

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human VSTM5 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2696A
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human embryonic kidney cell HEK293-derived human VSTM5 Met1-His147 Accession # NP_001138343
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line Transfected with Human VSTM5 and eGFP

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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

V-set and transmembrane domain-containing protein 5 (VSTM5) is a cell-adhesion like molecule that belongs to the Ig superfamily. This molecule is expressed in hippocampal neurons. It regulates neuronal morphology by promoting dendritic protrusions that develop into dendritic spines. VSTM5 is a novel factor involved in the modulation of the neuronal membrane and a critical element in normal neuronal circuit formation. It is one of the target genes responsible for variations in patient responses to treatments for major depressive disorder. Overexpression of VSTM5 in utero delays neuronal migration and induces multiple branches in leading processes during corticogenesis. Glycosylation at individual N-linked glycosylation sites (Asn43, Asn87, Asn101, and Asn108) not only play essential roles in surface expression of VSTM5 but also in the formation of neuronal dendritic filopodia.

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