10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Olig1 Antibody

Our Anti-Olig1 primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is rabbit polyclonal. It detects human, mouse,
Catalog # AN1500

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	Q9JKN5
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	27141

Additional Information

Gene ID	50914
Other Names	Basic domain helix loop helix protein class B 6 antibody, Basic domain helix loop helix protein class B6 antibody, BHLH B6 antibody, BHLHB 6 antibody, bHLHb6 antibody, bHLHe21 antibody, Class B basic helix-loop-helix protein 6 antibody, Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 21 antibody, Olig 1 antibody, Olig1 antibody, OLIG1_HUMAN antibody, Oligo 1 antibody, Oligo1 antibody, Oligodendrocyte lineage transcription factor 1 antibody, Oligodendrocyte specific bHLH transcription factor 1 antibody, Oligodendrocyte transcription factor 1 antibody
Target/Specificity	Olig genes have been identified as the earliest known markers of oligodendrocyte lineage determination to date (Zhou et al., 2000). Olig1 is a transcription factor which promotes formation and maturation of oligodendrocytes, especially within the brain. It is expressed in the ventral spinal cord as early as 9.5 dpc and by 15.5 dpc, olig1 is dispersed throughout the gray matter. In the postnatal brain, it is present preferentially in the white matter, such as corpus callosum and cerebellar medulla. Olig1 has been demonstrated as necessary in the repair of brain lesions in patients with multiple sclerosis (Arnett et al. 2004).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
Format	Protein A purified
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-Olig1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Olig genes have been identified as the earliest known markers of oligodendrocyte lineage determination to date (Zhou et al., 2000). Olig1 is a transcription factor which promotes formation and maturation of oligodendrocytes, especially within the brain. It is expressed in the ventral spinal cord as early as 9.5 dpc and by 15.5 dpc, olig1 is dispersed throughout the gray matter. In the postnatal brain, it is present preferentially in the white matter, such as corpus callosum and cerebellar medulla. Olig1 has been demonstrated as necessary in the repair of brain lesions in patients with multiple sclerosis (Arnett et al. 2004).