

RGMc (H-38): sc-67054

BACKGROUND

The repulsive guidance molecule (RGM) family of proteins are important in the guidance of growth cones of developing neurons. They are repulsive for a group of axons, those from the temporal half of the retina. RGM have been implicated in both axonal guidance and neural tube closure, but unlike ephrins, semaphorins, netrins and slits, no receptor mechanism for RGM activation has been defined. Dorsal root ganglion axons do not respond to RGM but neogenin (a netrin-binding protein which can function as an RGM receptor) expression can spur RGM responsiveness. The RGM proteins are attached to the membrane by a GPI-anchor. Two members of this family, RGMa and RGMb, are expressed in the nervous system. RGMc, also known as hemojuvelin, is a part of the signaling pathway activating hepcidin and works together with hepcidin to restrict iron absorption in the gut. Defects in the gene encoding for RGMc cause the autosomal recessive disorder juvenile hemochromatosis (JH).

REFERENCES

1. Matsunaga, E. and Chedotal, A. 2004. Repulsive guidance molecule/neogenin: a novel ligand-receptor system playing multiple roles in neural development. *Dev. Growth Differ.* 46: 481-486.
2. Matsunaga, E., Tauszig-Delamasure, S., Monnier, P.P., Mueller, B.K., Strittmatter, S.M., Mehlen, P. and Chedotal A. 2004. RGM and its receptor neogenin regulate neuronal survival. *Nat. Cell Biol.* 6: 749-755.
3. Rajagopalan, S., Deitinghoff, L., Davis, D., Conrad, S., Skutella, T., Chedotal, A., Mueller, B.K. and Strittmatter, S.M. 2004. Neogenin mediates the action of repulsive guidance molecule. *Nat. Cell Biol.* 6: 756-762.
4. Oldekamp, J., Kramer, N., Alvarez-Bolado, G. and Skutella, T. 2004. Expression pattern of the repulsive guidance molecules RGMa, b and c during mouse development. *Gene Expr. Patterns* 4: 283-288.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HFE2 (human) mapping to 1q21.1; Hfe2 (mouse) mapping to 3 F2.1.

SOURCE

RGMc (H-38) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 316-353 mapping within an internal region of RGMc of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

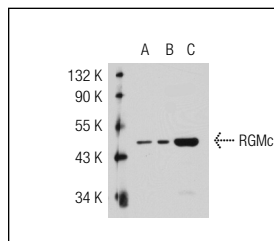
RGMc (H-38) is recommended for detection of RGMc of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

RGMc (H-38) is also recommended for detection of RGMc in additional species, including canine, bovine and porcine.

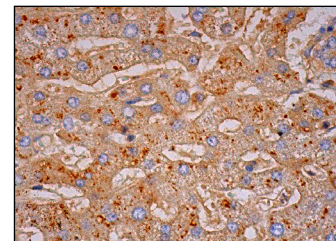
Suitable for use as control antibody for RGMc siRNA (h): sc-45738, RGMc siRNA (m): sc-45739, RGMc shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-45738-SH, RGMc shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-45739-SH, RGMc shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45738-V and RGMc shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45739-V.

Positive Controls: RGMc (h): 293T Lysate: sc-111637, HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227.

DATA



RGMc (H-38): sc-67054. Western blot analysis of RGMc expression in non-transfected 293T: sc-117752 (A), human RGMc transfected 293T: sc-111637 (B) and Hep G2 (C) whole cell lysates.



RGMc (H-38): sc-67054. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human liver tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of hepatocytes and bile duct cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.



Try **RGMc (1C12): sc-293393**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to RGMc (H-38).