

## Noggin Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Primary Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-AP11942
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Size</b>	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human NOG. AA range:21-70
<b>Mol wt</b>	N/A
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	IHC-p, IF, ELISA
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Full name</b>	Noggin
<b>Synonyms</b>	Noggin; Noggin

**This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.**

### Background

The secreted polypeptide, encoded by this gene, binds and inactivates members of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily signaling proteins, such as bone morphogenetic protein-4 (BMP4). By diffusing through extracellular matrices more efficiently than members of the TGF-beta superfamily, this protein may have a principal role in creating morphogenic gradients. The protein appears to have pleiotropic effect, both early in development as well as in later stages. It was originally isolated from *Xenopus* based on its ability to restore normal dorsal-ventral body axis in embryos that had been artificially ventralized by UV treatment. The results of the mouse knockout of the ortholog suggest that it is involved in numerous developmental processes, such as neural tube fusion and joint formation. Recently, several dominant human NOG mutations in unrelated families with proximal symphalangism (SYM1) and mu

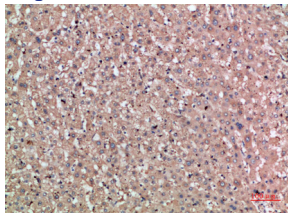
### Recommended Dilution

IHC-p: 1: 50 - 1: 200

ELISA: 1: 10000 - 1: 20000

Not yet tested in other applications.

### Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver, antibody was diluted at 1:200

### Storage

-20°C for 1 year