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

Anosmin Antibody

Catalog # ASC11330

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	P23352
Other Accession	NP_000207, 119395746
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	76112
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	Anosmin antibody can be used for detection of Anosmin by Western blot at 1 g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 5 g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3730
Other Names	Anosmin-1, Adhesion molecule-like X-linked, Kallmann syndrome protein, KAL1, ADMLX, KAL, KALIG1
Target/Specificity	KAL1;
Reconstitution & Storage	Anosmin antibody can be stored at 4 ℃, stable for one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	Anosmin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ANOS1 (HGNC:6211)
Synonyms	ADMLX, KAL, KAL1, KALIG1
Function	Has a dual branch-promoting and guidance activity, which may play an important role in the patterning of mitral and tufted cell collaterals to the olfactory cortex (By similarity). Chemoattractant for fetal olfactory epithelial cells.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Secreted. Note=Proteolytic cleavage may release it from the cell surface into the extracellular space

Tissue Location	Expressed in the cerebellum (at protein level).

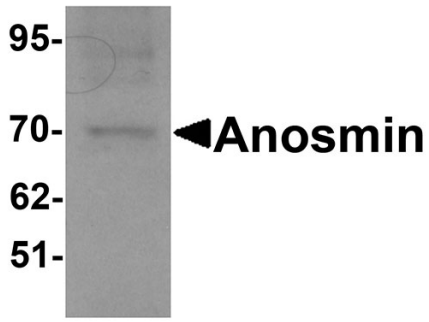
Background

Anosmin Antibody: Mutations in Anosmin-1, an extracellular matrix-associated glycosylated protein, have been linked with Kallmann Syndrome (KS), an X-linked genetic disorder characterized by loss of smell caused by abnormal olfactory bulb development and delayed puberty caused by disrupted migration of the gonadotropin-releasing hormone neuron. Anosmin-1 has been shown to directly bind FGFR1 via its N-terminal cysteine-rich domain, whey-acidic protein-like domain, and its first FnIII repeat with the D2 and D3 ectodomains of FGFR1. It is thought that Anosmin-1 can modulate FGFR1 signaling and have opposing effects on the formation and activation of FGF2-FGFR1-heparing complex.

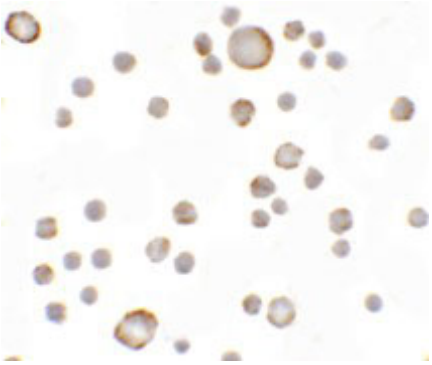
References

Franco B, Guioli S, Pragliola A, et al. A gene deleted in Kallmann's syndrome shares homology with neural cell adhesion and axonal path-finding molecules. Nature 1991; 353:529-36.
Soussi-Yanicostas N, Hardelin JP, Arroyo-Jimenez MM, et al. Initial characterization of anosmin-1, a putative extracellular matrix protein synthesized by definite neuronal cell populations in the central nervous system. J. Cell Sci. 1996; 109:1749-57.
Hu Y, Guimond SE, Travers P, et al. Novel mechanisms of fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 regulation by extracellular matrix protein Anosmin-1. J. Biol. Chem. 2009; 284:29905-20

Images

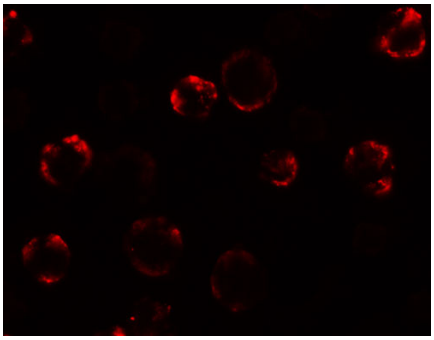


Western blot analysis of Anosmin in MCF7 cell lysate with Anosmin antibody at 1 µg/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of Anosmin in MCF7 cells with Anosmin antibody at 5 µg/mL.

Immunofluorescence of Anosmin in MCF7 cells with Anosmin antibody at 20 µg/mL.



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