

#### DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human OMgp in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 70% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse OMgp is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human OMgp Ile25-Asn420 Accession # P23515
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose.

#### 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human OMgp (Catalog # 1673-OM)

#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

#### BACKGROUND

Oligodendrocyte myelin glycoprotein (OMgp or OMG), Nogo, and myelin-associated glycoprotein (MAG), are three myelin-derived axon outgrowth inhibitors that collapse axonal growth cones and inhibit neurite outgrowth (1-3). These three structurally distinct proteins contribute to the myelin-associated inhibitory activity that prevents axonal regeneration after injury of the adult central nervous system (CNS). Human OMgp cDNA encodes a 440 amino acid (aa) residue glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored protein that has a 24 aa signal peptide, eight leucine-rich repeats (LRR) followed by five serine/threonine-rich repeats (4). OMgp has multiple potential N-glycosylation and O-glycosylation sites. Mouse and human OMgp share approximately 88% aa sequence identity. OMgp is expressed on the surface of oligodendrocytes and on large projection neurons, including Purkinje cells of the cerebellum, pyramidal cells of the hippocampus, motoneurons of the brainstem and anterior horn cells of the spinal cord (5). The neurite outgrowth inhibitory activities of all three myelin-derived proteins are mediated by binding to a common receptor complex consisting of the Nogo receptor (NgR) and the p75 neurotrophin receptor (NGFR) (2, 3). Besides its function in the inhibition of axonal growth, OMgp has also been implicated in the inhibition of proliferation. Although the transmembrane receptor that mediates the proliferation inhibition activity has not been identified, the LRR repeats of OMgp were shown to be essential for both the proliferation inhibition and neurite outgrowth inhibition activities (6).

#### References:

1. Kottis, V. *et al.* (2002) *J. Neurochem.* **82**:1566.
2. Wang, K. *et al.* (2002) *Nature* **417**:941.
3. Wang, K. *et al.* (2002) *Nature* **420**:74.
4. Mikol, D.D. *et al.* (1990) *J. Cell Biol.* **111**:2673.
5. Habib, A. *et al.* (1998) *J. Neurochem.* **70**:1704.
6. Vourc'h, P. *et al.* (2003) *J. Neurochem.* **85**:889.