

## Product datasheet for **TA389166**

### **NRP1 Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: M534]**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Clone Name:</b>	M534
<b>Applications:</b>	ICC, IHC, WB
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	<b>WB:</b> 1:250 <b>ICC:</b> 1:100
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human, Rat, Mouse
<b>Host:</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG1
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Clone M534 was generated from a neuropilin-1 synthetic peptide (coupled to carrier protein) corresponding to amino acids within the a1 CUB domain of human neuropilin-1. This sequence is highly conserved in rat and mouse neuropilin-1, and has low homology to neuropilin-2.
<b>Specificity:</b>	The antibody detects a 130 kDa* protein corresponding to the apparent molecular mass of neuropilin-1 on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of human recombinant neuropilin-1 and in human PC3 cells.
<b>Formulation:</b>	PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 50% glycerol
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein G Purified
<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	Storage at -20°C is recommended, as aliquots may be taken without freeze/thawing due to presence of 50% glycerol. Stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
<b>Stability:</b>	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
<b>Predicted Protein Size:</b>	130
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">O14786</a>



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**Background:**

Neuropilins are transmembrane proteins that contain two CUB domains (a1 and a2), two coagulation factor-like domains (b1 and b2), and a MAM domain in the extracellular region. These proteins have short cytoplasmic domains that include a PDZ-binding motif. The neuropilin (NRP) family includes NRP-1, NRP-2A, and NRP-2B. NRP-1 has been implicated as a receptor involved in axon guidance and VEGF signaling. NRP-1 mediates activation of intracellular signaling pathways through interaction with its co-receptors, Plexin-A1 and VEGFRs. The expression of NRP-1, along with the co-receptor Plexin-A1, is upregulated in neurons after central nervous system injury. The axons from these neurons cannot cross semaphorin 3A-containing regions at the site of injury. Thus, semaphorin 3A and its co-receptors, Plexin-A1 and Neuropilin-1, may have significant roles in axon regeneration after neuronal injury.

**Note:**

Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.