

# **Product Information Sheet**

| Product Name:      | Recombinant Mouse MOG Protein   |
|--------------------|---|
| Catalog Number:    | AS-55150-100  |
| Lot Number:        | See label on the vial   |
| Amount/size:       | 100 μg  |
| Source:            | The sequence (Accession # NP_034944) corresponding to the extracellular domain of mouse MOG along with a 6x His tag was expressed in <i>E. coli</i> . The recombinant mouse MOG (M-rMOG) was purified from urea denatured bacterial lysate using immobilized metal affinity chromatography (IMAC). The molecular weight of the recombinant mouse MOG is 14.2 kDa.   |
| Activity:          | Female C57BL/6NHsd and SJL/JCrHsd mice (9-10 weeks old) were immunized (s.c.) with 100 µg/animal of mouse rMOG in complete Freund's adjuvant followed by 400 ng/mouse injection of pertussis toxin on day 0 and day 2 (i.p.). Mice showed EAE symptoms such as limp tail, hind limb weakness, or hind limb paralysis after induction. Please note that no other EAE induction protocols were tested including IFA/cytokine model. |
| Purity:            | Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.   |
| Endotoxin (EU/µg): | Less than 0.1 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the protein as determined by Limulus Amebocyte Lysate (LAL) quantitative kinetic assay.   |
| Storage:           | The purified mouse rMOG is supplied as sterile and frozen at 1 mg/ml in 25 mM sodium acetate buffer (pH=4.0). Store at -80 °C for up to 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.   |

#### Instructions:

Myelin Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein (MOG) is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and is expressed exclusively in central nervous system (CNS). Although MOG protein constitutes only 0.01-0.05% of the CNS myelin proteins, it was demonstrated that MOG protein is a crucial autoantigen for multiple sclerosis in humans and experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) in rodents and monkeys (1-5).

The purified mouse rMOG is recommended for in vitro studies such as T cell and B cell responses, cytokine response, antigen presentation, Western blotting, and ELISA as well as for in vivo study such as EAE induction in mice. The following dosages are recommended: 5-20 µg/ml for in vitro study and 50 µg per animal for in vivo study (1-5). *Please note, mouse MOG must be thoroughly mixed <u>directly</u> with Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA). Do not dilute recombinant mouse MOG with buffers that have pH greater than 4.5! Protein will precipitate at pH higher than 4.5!* 

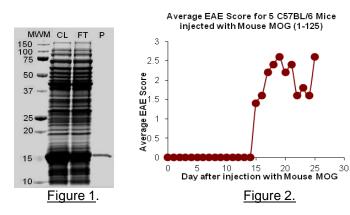


Figure 1. Mouse rMOG on SDS-PAGE.

Purified M-rMOG was loaded onto 10-20% Tris-HCl gel at 3 µg/well and resolved at 200V for 60 minutes. Protein markers and purified M-rMOG (14.23 kDa) are indicated. CL=Crude Cell Lysate, FT=Flow Through, and P=Purified M-rMOG.

Figure 2. An Example of EAE Data Using Mouse rMOG. Five female C57/BL6 mice (9 weeks old) were injected with 100  $\mu$ g/animal mouse rMOG (Cat. AS-55150) in CFA (total injection volume is 100  $\mu$ l/site) at two flank sites subcutaneously (s.c.) along with 400 ng/animal of Pertussis Toxin (PT) on day 0 and 2. EAE scores may vary due to the animal health and housing conditions. This graph is for the reference only.

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## **Related Products**

| Product Name   | Cat. #     |
|--|------------|
| Recombinant human MOG (1-125)                                  | AS-55158   |
| Recombinant rat MOG (1-125)                                    | AS-55152   |
| SensoLyte® Anti-Human MOG (1-125) Mouse IgG Specific ELISA Kit | AS-55153-M |
| SensoLyte® Anti-Human MOG (1-125) Human IgG Specific ELISA Kit | AS-55153-H |
| SensoLyte® Anti-Mouse MOG (1-125) IgG Quantitative ELISA Kit   | AS-55156   |
| SensoLyte® Anti-Rat MOG (1-125) IgG Quantitative ELISA Kit     | AS-55157   |

### **References:**

- 1. Jayaram Bettadapura et.al. (1998) Journal of Neurochemistry 70 (4): 1593-1599
- 2. Alfred R Oliver et al (2003) Journal of Immunology 171:462-468
- 3. Hans-Christian Von Budingen et.al. (2001) Journal of Clinical Immunology 21 (3): 155-170
- 4. Jerri-Anne Lyons et.al. (1999) European Journal of Immunology 29: 3432-3439
- 5. Hans-Christian Von Budingen et.al. (2004) European Journal of Immunology 34: 2072-2083

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