Recombinant Human Neuritin/NRN1 Protein (Baculovirus, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030790

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

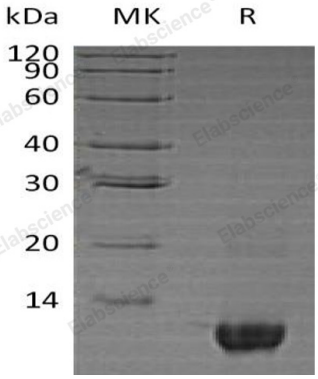
Description

Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human Neuritin/NRN1 protein Met 1-Asn 115, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	11 kDa
Observed MW	11 kDa
Accession	Q9NPD7
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 10% glycerol 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



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Neuritin 1 (NRN1) is a member of neuritin family. Neuritin is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol- anchored protein induced by neural activity. It is expressed in postmitotic-differentiating neurons of the developing nervous system and a population of small-diameter neurons in the dorsal root ganglia and was anterogradely and retrogradely transported. Neuritin message is induced by neuronal activity and by the activity-regulated neurotrophins BDNF; nerve growth factor (NGF) and NT-3. Purified recombinant neuritin promotes neurite outgrowth and arborization in primary embryonic hippocampal and cortical cultures. Thus; neuritin is considered as a downstream effector of activity-induced neurite outgrowth. In clinical; neuritin levels in diabetes were reduced in both dorsal root ganglia and sciatic nerve of rats; and these deficits were reversed in vivo by treatment with NGF. This manipulation of neuritin levels in diabetes may provide a potential target for the therapeutic intervention in the management of neuropathy.

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