Recombinant NGFR/P75 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300569P

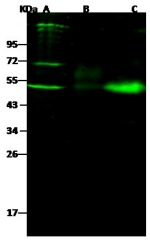
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse NGFR/P75 Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	10A6
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000

Data



Western Blot with NGFR Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: Rat Brain Tissue lysate, Lane B: Mouse Brain Tissue lysate, Lane C: Mouse Heart Tissue lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 μg per lane.

Observed-MW:51 kDa

Calculated-MW:45 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Nerve growth factor receptors (NGFRs) belong to a large growth factor receptor family. NGFR includes two types of receptors: high-affinity nerve growth factor receptor and low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor. The high-affinity nerve growth factor receptor is also referred to as the Trk family whose members are bound by some neurotrophins with high affinity. Nerve growth factor binds with TrkA after being released from target cells, the NGF/TrkA complex is subsequently trafficked back to the cell body. The Low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor also named p75 which binds with all kinds of neurotrophins with low affinity. All four kinds of neurotrophins, including Nerve growth factor, Brain-derived neurotrophic factor, Neurotrophin-3, and Neurotrophin-4 bind to the p75. Studies have proved that NGFR acts as a molecular signal switch that determines cell death or survival by three steps. First, pro-nerve growth factor (prNGF) triggers cell apoptosis by its high-affinity binding to p75NTR, while NGF induces neuronal survival with low-affinity binding. Second, p75NTR mediates cell death by combining with co-receptor Sortilin, whereas it promotes neuronal survival through combination with proNGF. Third, the release of the intracellular domain chopper or cleavage short p75 NTR can independently initiate neuronal apoptosis.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com
Fax: 1-832-243-6017