Product name:	Tenascin-R Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN18790
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 1270-1350
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications:	IHC 1:50-1:200,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

tenascin R(TNR) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the tenascin family of extracellular matrix glycoproteins. The encoded protein is restricted to the central nervous system. The protein may play a role in neurite outgrowth, neural cell adhesion and modulation of sodium channel function. It is a constituent of perineuronal nets. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2013],domain:The EGF-like domains mediate interaction with CNTN1. The fibronectin type-III domains 3-5 mediate interaction with BCAN. The fibronectin type-III domains 1-2 and 7-9 mediate interaction with SCN2B.,function:Neural extracellular matrix (ECM) protein involved in interactions with different cells and matrix components. These interactions can influence cellular behavior by either evoking a stable adhesion and differentiation, or repulsion and inhibition of neurite growth. Binding to cell surface gangliosides inhibits RGD-dependent integrin-mediated cell adhesion and results in an inhibition of PTK2 (FAK) phosphorylation and cell detachment. Binding to membrane surface sulfatides results in a oligodendrocyte adhesion and differentiation. Interaction with CNTN1 induces a repulsion of neurons and an inhibition of neurite outgrowth. Interacts with SCN2B may play a crucial role in clustering and regulation of activity of sodium channels at nodes of Ranvier. TNR-linked chondroitin sulfate glycosaminoglycans are involved in the interaction with FN1 and mediate inhibition of cell adhesion and neurite outgrowth. The highly regulated addition of sulfated carbohydrate structure may modulate the adhesive properties of TNR over the course of development and during synapse maintenance.,PTM:Contains N-linked oligosaccharides, O-linked sialylated structures and O-linked chondroitin sulfate glycosaminoglycans. Contains N-linked oligosaccharides with a sulfated carbohydrate structure.,similarity:Belongs to the tenascin family.,similarity:Contains 1 fibrinogen C-terminal domain.,similarity:Contains 5 EGF-like domains.,similarity:Contains 9 fibronectin type-III domains.,subunit:Forms oligomers. Interacts with CNTN1, TNC, and FN1. Interacts with BCAN and AGC1 in a calcium-dependent manner. Interacts with SCN2B, PTPRZ1, and CSPG3.,tissue specificity:Brain specific.,