

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human BOC in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse BOC is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human BOC Asp31-Asp852 Accession # Q9BWV1
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.

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

BOC (Brother of CDO [CAM-related/down-regulated by oncogenes]) is a member of the Immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily, Ig/Fibronectin (FN) type III repeat family of cell surface proteins (1). Human BOC is a type I transmembrane (TM) protein. It is synthesized as a 1114 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 30 aa signal sequence, an 825 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa TM segment and a 238 aa cytoplasmic region (1, 2). The ECD contains four Ig-like domains, followed by three FN type III repeats. The third (or juxtramembrane) FN type III repeat (aa 712-809) binds SHH (3). The intracellular region is not essential for BOC-containing receptor complex signaling (1). However, it appears both the ECD and intracellular regions of BOC are used to form functional subunit interactions in *cis*-oriented receptor complexes (1, 4). One 157 aa BOC alternate splice form is reported that shows a 32 aa substitution for aa 126-1114. The ECD of human BOC is 92% aa identical to mouse BOC ECD. BOC is found in the embryo associated with muscle precursors, limb mesenchyme, early chondrocytes and neurons (2, 5, 6). It appears to promote muscle differentiation and axon guidance (2, 6). BOC contributes to two multi-subunit receptor complexes. On myocytes, a BOC-associated complex includes CDO, neogenin, netrin, and at least two cadherin homodimers formed by either M- or N-cadherin (2). A second complex on neurons, somewhat ill-defined, potentially includes BOC, CDO and Gas1. Here, BOC and/or CDO interact with SHH, with subsequent "transfer" or presentation of SHH to PTCH1 (6, 7).

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