www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

MOG

Catalog #:PRPS-378

For research use only.

Description: Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 21 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 2582 Dalton, the molecular formula: C118H177N35O29S.

Synonyms: Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein, MOG.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence:
H-Met-Glu-Val-Gly-Trp-Tyr-Arg-Ser-Pro-Phe-Ser-Arg-Val-Val-His-Leu-Tyr-Arg-Asn-Gly-Lys-OH.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The protein was lyophilized with no additives.

Stability:
Lyophilized MOG althoμgh stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution MOG should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C.For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:
It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized MOG in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100μg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:
MOG is a transmembrane protein expressed on the surface of oligodendrocyte cell and on the outermost surface of myelin sheaths. MOG comprises about 0.1% of total CNS myelin protein. The MOG gene is a member of the immunoglobulin gene superfamily and is found within the MHC. The MOG gene is found on chromosome 6p21.3-p22. Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein is a glycoprotein thoμght to be significant in the process of myelinization of nerves in the central nervous system (CNS). MOG peptide (35-55) is highly encephalitogenic and can induce strong T and B cell responses. A single injection of this peptide produces a relapsing- remitting neurologic disease with extensive plaque-like demyelination. Because of the clinical, histophathologic, and immunologic similarities with multiple sclerosis (MS), the MOG induced demyelinating encephalomyelitis may serve as a model for investigating MS.

To place an order, please Click HERE.