

NEFM Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49470



Package Size: #49470-1 50ul #49470-2 100ul

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)  
Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

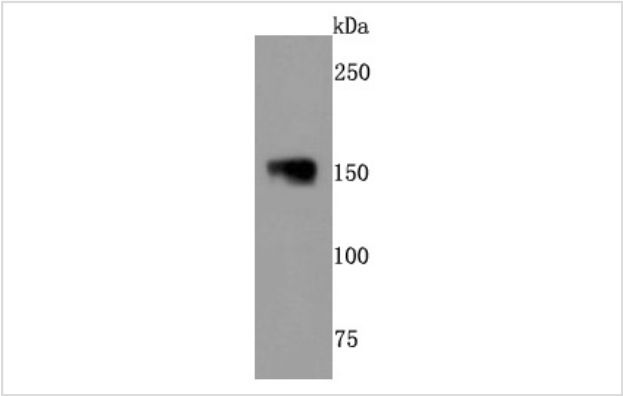
Description

Product Name	NEFM Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JM11-20
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	150kDa medium antibody NEF3 antibody NEFM antibody Neurofilament 3 antibody NF160 antibody NFM antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P07197
Uniprot	P07197
GeneID	4741;
Calculated MW	160 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

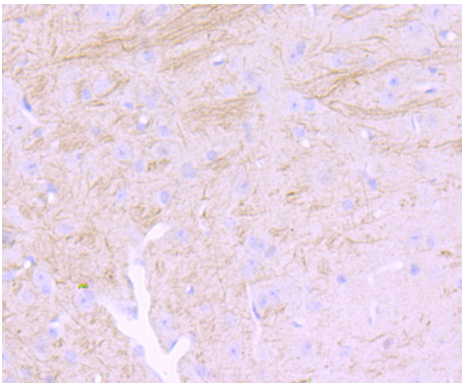
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200ICC: 1:100-1:500

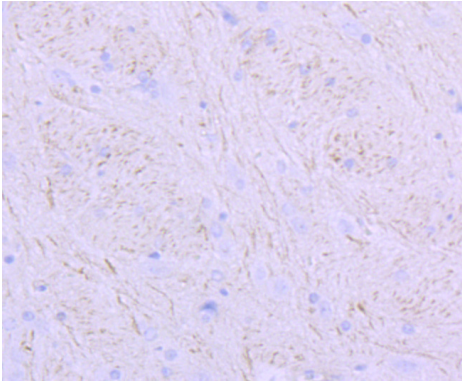
Images



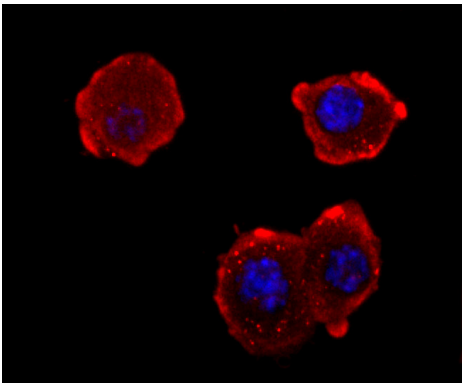
Western blot analysis of NEFM on 293T cells lysates using anti-NEFM antibody at 1/500 dilution.



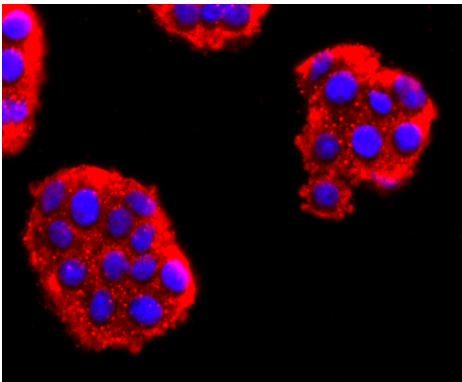
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-NEFM antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



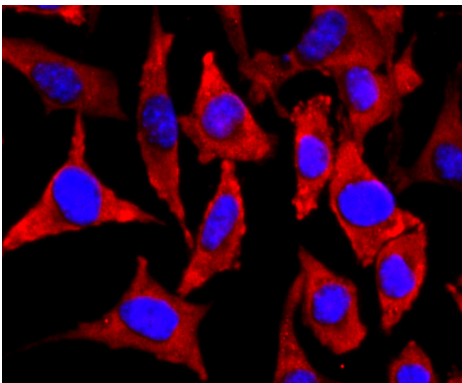
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat brain tissue using anti-NEFM antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining NEFM in N2A cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining NEFM in PC-12 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining NEFM in SH-SY5Y cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

## Background

Neurofilament-M (NF-M), for neurofilament medium polypeptide, 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 gamma. 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 amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, and Alzheimer's disease.

## References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only