

Anti-NGF Antibody (6U823)

Product Details

Ig Type:	hIgG2
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	6U823
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

Verified Activity:	Overlay Peak curve showing PC3 cells stained with TMAH-00817 (red line) at 1:100. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1ug/1*10 ⁶ cells) for 45min at 4°C. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-human IgG (H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4°C. Control antibody (green line) was human IgG (1ug/1*10 ⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.
Application:	ELISA,FCM
Recommended	FCM:1:50-1:200.

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human NGF Protein
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	4803
Uniprot ID:	P01138
Synonyms:	NGFB; β -NGF;HSAN5;nerve growth factor (β polypeptide);nerve growth factor (beta polypeptide);Beta-NGF
Biology Area:	Neuroscience

Research Background

Nerve growth factor is important for the development and maintenance of the sympathetic and sensory nervous systems. Extracellular ligand for the NTRK1 and NGFR receptors, activates cellular signaling cascades to regulate neuronal proliferation, differentiation and survival (Probable). The immature NGF precursor (proNGF) functions as ligand for the heterodimeric receptor formed by SORCS2 and NGFR, and activates cellular signaling cascades that lead to inactivation of RAC1 and/or RAC2, reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and neuronal growth cone collapse. In contrast to mature NGF, the precursor form (proNGF) promotes neuronal apoptosis (in vitro). Inhibits metalloproteinase-dependent proteolysis of platelet glycoprotein VI. Binds lysophosphatidylinositol and lysophosphatidylserine between the two chains of the homodimer. The lipid-bound form promotes histamine release

from mast cells, contrary to the lipid-free form.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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