

37-1274: Human beta-NGF / Beta-NGF Recombinant Protein(Discontinued)

Reactivity : Human

Alternative Name : Beta-NGF Protein, HSN5 Protein, NGFB Protein,

Description

Source : CHO Stable Cells

Nerve growth factor (NGF) is important for the development and maintenance of the sympathetic and sensory nervous systems. NGF protein was identified as a large complex consisting of three non-covalently linked subunits, alpha, beta, and gamma, among which, the beta subunit, called beta-NGF (beta-NGF), was demonstrated to exhibit the growth stimulating activity of NGF protein. NGFB/beta-NGF gene is a member of the NGF-beta family and encodes a secreted protein which homodimerizes and is incorporated into a larger complex. NGF protein acts via at least two receptors on the surface of cells (TrkA and p75 receptors) to regulate neuronal survival, promote neurite outgrowth, and up-regulate certain neuronal functions such as mediation of pain and inflammation. In addition, previous studies indicated that NGF may also have an important role in the regulation of the immune system.

Product Info

Amount : NGF Recombinant Protein(Discontinued) / 100 µg

Purification : > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Content : Formulation Lyophilized from sterile 20mM NaAc, 150mM NaCl, pH 5.5
Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.

Storage condition : Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Amino Acid : Ser122-Arg239

Application Note

Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.2-2 ng/ml.

Endotoxin : < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Other pack size also available.

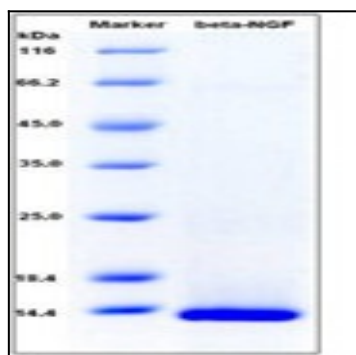


Fig 1: Human beta-NGF / Beta-NGF Recombinant Protein

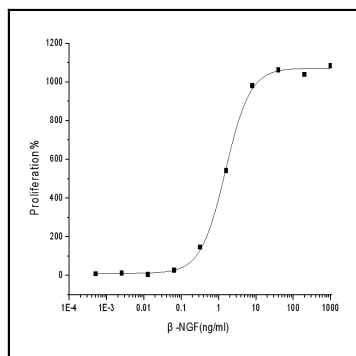


Fig 2: Human beta-NGF / Beta-NGF Recombinant Protein measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells.