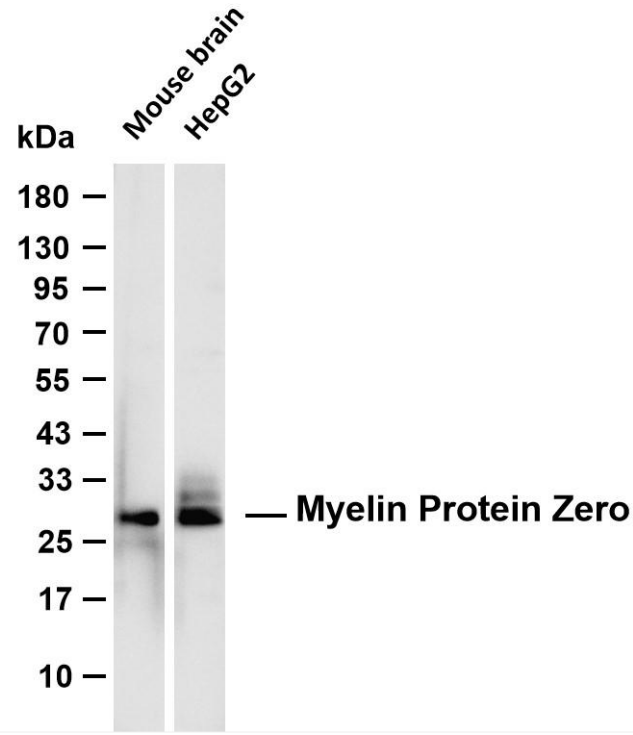
Myelin Protein Zero (PT1889R) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18558
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB、IHC、IF、IP、ELISA
Gene Name	MPZ
Immunogen	The specific immunogen used to produce this antibody is proprietary information.
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	Recombinant Antibody expressed in animal component-free (ACF) media, purified via Protein A affinity chromatography.
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200 Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0 (Cat#YS0004)
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Synonyms	MPZ;Myelin protein P0 (Myelin peripheral protein) (MPP) (Myelin protein zero)
Observed Band	28kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	28kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform L-MPZ]: Myelin membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Found only in peripheral nervous system Schwann cells.
Function	Disease:Defects in MPZ are a cause of congenital hypomyelination neuropathy (CHN) [MIM:605253]. CHN is characterized clinically by early onset of hypotonia , areflexia , distal muscle weakness , and very slow nerve conduction velocities. ,Disease:Defects in MPZ are a cause of Dejerine-Sottas syndrome (DSS) [MIM:145900]; also known as Dejerine-Sottas neuropathy (DSN) or hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy III (HMSN3) . DSS is a severe degenerating neuropathy of the demyelinating Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease category , with onset by age 2 years. DSS is characterized by motor and sensory neuropathy with very slow nerve conduction velocities , increased cerebrospinal fluid protein concentrations , hypertrophic nerve changes , delayed age of walking as well as areflexia. There are both autosomal dominant and autosomal recessive forms of Dejerine-Sottas syndrome. ,Disease:Defects in MPZ are a cause of Roussy-Levy syndrome [MIM:180800]; also known as Roussy-Levy hereditary areflexic dystasia. This autosomal dominant disorder resembles Charcot-Marie-Tooth

	disease type 1 in that it presents with foot deformity , weakness and atrophy of distal limb muscles , especially the peronei , and absent tendon reflexes. The phenotype differs , however , in that it includes static tremor of the upper limbs and gait ataxia. ,Disease:Defects in MPZ are the cause of Adie pupil [MIM:103100]. Adie pupil is a feature of CMT2J. It is characterized by tonic , sluggishly reacting pupil and hypoactive or absent tendon reflexes. ,Disease:Defects in MPZ are the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 1B (CMT1B) [MIM:118200]. CMT1B is a form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease , the most common inherited disorder of the peripheral nervous system. Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease is classified in two main groups on the basis of electrophysiologic properties and histopathology: primary peripheral demyelinating neuropathy or CMT1 , and primary peripheral axonal neuropathy or CMT2. Neuropathies of the CMT1 group are characterized by severely reduced nerve conduction velocities (less than 38 m/sec) , segmental demyelination and remyelination with onion bulb formations on nerve biopsy , slowly progressive distal muscle atrophy and weakness , absent deep tendon reflexes , and hollow feet. ,Disease:Defects in MPZ are the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2I (CMT2I) [MIM:607677]. CMT2I is a form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease , the most common inherited disorder of the peripheral nervous system. Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease is classified in two main groups on the basis of electrophysiologic properties and histopathology: primary peripheral demyelinating neuropathy or CMT1 , and primary peripheral axonal neuropathy or CMT2. Neuropathies of the CMT2 group are characterized by signs of axonal regeneration in the absence of obvious myelin alterations , normal or slightly reduced nerve conduction velocities , and progressive distal muscle weakness and atrophy. CMT2I is characterized by late onset (range 47 to 60 years) . ,Disease:Defects in MPZ are the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2J (CMT2J) [MIM:607736]. CMT2J is a form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease characterized by the association of axonal peripheral neuropathy with hearing loss and pupillary abnormalities such as Adie pupil. Inheritance is autosomal dominant. ,Disease:Defects in MPZ may be the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease dominant intermediate type D (CMTDID) [MIM:607791]. CMTDID is a form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease characterized by features intermediate between demyelinating and axonal peripheral neuropathies , and motor median nerve conduction velocities ranging from 25 to 45 m/sec. ,Function:Creation of an extracellular membrane face which guides the wrapping process and ultimately compacts adjacent lamellae. ,PTM:N-glycosylated; contains sulfate-substituted glycan. ,similarity:Belongs to the myelin P0 protein family. ,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. ,tissue specificity:Found only in peripheral nervous system Schwann cells. ,
Background	This gene is specifically expressed in Schwann cells of the peripheral nervous system and encodes a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that is a major structural protein of the peripheral myelin sheath. The encoded protein contains a large hydrophobic extracellular domain and a smaller basic intracellular domain , which are essential for the formation and stabilization of the multilamellar structure of the compact myelin. Mutations in this gene are associated with autosomal dominant form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 1 (CMT1B) and other polyneuropathies , such as Dejerine-Sottas syndrome (DSS) and congenital hypomyelinating neuropathy (CHN) . A recent study showed that two isoforms are produced from the same mRNA by use of alternative in-frame translation termination codons via a stop codon readthrough mechanism. [provided by RefSeq , Oct 2015] ,
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



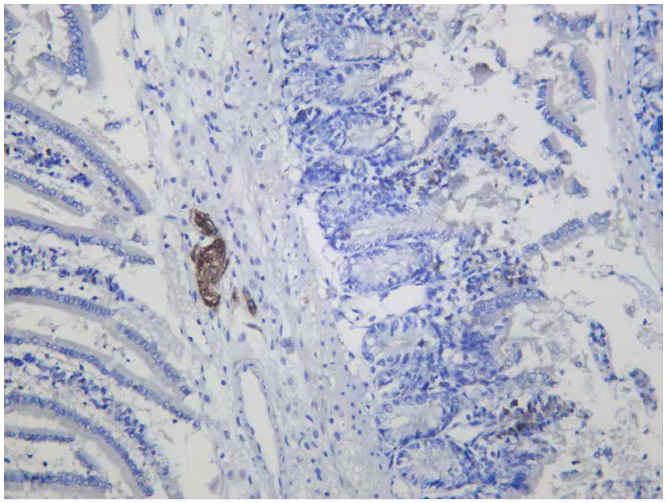
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Myelin Protein Zero (PT1889R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody.

Lane 1: Mouse brain

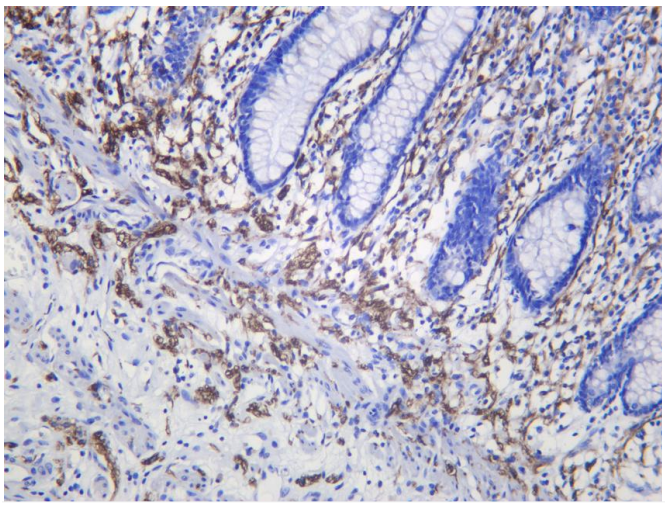
Lane 2: HepG2

Predicted band size: 28kDa

Observed band size: 28kDa



Mouse colon was stained with anti-Myelin Protein Zero (PT1889R) Rabbit antibody



Human appendix was stained with anti-Myelin Protein Zero (PT1889R) Rabbit antibody