

## MOG Recombination Protein

### Basic information:

<b>Catalog No.:</b>	UDP9102-1	<b>Source:</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host:</b>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<b>Type:</b>	Recombinant protein
<b>Purity:</b>	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE		

### Useful Information:

#### Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human MOG protein was expressed with Trx and His-tag in N terminus.

#### Molecular Mass:

The protein consists of 290 amino acids.

#### Formulation:

Liquidin PBS, pH7.4.

#### Biological Activity

N/A

#### Endotoxin:

N/A

#### Storage:

Recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid which are shipped with dry ice. Bulk packages can be provided as lyophilized powder which shipped with blue ice.

#### Reconstitution:

According to the application.

#### Description:

Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) is a myelin protein that has long been important in mouse models of demyelinating disease, causing loss or destruction of the protective sheath around nerves. In recent years, due to improvements in testing for MOG antibody in people, physicians can now distinguish those with MOG antibody disease from patients with multiple sclerosis or neuromyelitisoptica. Now, MOG antibody disease is considered its own discrete diagnosis. Like NMO, MOG antibody disease is an autoimmune disease of the central nervous system (CNS). But unlike NMO, which generally targets a water channel called aquaporin-4 on astrocytes, the immune dysfunction in MOG targets the myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein on the outermost myelin membranes surrounding the optic nerves, spinal cord and brain.

#### Note:

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