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Product datasheet for TP728279L

Recombinant NRG1, Human

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant NRG1, Human
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence encoding Human NRG1 Protein (#Q02297)(Ser20-Lys241) was expressed.
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	The protein has a calculated MW of 24.29 kDa. The protein migrates as 28-30 kDa under reducing condition (SDS-PAGE analysis).
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	The protein was lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution containing 1X PBS, pH 7.4.
Bioactivity:	Testing in process
Endotoxin:	<1 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 5 mins before opening. It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile H_2O to a concentration not less than 100 μg/mL and incubate the stock solution at room temperature for at least 20 mins to ensure sufficient re-dissolved. Do Not Vortex! Vigorous shaking may impair the biological activity of the protein.
Applications:	Cell culture
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C for 1 year. Upon reconstitution, store at 2°C to 8°C for up to 1 week. Further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 10%FBS, 5%HSA or 5% trehalose solution), protein aliquots should be stored at -20°C or -80°C for 3-6 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
UniProt ID:	Q02297
Synonyms:	Acetylcholine receptor-inducing activity (ARIA), Breast cancer cell differentiation factor p45, Glial growth factor, Heregulin (HRG), Neu differentiation factor, Sensory and motor neuron-derived factor

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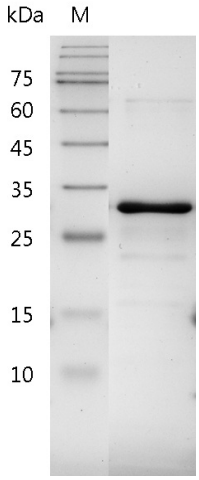
Summary: Neuregulin-1 (NRG-1, also called heuregulin1 or neu differentiation factor) is a glycoprotein that belongs to the neuregulins family. Structurally, Neuregulin-1 harbors tissue-specific N terminal sequence, followed by immunoglobulin-like (Ig-like) domains, an EGF-like domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain. Neuregulin-1 exerts its actions upon engagement of its EGF-like domain to the extracellular binding region of HER RTK family members (EGFR, HER2, HER3, and HER4), subsequently leading to receptor dimerization which activates a variety of signal pathways such as MAPK-ERK and PI3K-AKT pathways. These signal cascades are essential for regulating cardiac development, neuronal differentiation, neuromuscular synapses formation, and stem cell proliferation.

Product images:



SDS- PAGE analysis of recombinant human NRG1