

Myelin basic protein

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Myelin management by the 18.5-kDa and 21.5-kDa classic myelin basic protein isoforms.

Molecular evolution of myelin basic protein, an abundant structural myelin component.

Harauz G, Boggs JM

Glia (2013) 61(8): 1364-77.

Journal of neurochemistry (2013) 125(3): 334-61.

Nawaz S, Schweitzer J, Jahn O, Werner HB

Selected General References

Identification of an embryonic isoform of myelin basic protein that is expressed widely in the mouse embryo.

Mathisen PM. Pease S. Garvey J. Hood L. Readhead C

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1993) 90(21): 10125-9.

Antibody to myelin basic protein in extracts of multiple sclerosis brain.

Bernard CC, Randell VB, Horvath LB, Carnegie PR, Mackay IR

Immunology (1981) 43(3): 447-57.

Amino acid sequence of the smaller basic protein from rat brain myelin.

Dunkley PR. Carnegie PR

The Biochemical journal (1974) 141(1): 243-55.

Cat.No. 295 003; Polyclonal rabbit antibody, 50 µg specific antibody (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	50 μg specific antibody, lyophilized. Affinity purified with the immunogen. Rabbit serum albumin was added for stabilization. For reconstitution add 50 μl H ₂ O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C until use.
Applications	WB: 1: 1000 (AP staining) IP: not recommended ICC: 1: 500 IHC: 1: 500 IHC-P/FFPE: 1: 200
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 105 to 115 from rat MBP (UniProt Id: P02688)
Reactivity	Reacts with: human (P02686), rat (P02688), mouse (P04370). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for MBP. Epitope is present in all splice variants.
matching control	295-0P

TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS

The myelin sheath is a multi-layered membrane composed of several proteins like PLP, claudin 11 and myelin basic protein (MBP) which is specific for the nervous system. MBP functions as an insulator and increases the velocity of axonal impulse conduction.

MBP can be subdivided into the classic group consisting of isoforms 4 to 14 and the non-classic group of MBP comprising the Golli MBPs (isoforms 1 to 3). Differential splicing events and optional posttranslational modifications give rise to a wide spectrum of isomers with potentially specialized functions.