

NGF beta Antibody

Catalog No: #48321



Package Size: #48321-1 50ul #48321-2 100ul

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Description

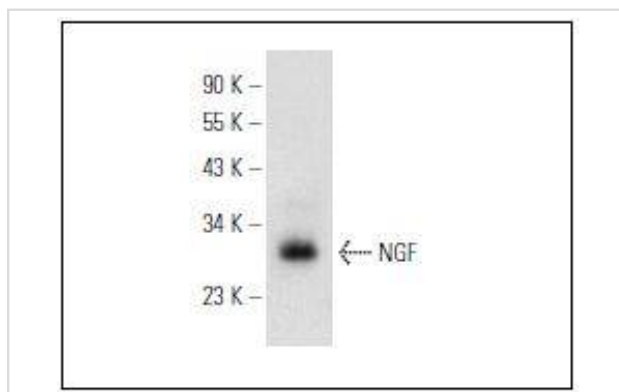
Product Name	NGF beta Antibody
Host Species	Mouse
Clone No.	1G4
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IP, IF
Species Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen Description	Amino acids 122-149 at the N-terminus of mature NGF of human origin.
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	Beta nerve growth factor antibody Beta NGF antibody Beta-nerve growth factor antibody Beta-NGF antibody HSAN5 antibody MGC161426 antibody MGC161428 antibody Nerve growth factor (beta polypeptide) antibody Nerve growth factor antibody Nerve growth factor beta antibody Nerve growth factor beta polypeptide antibody Nerve growth factor beta subunit antibody NGF antibody NGF_HUMAN antibody NGFB antibody NID67 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P01138
Calculated MW	27kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at 4°C

Application Details

WB: 1:100-1:1,000

IP: 1-2 &mu;g per 100-500 &mu;g of total protein(1 ml of cell lysate)

Images



Western blot analysis of NGF expression in mouse brain tissue extract.

Background

Neurotrophins function to regulate naturally occurring cell death of neurons during development. The prototype neurotrophin is nerve growth factor

(NGF), originally discovered in the 1950s as a soluble peptide promoting the survival of, and neurite outgrowth from, sympathetic ganglia. Three additional structurally homologous neurotrophic factors have been identified. These include brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), neurotrophin-3 (NT-3) and neurotrophin-4 (NT-4) (also designated NT-5). These various neurotrophins stimulate the in vitro survival of distinct, but partially overlapping, populations of neurons. The cell surface receptors through which neurotrophins mediate their activity have been identified. For instance, the Trk A receptor is the preferential receptor for NGF, but also binds NT-3 and NT-4. The Trk B receptor binds both BDNF and NT-4 equally well, and binds NT-3 to a lesser extent, while the Trk C receptor only binds NT-3.

References

1. von Boyen, G.B., et al. 2006. Nerve growth factor secretion in cultured enteric glia cells is modulated by proinflammatory cytokines. *J. Neuroendocrinol.* 18: 820-825.
2. G?tz, R. and Scharf, M. 1994. The conservation of neurotrophic factors during vertebrate evolution. *Comp. Biochem. Physiol.* 108C: 1-10.
3. Klein, R. 1994. Role of neurotrophins in mouse neuronal development. *FASEB J.* 8: 738-744.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.