abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Myelin Basic Protein antibody [MBP101] - BSA and Azide free ab62631

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Overview

Product name	Anti-Myelin Basic Protein antibody [MBP101] - BSA and Azide free
Description	Mouse monoclonal [MBP101] to Myelin Basic Protein - BSA and Azide free
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ICC, Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Rat, Human **Predicted to work with:** Non human primates
Immunogen	Purified human myelin basic protein.
Positive control	ICC: Primary hippocampal rat neurons/glia. Flow Cyt: SH-SY5Y cells.
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Constituent: PBS
Carrier free	Yes
Purity	Protein G purified
Purification notes	Purified antibody
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	MBP101

Isotype	IgG2b

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab62631 in the following tested applications.

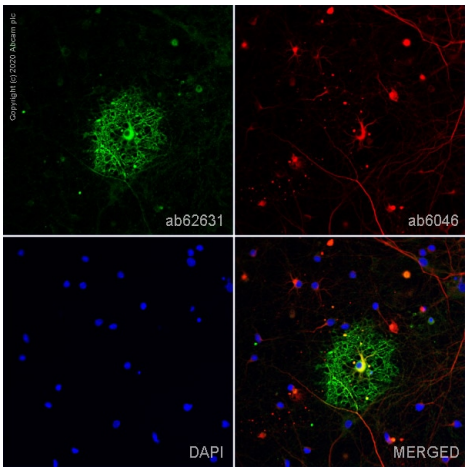
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml.
Flow Cyt	★★★☆☆ **(1)**	Use 1µg for 10^6 cells. **ab170192** - Mouse monoclonal IgG2b, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target

Function	The classic group of MBP isoforms (isoform 4-isoform 14) are with PLP the most abundant protein components of the myelin membrane in the CNS. They have a role in both its formation and stabilization. The smaller isoforms might have an important role in remyelination of denuded axons in multiple sclerosis. The non-classic group of MBP isoforms (isoform 1-isoform 3/Golli-MBPs) may preferentially have a role in the early developing brain long before myelination, maybe as components of transcriptional complexes, and may also be involved in signaling pathways in T-cells and neural cells. Differential splicing events combined with optional post-translational modifications give a wide spectrum of isomers, with each of them potentially having a specialized function. Induces T-cell proliferation.
Tissue specificity	MBP isoforms are found in both the central and the peripheral nervous system, whereas Golli-MBP isoforms are expressed in fetal thymus, spleen and spinal cord, as well as in cell lines derived from the immune system.
Involvement in disease	Note=The reduction in the surface charge of citrullinated and/or methylated MBP could result in a weakened attachment to the myelin membrane. This mechanism could be operative in demyelinating diseases such as chronical multiple sclerosis (MS), and fulminating MS (Marburg disease).
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the myelin basic protein family.
Developmental stage	Expression begins abruptly in 14-16 week old fetuses. Even smaller isoforms seem to be produced during embryogenesis; some of these persisting in the adult. Isoform 4 expression is more evident at 16 weeks and its relative proportion declines thereafter.
Post-translational modifications	Several charge isomers of MBP; C1 (the most cationic, least modified, and most abundant form), C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8-A and C8-B (the least cationic form); are produced as a result of optional PTM, such as phosphorylation, deamidation of glutamine or asparagine, arginine citrullination and methylation. C8-A and C8-B contain each two mass isoforms termed C8-A(H), C8-A(L), C8-B(H) and C8-B(L), (H) standing for higher and (L) for lower molecular weight. C3, C4 and C5 are phosphorylated. The ratio of methylated arginine residues decreases during aging, making the protein more cationic. The N-terminal alanine is acetylated (isoform 3, isoform 4, isoform 5 and isoform 6). Arg-241 was found to be 6% monomethylated and 60% symmetrically dimethylated.
Cellular localization	Myelin membrane. Cytoplasmic side of myelin.

Images

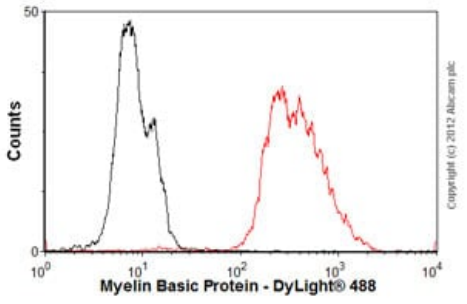


Immunocytochemistry - Anti-Myelin Basic Protein antibody [MBP101] - BSA and Azide free (ab62631)

ab62631 staining Myelin Basic Protein in primary hippocampal rat neurons/glia, (obtained from Neuromics, cat. no. PC35101), DIV14. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4°C with ab62631 at 1µg/ml and **ab6046**, Rabbit polyclonal to beta Tubulin - Loading Control. Cells were then incubated with **ab150117**, Goat polyclonal Secondary Antibody to Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution (shown in green) and **ab150080**, Goat polyclonal Secondary Antibody to Rabbit IgG - H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1/1000 dilution (shown in pseudocolour red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Also suitable in cells fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min).

Image was acquired with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems TCS SP8) and a single confocal section is shown.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-Myelin Basic Protein antibody [MBP101] - BSA and Azide free (ab62631)

Overlay histogram showing SH-SY5Y cells stained with ab62631 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab62631, 1µg/1x10^6 cells) for 30 min at 22ºC. The secondary antibody used was DyLight® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) (**ab96879**) at 1/500 dilution for 30 min at 22ºC. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG2b [PLPV219] (**ab91366**, 2µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >5,000 events was performed. This antibody gave a positive signal in SH-SY5Y cells fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min used under the same conditions.

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