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INA (alpha internexin) Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6284c

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB, E
Primary Accession	Q16352
Other Accession	P23565, P46660, Q08DH7
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB13854
Calculated MW	55391
Antigen Region	290-319

Additional Information

Gene ID	9118
Other Names	Alpha-internexin, Alpha-Inx, 66 kDa neurofilament protein, NF-66, Neurofilament-66, Neurofilament 5, INA, NEF5
Target/Specificity	This INA (alpha internexin) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 290-319 amino acids from the Central region of human INA (alpha internexin).
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	INA (alpha internexin) Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	INA
Synonyms	NEF5

Function	Class-IV neuronal intermediate filament that is able to self- assemble. It is involved in the morphogenesis of neurons. It may form an independent structural network without the involvement of other neurofilaments or it may cooperate with NEFL to form the filamentous backbone to which NEFM and NEFH attach to form the cross-bridges. May also cooperate with the neuronal intermediate filament protein PRPH to form filamentous networks (By similarity).
Tissue Location	Found predominantly in adult CNS.

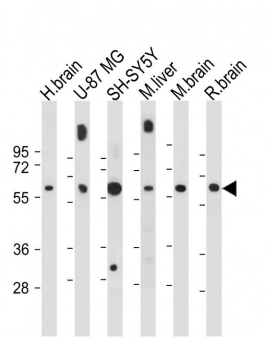
Background

INA is a class-IV neuronal intermediate filament that is able to self-assemble. It is involved in the morphogenesis of neurons. It may form an independent structural network without the involvement of other neurofilaments or it may cooperate with NF-L to form the filamentous backbone to which NF-M and NF-H attach to form the cross-bridges.

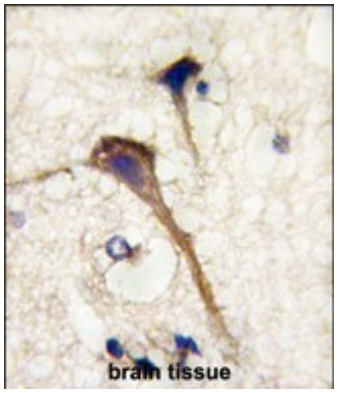
References

Armstrong,R.A.,Eur. J. Neurol. 13 (5), 528-532 (2006)
Suzuki,T., Eur. J. Neurosci. 21 (2), 339-350 (2005)
Cairns,N.J., Am. J. Pathol. 164 (6), 2153-2161 (2004)

Images



All lanes : Anti-INA Antibody (Center) at 1:1000-2000 dilution Lane 1: Human brain tissue lysate Lane 2: U-87 MG whole cell lysate Lane 3: SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate Lane 4: Mouse liver tissue lysate Lane 5: Mouse brain tissue lysate Lane 6: Rat brain tissue lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 55 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with INA antibody (Center) (Cat.#AP6284c), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Citations

- EGFR Amplification and IDH Mutations in Glioblastoma Patients of the Northeast of Morocco.

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