

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Semaphorin 6A in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Semaphorin 6A is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Semaphorin 6A Gly19-Thr649 Accession # Q9H2E6
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Semaphorin 6A Fc Chimera (Catalog # 1146-S6)
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Human T cells treated with PHA
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human spinal cord

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

The semaphorins constitute a large family of secreted, glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored and transmembrane cell signaling molecules. Depending on their domain organization and species origin, these proteins can be classified into eight groups. To date, at least 19 vertebrate Semaphorins belonging to five groups (class 3 to 7), have been identified. All Semaphorins contain a conserved 500 amino acid (aa) Sema domain at the amino-terminus. Semaphorins are best known for their roles in axon guidance during neuronal development. They are also expressed in non-neuronal tissues and are involved in angiogenesis, hematopoiesis, organogenesis, and the regulation of immune functions (1, 2). Class 6 Semaphorins (Sema 6) are transmembrane proteins that share homology with the axon-guiding insect Sema 1A. Human Sema 6A (Vla) cDNA predicts a 1,030 aa protein comprised of an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, and a long cytoplasmic tail (3, 4). A secreted form of Sema 6A can repel sympathetic and dorsal root ganglion axons *in vitro*, indicating a traditional role as an axon guidance signal (5). There is evidence, however, that Sema 6A also functions as a guidance receptor. Sema 6A mutants show a defect in thalamocortical neuron projection that is cell autonomous, and the cytoplasmic tails for Sema 6 contain binding sites for intracellular regulatory molecules such as Evl and Src (6).

References:

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3. Zhou, *et al.* (1997) *Mol. Cell Neurosci.* **9**:26.
4. Kikuchi, K. *et al.* (1999) *Mol. Cell Neurosci.* **13**:9.
5. Xu, X-M. *et al.* (2000) *J. Neurosci.* **20**:2638.
6. Leighton, P.A. *et al.* (2001) *Nature* **410**:174.