

## Myelin Basic Protein rabbit-FC recombinant protein

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YD3129
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;
<b>Purity :</b>	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Gene Name :</b>	Myelin Basic Protein
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Myelin basic protein (MBP) (Myelin A1 protein) (Myelin membrane encephalitogenic protein)
<b>Sequence :</b>	Amino acid:1-171,with rabbit FC tag.
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	4155
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P02686
<b>Formulation :</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution
<b>Source :</b>	Mammalian cells
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
<b>Background :</b>	<p>The protein encoded by the classic MBP gene is a major constituent of the myelin sheath of oligodendrocytes and Schwann cells in the nervous system. However, MBP-related transcripts are also present in the bone marrow and the immune system. These mRNAs arise from the long MBP gene (otherwise called "Golli-MBP") that contains 3 additional exons located upstream of the classic MBP exons. Alternative splicing from the Golli and the MBP transcription start sites gives rise to 2 sets of MBP-related transcripts and gene products. The Golli mRNAs contain 3 exons unique to Golli-MBP, spliced in-frame to 1 or more MBP exons. They encode hybrid proteins that have N-terminal Golli aa sequence linked to MBP aa sequence. The second family of transcripts contain only MBP exons and produce the well characterized myelin basic proteins. This complex gene structure is conserved among species suggesting that</p>
<b>Function :</b>	<p>alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,developmental stage:Expression begins abruptly in 14-16 week old fetuses. Even smaller isoforms seem to be produced during embryogenesis; some of these persisting in the adult. Expression of isoform MBP2 is more evident at 16 weeks and its</p>

relative proportion declines thereafter.,disease:The reduction in the surface charge of citrullinated and/or methylated MBP could result in a weakened attachment to the myelin membrane. This mechanism could be operative in demyelinating diseases such as chronic multiple sclerosis (MS), and fulminating MS (Marburg disease).,function:The classic group of MBP isoforms (isoform 4-isoform 14) are with PLP the most abundant protein components of the myelin membrane in the CNS. They have a role in both its formation and stabilization. The smaller isoforms might have an important role in remyelination of

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**Subcellular Location :**Cytoplasmic

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**Expression :**

MBP isoforms are found in both the central and the peripheral nervous system, whereas Golli-MBP isoforms are expressed in fetal thymus, spleen and spinal cord, as well as in cell lines derived from the immune system.

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## Products Images