



## Sheep antibody to rh CNTF: whole serum

<b>Catalogue No.:</b>	S-025-100
<b>Description:</b>	CNTF is a survival promoting factor for different types of neurons in vitro and in vivo. The essential structural features for the biological function of human CNTF were investigated by Thier, M. et al. They showed that deletion of 14 N-terminal and 18 C-terminal amino acids significantly increased bioactivity compared to wild-type CNTF. FUNCTION: CNTF is a survival factor for various neuronal cell types. Seems to prevent the degeneration of motor axons after axotomy. SUBUNIT: Homodimer. SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Cytoplasm. TISSUE SPECIFICITY: Nervous system. PHARMACEUTICAL: CNTF is being tested under the name Axokine by Regeneron Pharmaceuticals for treatment of human motor neuron diseases, such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). As it induces substantial weight loss, preferentially of fat as opposed to lean body mass, it is being used for obesity treatment. SIMILARITY: Belongs to the CNTF family.
<b>Batch No.:</b>	See product label
<b>Unit size:</b>	100 uL
<b>Antigen:</b>	Recombinant human CNTF
<b>Other Names:</b>	Ciliary neurotrophic factor
<b>Accession:</b>	CNTF_HUMAN
<b>Produced in:</b>	Sheep
<b>Purity:</b>	Whole serum
<b>Applications:</b>	IHC, WB, ELISA. A dilution of 1:500 to 4000 is recommended for these applications. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	This antibody specifically detects CNTF shown by western blot.
<b>Cross-reactivity:</b>	This antiserum is known to react with rat, mouse and human CNTF protein.
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilised
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	Reconstitute in 100 uL of sterile water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
<b>Storage:</b>	After reconstitution keep aliquots at -20C for a higher stability, and at 2-8C with an appropriate antibacterial agent. Avoid repetitive freeze/thaw cycles. Glycerol (1:1) may be added for an additional stability.
<b>Expiry Date:</b>	12 months after purchase
<b>References:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. LF Lin et al (1989) Science 246, 1023-5</li><li>2. KA Stockli et al (1991) J Cell Biol 115, 447-59</li><li>3. I Saggio et al (1995) Embo J 14, 3045-54</li><li>4. DM Hermann et al (2001) Neurobiol Dis 8, 655-66</li><li>5. M Thier et al (1995) J Neurosci Res 40, 826-35</li></ol>

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