

p-NF-H (NAP4): sc-53798

BACKGROUND

Neurofilament-H (for neurofilament heavy polypeptide, or NF-H), a member of the intermediate filament family, is a major component of neuronal cytoskeletons. Neurofilaments are dynamic structures; they contain phosphorylation sites for a large number of protein kinases, including protein kinase A, protein kinase C, cyclin-dependent kinase 5, extracellular signal regulated kinase, glycogen synthase kinase-3, and stress-activated protein kinase γ . In addition to their role in the control of axon caliber, neurofilaments may affect other cytoskeletal elements, such as microtubules and actin filaments. Changes in neurofilament phosphorylation or metabolism are frequently observed in neurodegenerative diseases, including amotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, and Alzheimer's disease.

REFERENCES

- Mattei, M.G., et al. 1988. The gene encoding the large human neurofilament subunit (NF-H) maps to the q121-q131 region on human chromosome 22. *Hum. Genet.* 80: 293-295.
- Angelides, K.J., et al. 1989. Assembly and exchange of intermediate filament proteins of neurons: neurofilaments are dynamic structures. *J. Cell Biol.* 108: 1495-1506.
- Sihag, R.K., et al. 1989. *In vivo* phosphorylation of distinct domains of the 70 kilodalton neurofilament subunit involves different protein kinases. *J. Biol. Chem.* 264: 457-464.
- Hisanaga, S., et al. 1990. Effects of phosphorylation of the neurofilament L protein on filamentous structures. *Cell Regul.* 1: 237-248.
- Gonda, Y., et al. 1990. Involvement of protein kinase C in the regulation of assembly-disassembly of neurofilaments *in vitro*. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 167: 1316-1325.
- Nakamura, Y, et al. 1997. Abnormal distribution of neurofilament L in neurons with Alzheimer's disease. *Neurosci. Lett.* 225: 201-204.
- Nakamura, Y., et al. 1999. Casein kinase II is responsible for phosphorylation of NF-L at Ser-473. *FEBS Lett.* 455: 83-86.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NEFH (human) mapping to 22q12.2; Nefh (mouse) mapping to 11 A1.

SOURCE

p-NF-H (NAP4) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against native p-NF-H of porcine origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 50 μ l ascites containing IgG₁ with PBS and < 0.1% sodium azide.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

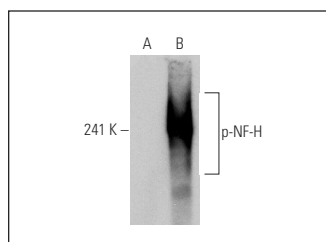
p-NF-H (NAP4) is recommended for detection of p-NF-H of mouse, rat, human and porcine origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:100-1:5000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ l per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:50-1:2500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution to be determined by researcher, dilution range 1:50-1:2500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for NF-H siRNA (h): sc-42068, NF-H siRNA (m): sc-42069, NF-H shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42068-SH, NF-H shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42069-SH, NF-H shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42068-V and NF-H shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42069-V.

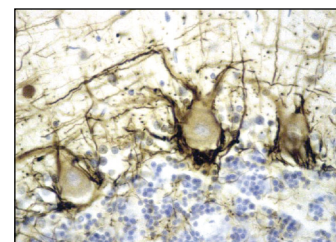
Molecular Weight of p-NF-H: 200 kDa.

Positive Controls: NF-H (h): 293T Lysate: sc-111457, rat brain extract: sc-2392 or mouse brain extract: sc-2253.

DATA



p-NF-H (NAP4): sc-53798. Western blot analysis of NF-H phosphorylation in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human NF-H transfected: sc-111457 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



p-NF-H (NAP4): sc-53798. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human cerebellar cortex tissue showing basket cell axon localization.

STORAGE

For immediate and continuous use, store at 4° C for up to one month. For sporadic use, freeze in working aliquots in order to avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. If turbidity is evident upon prolonged storage, clarify solution by centrifugation.

PROTOCOLS

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