

Recombinant Mouse β -NGF/Beta-NGF Protein

Catalog Number: PKSM040709

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

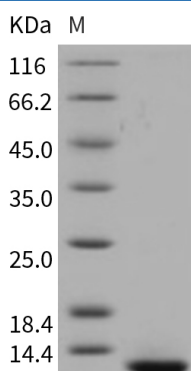
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	CHO Stable Cells-derived Mouse β -NGF/Beta-NGF protein Ser 122-Gly 241
Calculated MW	13.5 kDa
Observed MW	13.5 kDa
Accession	NP_001106168.1
Bio-activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 1-8ng/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM NaAc, 150mM NaCl, pH 5.5 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 96 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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, α , β , and γ , among which, the β subunit, called β -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.