

AMIGO-1 Antibody
AMIGO1 Antibody, Clone S86-36
Catalog # ASM10272**Specification**

AMIGO-1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O86WK6
Other Accession	NP_065754.2
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal

Description

Mouse Anti-Human AMIGO-1 Monoclonal IgG1

Target/Specificity

Detects ~60-80kDa depending on maturity/glycosylation.

Other Names

AMIGO 1 Antibody, AMIGO1 Antibody, Adhesion molecule with Ig like domain 1 Antibody, Amphoterin-induced protein 1 Antibody, Alivin-2 Antibody, Alivin 2 Antibody, Ali2 Antibody, AMIGO Antibody, KIAA1163 Antibody, Amphoterin induced gene and ORF (Amigo) Antibody, Amphoterin induced protein 1 Antibody, MGC25558 Antibody, OTTHUMP00000013379 Antibody, RP23 89M15.6 Antibody

Immunogen

Fusion protein amino acids 554-574 (cytoplasmic C-terminus) of human AMIGO-1

Purification

Protein G Purified

Storage **-20°C****Storage Buffer**

PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping Temperature **Blue Ice or 4°C****Certificate of Analysis**

1 µg/ml of SMC-438 was sufficient for detection of AMIGO-1 in 20 µg of rat brain membrane lysate and assayed by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using goat anti-mouse IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

Cellular Localization

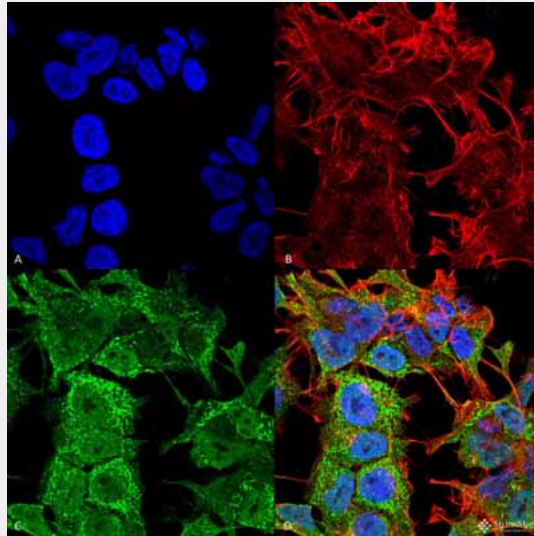
Cell Membrane | Cell Projection | Axon

AMIGO-1 Antibody - Protocols

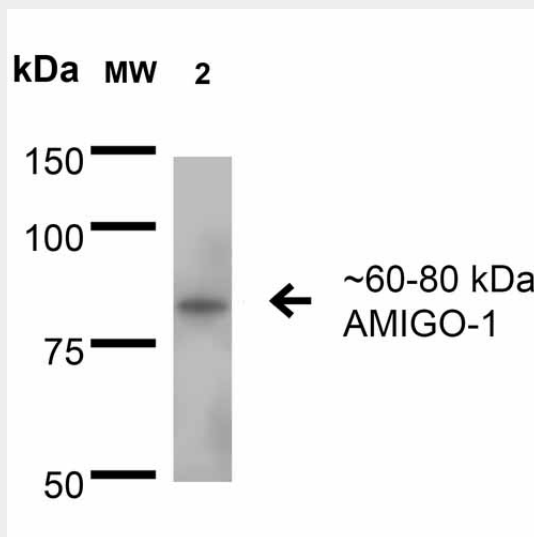
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

AMIGO-1 Antibody - Images



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Mouse Anti-AMIGO-1 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone S86-36 (ASM10272). Tissue: Neuroblastoma cell line (SK-N-BE). Species: Human. Fixation: 4% Formaldehyde for 15 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-AMIGO-1 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10272) at 1:100 for 60 min at RT. Secondary Antibody: Goat Anti-Mouse ATTO 488 at 1:100 for 60 min at RT. Counterstain: Phalloidin Texas Red F-Actin stain; DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:1000, 1:5000 for 60min RT, 5min RT. Localization: Cell Membrane, Nucleus. Magnification: 60X. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain (B) Phalloidin Texas Red F-Actin stain (C) AMIGO-1 Antibody (D) Composite.



Western Blot analysis of Rat Brain Membrane showing detection of 60-80 kDa AMIGO-1 protein

using Mouse Anti-AMIGO-1 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone S86-36 (ASM10272). Lane 1: Molecular Weight Ladder. Lane 2: Rat Brain Membrane. Load: 15 µg. Block: 2% BSA and 2% Skim Milk in 1X TBST. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-AMIGO-1 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10272) at 1:200 for 16 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: Goat Anti-Mouse IgG: HRP at 1:1000 for 1 hour RT. Color Development: ECL solution for 6 min in RT. Predicted/Observed Size: 60-80 kDa.

AMIGO-1 Antibody - Background

The amphoterin-induced gene and ORF (AMIGO) family of proteins consists of AMIGO1, AMIGO2 and AMIGO3. All three members are single pass type I membrane proteins that contain several leucine-rich repeats, one IgG domain and a transmembrane domain. The AMIGO proteins are specifically expressed on fiber tracts of neuronal tissues and participate in their formation. They can form complexes with each other, but can also self-bind. AMIGO1, also designated Alivin2, promotes growth and fasciculation of neurites and plays a role in myelination and fasciculation of developing neural axons. In cerebellar neurons, AMIGO2 (Alivin1) is crucial for depolarization-dependent survival. Similar to AMIGO1 and AMIGO2, AMIGO3 (Alivin3) plays a role in hemophilic and/or heterophilic cell-cell interaction and signal transduction.

AMIGO-1 Antibody - References

1. Kuja-Panula J., Kiiltomäki M., Yamashiro T., Rouhiainen A. and Rauvala H. (2003) *J. Cell Biol.* 160: 963-973.
2. Clark H.F., et al. (2003) *Genome Res.* 13: 2265-2270.
3. On, T., Sekino-Suzuki N., Kikkawa Y., Yonekawa H. and Kawashima S. (2003) *J. Neurosci.* 23: 5887-5896.
4. Chen Y., Aulia S., Li L. and Tang B.L. (2006) *Brain Res. Brain Res. Rev.* 51: 265-274.