

Product datasheet for **MR225454L4V**

Ngf (NM_001112698) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Ngf (NM_001112698) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Ngf
Synonyms:	beta-NGF; Ngfb
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001112698
ORF Size:	723 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR225454).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_001112698.1
RefSeq Size:	1060 bp
RefSeq ORF:	726 bp
Locus ID:	18049
UniProt ID:	P01139
Cytogenetics:	3 45.25 cM



[View online »](#)

Gene 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]