

Drosophila axons (BP102): sc-53018

BACKGROUND

Drosophila development occurs by way of an intricate and sophisticated pathway of consecutive and simultaneous events, which temporally converge to give rise to an adult fly. The biochemical and genetic regulation of this elegant process is reliant on a set of encoded proteins whose expression patterns and activities confer proper spatial development by influencing morphogenesis and organogenesis.

REFERENCES

1. Gerson, I., Seecof, R.L. and Teplitz, R.L. 1976. Ultrastructural differentiation during *Drosophila* neurogenesis *in vitro*. J. Neurobiol. 7: 447-455.
2. Coggshall, J.C. 1978. Neurons associated with the dorsal longitudinal flight muscles of *Drosophila melanogaster*. J. Comp. Neurol. 177: 707-720.
3. Koto, M., Tanouye, M.A., Ferrus, A., Thomas, J.B. and Wyman, R.J. 1981. The morphology of the cervical giant fiber neuron of *Drosophila*. Brain Res. 221: 213-217.
4. Palka, J., Schubiger, M. and Ellison, R.L. 1983. The polarity of axon growth in the wings of *Drosophila melanogaster*. Dev. Biol. 98: 481-492.
5. Murray, M.A., Schubiger, M. and Palka, J. 1984. Neuron differentiation and axon growth in the developing wing of *Drosophila melanogaster*. Dev. Biol. 104: 259-273.
6. Blair, S.S., Murray, M.A. and Palka, J. 1985. Axon guidance in cultured epithelial fragments of *Drosophila* wing. Nature 315: 406-409.
7. Schubiger, M. and Palka, J. 1986. Axonal polarity in *Drosophila* wings with mutant cuticular polarity patterns. Dev. Biol. 113: 461-466.
8. Palka, J. 1986. Epithelial axon guidance in *Drosophila*. J. Neurobiol. 17: 581-584.
9. Carney, G.E., Wade, A.A., Sapra, R., Goldstein, E.S. and Bender, M. 1997. DHR3, an ecdysone-inducible early-late gene encoding a *Drosophila* nuclear receptor, is required for embryogenesis. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 94: 12024-12029.

SOURCE

Drosophila axons (BP102) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against *Drosophila* axons of the central nervous system.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Drosophila axons (BP102) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-53018 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-53018 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-53018 PE), fluorescein (sc-53018 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-53018 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-53018 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-53018 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-53018 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-53018 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-53018 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Alexa Fluor® is a trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Oregon, USA

APPLICATIONS

Drosophila axons (BP102) is recommended for detection of a carbohydrate epitope on *Drosophila* CNS axons of *Drosophila melanogaster* origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:

1) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG_k BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG_k BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850. 2) Immunohistochemistry: use m-IgG_k BP-HRP: sc-516102 with DAB, 50X: sc-24982 and Immunohistomount: sc-45086, or Organo/Limonene Mount: sc-45087.

STORAGE

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

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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