

Store at -20°C  
#2838

## Neurofilament-M (RMO 14.9) Mouse mAb



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**For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.**

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, IP	H M R	Endogenous	160	Mouse IgG1	#P07197	4741

### Product Usage Information

#### Application

Western Blotting  
Immunoprecipitation

#### Dilution

1:1000  
1:50

### Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

### Specificity / Sensitivity

Neurofilament-M (RMO 14.9) Mouse mAb detects endogenous levels of total Neurofilament-M protein.

### Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with rat neurofilament, medium chain.

### Background

The cytoskeleton consists of three types of cytosolic fibers: actin microfilaments, intermediate filaments, and microtubules. Neurofilaments are the major intermediate filaments found in neurons and consist of light (NFL), medium (NFM), and heavy (NFH) subunits (1). Similar in structure to other intermediate filament proteins, neurofilaments have a globular amino-terminal head, a central  $\alpha$ -helical rod domain, and a carboxy-terminal tail. A heterotetrameric unit (NFL-NFM and NFL-NFH) forms a protofilament, with eight protofilaments comprising the typical 10 nm intermediate filament (2). While neurofilaments are critical for radial axon growth and determine axon caliber, microtubules are involved in axon elongation. PKA phosphorylates the head domain of NFL and NFM to inhibit neurofilament assembly (3,4). Research studies have shown neurofilament accumulations in many human neurological disorders, including Parkinson's disease (in Lewy bodies along with  $\alpha$ -synuclein), Alzheimer's disease, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, and Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) (1).

### Background References

1. Al-Chalabi, A. and Miller, C.C. (2003) *Bioessays* 25, 346-55.
2. Cohlberg, J.A. et al. (1995) *J Biol Chem* 270, 9334-9.
3. Hisanaga, S. et al. (1994) *Mol Biol Cell* 5, 161-72.
4. Sihag, R.K. et al. (1999) *J Neurochem* 72, 491-9.

### Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

### Western Blot Buffer

**IMPORTANT:** For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

### Applications Key

**WB:** Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation

### Cross-Reactivity Key

**H:** human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster  
**X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse  
**GP:** Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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