Product Name: Recombinant Mouse NgR (C-6His)

Catalog #: PHM1237



Summary

Name Nogo-66 Receptor/Reticulon 4 Receptor/NgR/RTN4R

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Mouse Nogo-66 Receptor/Reticulon 4 Receptor is produced by

our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Cys27-

Ser447 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.

Accession # Q99PI8

Host Human Cells

Species Mouse

Predicted Molecular Mass 46.6 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 Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3

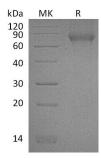
months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

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



Background

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Alternative Names

Reticulon-4 Receptor; Nogo Receptor; NgR; Nogo-66 Receptor; RTN4R; NOGOR

Background

Nogo Receptor (NgR) is a glycosylphosphoinositol (GPI)-anchored protein that belongs to the Nogo recptor family. Human NgR is predominantly expressed in neurons and their axons in the central nervous systems. As a receptor for myelinderived proteins Nogo, myelin-associated glycoprotein (MAG) and myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (OMG), NgR mediates axonal growth inhibition and may play a role in regulating axonal regeneration and plasticity in the adult central nervous system. NgR may be proposed as a potential drug target for treatment of various neurological conditions. Additionally, NgR may play a role in regulating the function of gap junctions.

Note

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