

Product datasheet for TP723426

Ngf (NM_013609) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse nerve growth factor (Ngf), transcript variant A.
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	SSTHPVFHMG EFSVCDSVSV WVGDKTTATD IKGKEVTVLA EVNINNSVFR QYFFETKCRA SNPVESGCRG IDSKHWNSYC TTTHTFVKAL TTDEKQAAGR FIRIDTACVC VLSRKATRRG
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	13.4 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ M filtered solution of 20mM phosphate buffer, 100mM NaCl, pH 7.2
Bioactivity:	ED50 as determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of the proliferation of human TF-1 cells is less than or equal to 1.0 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $> 1 \times 10^6$ units/mg.
Endotoxin:	Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/ μ g of protein (< 1 EU/ μ g)
Storage:	Store at -80°C .
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_038637
Locus ID:	18049
UniProt ID:	P01139 , Q6LDU8
RefSeq Size:	1196
Cytogenetics:	3 45.25 cM
RefSeq ORF:	924
Synonyms:	beta-NGF; 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: