Product Name: Recombinant Human NRG1Beta (245AA)
Catalog #: PEH1241

Summary

Name	NRG1-beta 1/HRG1-beta 1 ECD/NRG1/Pro-neuregulin-1/NRG1-beta 1 ECD Protein/Neuregulin1 beta 1/Neuregulin-1 beta 1/heregulin-beta1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<0.01 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Neuregulin-1 Beta is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ser2-Lys246 is expressed.
Accession #	AAA58639.1
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	26.9 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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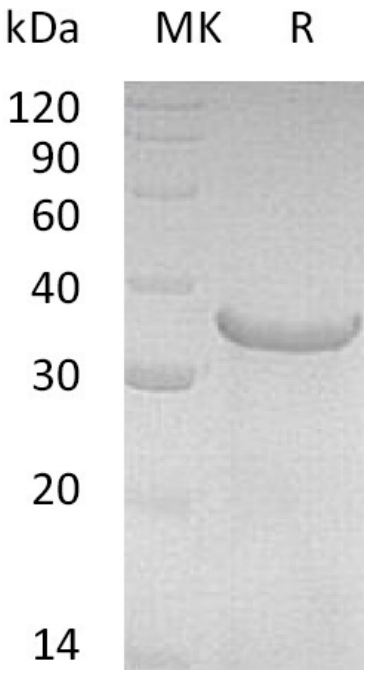

Alternative Names

Pro-neuregulin-1; Neuregulin-1 beta 1; NRG1-beta 1; HRG1-beta 1; EGF; NRG1; GGF; HGL; HRGA; NDF; SMDF

Background

Pro-neuregulin-1,Neuregulin-1 beta 1（NRG1） is a single-pass type I membrane protein and belongs to the neuregulin family .It contains 1 EGF-like domain and 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. Direct ligand for ERBB3 and ERBB4 tyrosine kinase receptors. The protein concomitantly recruits ERBB1 and ERBB2 coreceptors, resulting in ligand-stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of the ERBB receptors. The multiple isoforms perform diverse functions such as inducing growth and differentiation of epithelial, glial, neuronal, and skeletal muscle cells; inducing expression of acetylcholine receptor in synaptic vesicles during the formation of the neuromuscular junction; stimulating lobuloalveolar budding and milk production in the mammary gland and inducing differentiation of mammary tumor cells; stimulating Schwann cell proliferation; implication in the development of the myocardium such as trabeculation of the developing heart. Isoform 10 may play a role in motor and sensory neuron development.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.