

Product datasheet

Anti-NTE antibody ab110391

★★★★☆ 1 Abreviews 1 Image

Overview

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Product name | Anti-NTE antibody |
| Description | Rabbit polyclonal to NTE |
| Host species | Rabbit |
| Tested applications | Suitable for: WB |
| Species reactivity | Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Mouse |
| Immunogen | Synthesized peptide derived from an internal region of Human NTE. |
| Positive control | Extracts from COLO205 cells |

Properties

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| Form | Liquid |
| Storage instructions | Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| Storage buffer | pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 0.88% Sodium chloride, 50% Glycerol |
| Purity | Immunogen affinity purified |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab110391** in the following tested applications.

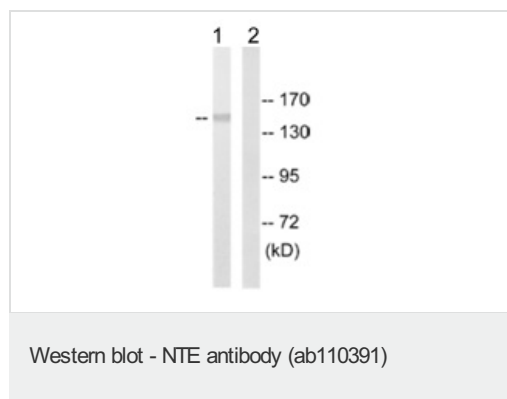
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

| Application | Abreviews | Notes |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| WB | ★★★★☆ | 1/500 - 1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 150 kDa. |

Target

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|---|--|
| Function | Phospholipase B that deacylates intracellular phosphatidylcholine (PtdCho), generating glycerophosphocholine (GroPtdCho). This deacylation occurs at both sn-2 and sn-1 positions of PtdCho. Its specific chemical modification by certain organophosphorus (OP) compounds leads to distal axonopathy. |
| Tissue specificity | Expressed in brain, placenta, kidney, neuron and skeletal muscle. |
| Involvement in disease | Defects in PNPLA6 are the cause of spastic paraplegia autosomal recessive type 39 (SPG39) [MIM:612020]; also known as NTE-related motor neuron disorder (NTEMND). Spastic paraplegia is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by a slow, gradual, progressive weakness and spasticity of the lower limbs. Rate of progression and the severity of symptoms are quite variable. Initial symptoms may include difficulty with balance, weakness and stiffness in the legs, muscle spasms, and dragging the toes when walking. In some forms of the disorder, bladder symptoms (such as incontinence) may appear, or the weakness and stiffness may spread to other parts of the body. SPG39 is associated with a motor axonopathy affecting upper and lower limbs and resulting in progressive wasting of distal upper and lower extremity muscles. |
| Sequence similarities | Belongs to the NTE family. Contains 3 cyclic nucleotide-binding domains. Contains 1 patatin domain. |
| Post-translational modifications | Glycosylated. |
| Cellular localization | Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Anchored to the cytoplasmic face of the endoplasmic reticulum by its amino-terminal transmembrane segment. |

Images



All lanes : Anti-NTE antibody (ab110391) at 1/500 dilution

Lane 1 : extracts from COLO205 cells

Lane 2 : extracts from COLO205 cells with blocking peptide at 10 µg

Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 150 kDa

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