

**SEMA7A Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AW5121**

**Specification**

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**SEMA7A Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O75326</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O9OUR8</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=75;M=75 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	Human

**SEMA7A Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 8482

**Antigen Region**  
178-202

**Other Names**  
SEMA7A;CD108; SEMAL; Semaphorin-7A; Semaphorin-7A; CDw108; Semaphorin-7A; JMH blood group antigen; Semaphorin-7A; John-Milton-Hargen human blood group Ag; Semaphorin-7A; Semaphorin-K1; Semaphorin-7A; Semaphorin-L; Semaphorin-7A; CD\_antigen=CD108; Flags: Precursor

**Dilution**  
WB~~1:1000

**Target/Specificity**  
This SEMA7A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 178-202 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human SEMA7A.

**Format**  
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**  
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**  
SEMA7A Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**SEMA7A Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** SEMA7A

**Synonyms** CD108, SEMAL

**Function**

Plays an important role in integrin-mediated signaling and functions both in regulating cell migration and immune responses. Promotes formation of focal adhesion complexes, activation of the protein kinase PTK2/FAK1 and subsequent phosphorylation of MAPK1 and MAPK3. Promotes production of pro-inflammatory cytokines by monocytes and macrophages. Plays an important role in modulating inflammation and T-cell-mediated immune responses. Promotes axon growth in the embryonic olfactory bulb. Promotes attachment, spreading and dendrite outgrowth in melanocytes.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor; Extracellular side. Note=Detected in a punctate pattern on the cell membrane of basal and supra-basal skin keratinocytes

**Tissue Location**

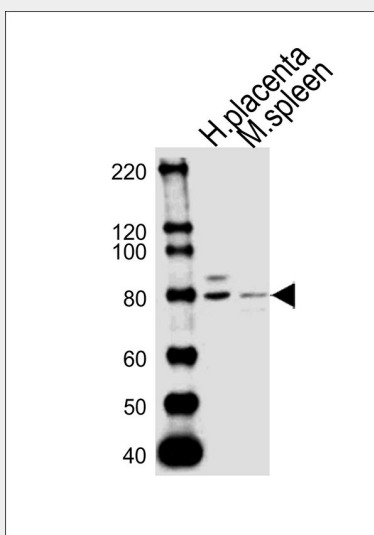
Detected in skin keratinocytes and on endothelial cells from skin blood vessels (at protein level). Expressed in fibroblasts, keratinocytes, melanocytes, placenta, testis, ovary, spleen, brain, spinal cord, lung, heart, adrenal gland, lymph nodes, thymus, intestine and kidney.

**SEMA7A Antibody (N-term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**SEMA7A Antibody (N-term) - Images**



Western blot analysis of lysates from human placenta, mouse spleen tissue lysate (from left to right), using SEMA7A Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AW5121). AW5121 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

#### **SEMA7A Antibody (N-term) - Background**

Plays an important role in integrin-mediated signaling and functions both in regulating cell migration and immune responses. Promotes formation of focal adhesion complexes, activation of the protein kinase PTK2/FAK1 and subsequent phosphorylation of MAPK1 and MAPK3. Promotes production of proinflammatory cytokines by monocytes and macrophages. Plays an important role in modulating inflammation and T-cell-mediated immune responses. Promotes axon growth in the embryonic olfactory bulb. Promotes attachment, spreading and dendrite outgrowth in melanocytes.

#### **SEMA7A Antibody (N-term) - References**

Lange C., et al. Genomics 51:340-350(1998).  
Yamada A., et al. J. Immunol. 162:4094-4100(1999).  
Xu X., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 273:22428-22434(1998).  
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Angelisova P., et al. Immunobiology 200:234-245(1999).