

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Netrin-1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant chicken (rch) Netrin-1 and recombinant human Netrin-1 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Netrin-1 Val22-Ala603 Accession # AAC52971
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Mouse Netrin-1 is a member of the laminin-related family of axon-guidance molecules, collectively referred to as Netrins (netr is Sanskrit for "one who guides"). The molecule's cDNA encodes a 603 amino acid (aa) protein precursor that has structural similarity to the N-terminal γ-chain of laminin. It contains a globular domain, three EGF repeats, and a C-terminal heparin-binding domain. Mouse Netrin-1 shares 52% aa identity with mouse Netrin-3, and 98% and 87% aa identity with human and chicken Netrin-1, respectively. Cells reported to express Netrin-1 in the embryo include cells of the floor plate, ventricular zone of the spinal cord, the brain, the ganglionic eminence, and parts of the diencephalon. Netrins were first identified for promoting the outgrowth of commissural axons and are also involved in helping migrating cells and axonal growth cones navigate to their targets. Netrins can provide both attractive and repulsive cues to neurons, depending on the receptors present and cellular context. In the adult, Netrin-1 is likely involved in axon regeneration in peripheral nerves. Netrin-1 has also been shown to be expressed outside of the nervous system and to be involved in development of such tissues as the pancreas, lung, bowel, bone and mammary gland. In non-neural organogenesis, Netrin-1 provides an adhesive rather than guidance function. The DCC (deleted in colorectal carcinoma), Neogenin, the UNC5 family of receptors, and the adenosine A2b receptors are proposed to be functional receptors for Netrin-1 (1-7).

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