Growth Related Peptide antibody, Nerve growth related peptide GAP43 antibody, NEUM_HUMAN antibody, Neural phosphoprotein B 50 antibody, Neural phosphoprotein B-50 antibody, Neuromodulin antibody, Neuron growth associated protein 43 antibody, PP46 antibody, Protein F1 antibody, QtrA-11580 antibody, QtrA-13071 antibody
Target/Specificity	Gap-43 is thought to have an important role in development and plasticity because it is expressed at high levels in neuronal growth cones during development and during axonal regeneration (Benowitz and Routtenberg, 1997). There is also evidence from knockout animals that Gap-43 serves to amplify pathfinding signals from the growth cone (Strittmatter et al., 1995). Gap-43 is thought to mediate at least some of these effects via interaction with actin. Importantly, phosphorylation at Ser-41 by protein kinase C (Catalog No. 1609-PKC) modulates the interaction of Gap-43 with actin (He et al., 1997) and may also affect neurotransmitter release during forms of plasticity like LTP (Hulo et al., 2002).
Dilution	WB~1:1000
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Gap-43 (Ser41) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

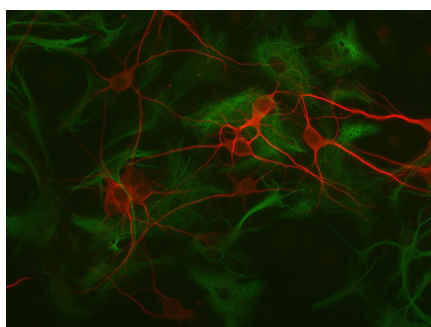
Background

Gap-43 is thought to have an important role in development and plasticity because it is expressed at high levels in neuronal growth cones during development and during axonal regeneration (Benowitz and Routtenberg, 1997). There is also evidence from knockout animals that Gap-43 serves to amplify pathfinding signals from the growth cone (Strittmatter et al., 1995). Gap-43 is thought to mediate at least some of these effects via interaction with actin. Importantly, phosphorylation at Ser-41 by protein kinase C (Catalog No. 1609-PKC) modulates the interaction of Gap-43 with actin (He et al., 1997) and may also affect neurotransmitter release during forms of plasticity like LTP (Hulo et al., 2002).

Images



Western blot of rat cortical lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~50 kDa Gap-43 protein phosphorylated at Ser41 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where immunolabeling is completely eliminated by blot treatment with lambda phosphatase (λ -Ptase, 1200 units for 30 min).



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.