

Anti-NGFR/p75NTR Antibody (5K63)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5K63
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Anti-NGFR rabbit monoclonal antibody at 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.

Verified Activity:

-Secondary

-Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution.

-Developed using the Odyssey technique.

-Performed under reducing conditions.

-Predicted band size:45 kDa.

-Observed band size:51 kDa(We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands.)

Application:

ELISA,WB

Recommended

WB: 1:500-1:1000; ELISA: 1:25000-1:50000

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein: Mouse NGFR / P75 Protein (TMPY-02541)

Antigen Species: Mouse

Synonyms: nerve growth factor receptor (TNFR superfamily, member 16)

Research 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

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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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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