

Product datasheet for **AM01370PU-N**

NGF Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, FN, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Neutralization: To yield one-half maximal inhibition [ND50] of the biological activity of Human beta-NGF (10.0 ng/ml), a concentration of 2.7-4.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. ELISA: In a sandwich ELISA (assuming 100µl/well), a concentration of 2.0-4.0 µg/ml of this antibody will detect at least 200 pg/ml of recombinant Human Beta-NGF when used with Biotin anti-Human beta-NGF antibody (cat. PP1057B) as the detection antibody at a concentration of approximately 0.5-1.0 µg/ml. Western Blot: To detect Human beta-NGF by Western Blot analysis this antibody can be used at a concentration of 4.0-8.0 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant Human beta-NGF is 4.0-8.0 ng/lane, under reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (>98%) recombinant Human beta-NGF
Specificity:	This antibody detects NGF-beta.
Formulation:	PBS without preservatives State: Purified State: Lyophilized (sterile filtered) purified IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for one month or at -20°C for longer. Following reconstitution it is stable at 2-8°C for six weeks. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	nerve growth factor



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Database Link: [Entrez Gene 4803 Human P01138](#)

Background: Nerve growth factor (NGF) is one of a family of neurotrophins that induce the survival and proliferation of neurons. In cell culture, NGF induces the formation of neurite projections and, in vivo, may stimulate the innervation of tissues. NGF plays a role in the repair, regeneration, and protection of neurons, and as such could serve as a therapeutic agent in neurodegenerative conditions such as Alzheimer's disease. NGF enhances survival, growth, neurotransmitter biosynthesis of sympathetic and sensory neurons; neurotrophic factor; cutaneous innervation; growth, differentiation and survival of B lymphocytes. It also has a possible role in allergy and tissue repair. NGF is found in the hypothalamus, pituitary, thyroid gland, testes, epididymis, vascular smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts, mast cells and eosinophils. NGF is upregulated by glutamate, vitamin D3, IL6, FGF basic, astrocyte specific IL1, TNF alpha, PDGF and TGF beta. It is downregulated by GABAergic neuronal activity, glucocorticoids and Schwann cell-specific TGF beta.

Synonyms: Beta-NGF, NGFB, Beta-nerve growth factor