

DESCRIPTION

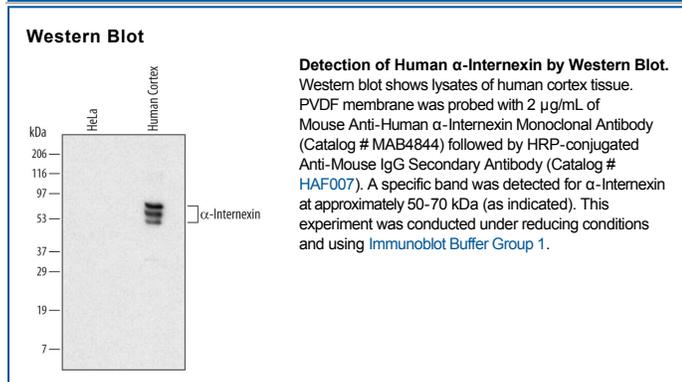
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human α -Internexin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) NF-M or rhVimentin is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 529724
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human α -Internexin Val230-Glu450 Accession # Q16352
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

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
Western Blot	2 μ g/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 μ g/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human brain (cerebellum)

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

α -Internexin (α -Inx; also NF-66) is a 66 kDa member of the intermediate filament (IF) protein family. It was the first of two molecules named for its presumed interaction with cytoskeletal proteins. α -Inx is one of four Class IV neuronal IF proteins. It both self-assembles and complexes with NF-L, H and M in select cortical and cerebellar neurons. α -Inx contains one DNA-binding region (aa 10-92), a poly-Glu segment (aa 449-454) and three serine phosphorylation sites (Ser72/335/496). There is one 494 aa alternative splice form that shows multiple short sequence aa substitutions in the first 200 amino acids. Over aa 230-450, human α -Inx shows more than 96% aa identity with mouse, canine and rat α -Inx.