

## Anti-ARMET/MANF Antibody (10944)

## Product Details

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| Ig Type:      | Rabbit IgG   |
| Reactivity:   | Mouse        |
| Conjugation:  | Unconjugated |
| Clone:        | 10944        |
| Purification: | Protein A    |

## Applications

|              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Application: | ELISA                 |
| Recommended  | ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000 |

## Properties

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Stability & Storage: | Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free. |
| Shipping:            | Shipping with blue ice.  |

## Antigen Details

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Immunogen:       | Recombinant Protein: Mouse MANF protein (TMPY-02732)   |
| Antigen Species: | Mouse  |
| Synonyms:        | mesencephalic astrocyte-derived neurotrophic factor;Armet;D18Mgi17;AA408789;D17914;3230402M22Rik;AA407711;AA673178 |

## Research Background

Mesencephalic astrocyte-derived neurotrophic factor, also known as Protein ARMET, Arginine-rich protein, MANF, and ARMET, is a secreted protein that belongs to the ARMET family. ARMET selectively promotes the survival of dopaminergic neurons of the ventral midbrain. It modulates GABAergic transmission to the dopaminergic neurons of the substantia nigra. ARMET enhances spontaneous, as well as evoked, GABAergic inhibitory postsynaptic currents in dopaminergic neurons. ARMET inhibits cell proliferation and endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress-induced cell death. The N-terminal region of ARMET may be responsible for neurotrophic activity while the C-terminal region may play a role in the ER stress response. MANF reduces endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress and has neurotrophic effects on dopaminergic neurons. Intracortical delivery of recombinant MANF protein protects tissue from ischemic brain injury. MANF has been described as a survival factor for dopaminergic neurons. MANF expression was widespread in the nervous system and non-neuronal tissues. In the brain, relatively high MANF levels were detected in the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, and cerebellar Purkinje cells. The widespread expression of MANF together with its evolutionary conserved nature and regulation by brain insults suggests that it has important functions both under normal and pathological conditions in many tissue types.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

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