

## Product datasheet for **KN310963BN**

### Ngf Mouse Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 mBFP-Neo donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	mBFP-Neo
Symbol:	Ngf
Locus ID:	18049
Components:	<b>KN310963G1</b> , Ngf gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN310963G2</b> , Ngf gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN310963BND</b> , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and mBFP-Neo functional cassette. <b>GE100003</b> , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector
Disclaimer:	These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_001112698</a> , <a href="#">NM_013609</a>
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P01139</a>
Synonyms:	Ngfb



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**Summary:**

Nerve growth factor is important for the development and maintenance of the sympathetic and sensory nervous systems (PubMed:20036257). Extracellular ligand for the NTRK1 and NGFR receptors, activates cellular signaling cascades to regulate neuronal proliferation, differentiation and survival (PubMed:22649032). 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 (PubMed:22155786). In contrast to mature NGF, the precursor form (proNGF) promotes neuronal apoptosis (in vitro) (PubMed:20036257). Inhibits metalloproteinase-dependent proteolysis of platelet glycoprotein VI (By similarity). Binds lysophosphatidylinositol and lysophosphatidylserine between the two chains of the homodimer (PubMed:22649032, PubMed:26144237). The lipid-bound form promotes histamine release from mast cells, contrary to the lipid-free form (PubMed:22649032).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

**Product images:**
