

Summary

Production Name	NGF (12T9) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ICC/IF
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	NGF
Alternative Names	NGF;Beta-NGF;HSAN5;MGC161426;MGC161428;NGFB;proNGF;
Gene ID	4803.0
SwissProt ID	P01138.

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:1000, ICC/IF 1:100-1:200
Molecular Weight	27kDa

Background

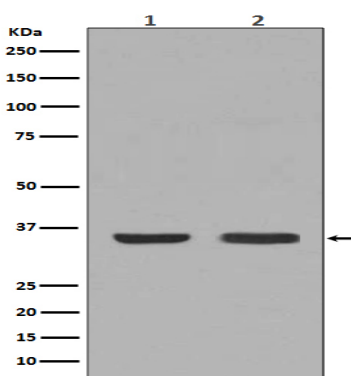
Product Name: NGF (12T9) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe14676



Nerve growth factor (NGF) is a small, secreted protein and member of the neurotrophin family of growth factors that promote neuronal cell survival and differentiation. Producing cells release NGF that bind and activate TrkA high affinity receptors to mediate NGF-driven signaling. NGF also binds to a low affinity p75 (NTR) receptors, which belong to the death receptor family. Nerve growth factor is important for the development and maintenance of the sympathetic and sensory nervous systems (PubMed:14976160, PubMed:20978020). Extracellular ligand for the NTRK1 and NGFR receptors, activates cellular signaling cascades to regulate neuronal proliferation, differentiation and survival (PubMed:20978020) (Probable). The immature NGF precursor (proNGF) functions as ligand for the heterodimeric receptor formed by SORCS2 and NGFR, and activates cellular signaling cascades that lead to inactivation of RAC1 and/or RAC2, reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and neuronal growth cone collapse. In contrast to mature NGF, the precursor form (proNGF) promotes neuronal apoptosis (in vitro) (By similarity). Inhibits metalloproteinase-dependent proteolysis of platelet glycoprotein VI (PubMed:20164177). Binds lysophosphatidylinositol and lysophosphatidylserine between the two chains of the homodimer. The lipid-bound form promotes histamine release from mast cells, contrary to the lipid-free form (By similarity).

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of NGF expression in (1) Mouse thyroid lysate; (2) HeLa cell lysate.

Note

For research use only.