

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human Neuropilin-1 protein		
	Human Neuropilin-1 (Phe22-Lys852) Accession # NP_003864.4	IEGRMD	Human IgG <sub>1</sub> (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Phe22		
<b>Structure / Form</b>	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	120 kDa		

**SPECIFICATIONS**

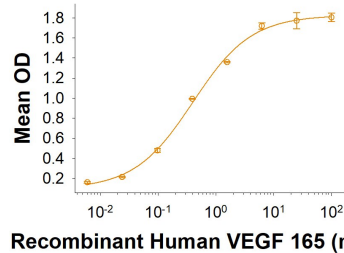
<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	117-131 kDa, under reducing conditions
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Human Neuropilin-1 Fc Chimera is immobilized at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well), Recombinant Human VEGF 165 (Catalog # 293-VE) binds with an ED <sub>50</sub> of 0.25-1.5 ng/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

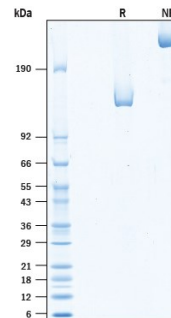
**DATA**

**Binding Activity**



When Recombinant Human Neuropilin-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 10445-N1) is immobilized at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well), Recombinant Human VEGF 165 (Catalog # 293-VE) binds with an ED<sub>50</sub> of 0.25-1.5 ng/mL.

**SDS-PAGE**



2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human Neuropilin-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 10455-N1) was resolved by SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 117-131 kDa and 220-250 kDa, respectively.

## BACKGROUND

Neuropilin-1 (Npn-1, also known as neuropilin and CD304) is a 130-140 kDa type I transmembrane (TM) glycoprotein that regulates axon guidance and angiogenesis (1-4). The full-length 923 amino acid (aa) human Npn-1 isoform 1 contains an 835 aa extracellular domain (ECD) that shows 92-95% aa identity with mouse, rat, bovine and canine Npn-1 (3, 4). The ECD contains two N-terminal CUB domains (termed a1a2), two domains with homology to coagulation factors V and VIII (b1b2) and a MAM (meprin) domain (c). C-terminally divergent splice variants with 704, 644, 609, and 551 aa lack the MAM and TM domains and are demonstrated or presumed to be soluble antagonists (1, 5-7). A 906 aa form lacks a TM segment, but secretion has not been found (8). The sema domains of Class III secreted semaphorins such as Sema3A bind Npn-1 a1a2 (9). Heparin, the heparin-binding forms of VEGF (VEGF 165, VEGF-B and VEGF-E), PIGF (PIGF2), and the C-terminus of Sema3 bind the b1b2 region (9, 10). Npn-1 and Npn-2 share 48% aa identity within the ECD and can form homo- and hetero-oligomers via interaction of their MAM domains (1). Neuropilins show partially overlapping expression in neuronal and endothelial cells during development (1, 2). Both neuropilins act as co-receptors with plexins, mainly plexin A3 and A4, to bind class III semaphorins that mediate axon repulsion (11). However, only Npn-1 binds Sema3A, and only Npn-2 binds Sema3F (1). Both are co-receptors with VEGF R2 (also called KDR or Flk-1) for VEGF 165 binding (1). Sema3A signaling can be blocked by VEGF 165, which has higher affinity for Npn-1 (12). Npn-1 is preferentially expressed in arteries during development or those undergoing remodeling (1, 2). Npn-1 is also expressed on dendritic cells and mediates DC-induced T cell proliferation (13). Npn-1 is a marker of CD4+ Treg cells and a population of CD8+ T-cells infiltrating solid tumors. Immunotherapies that block Npn-1 synergizes with anti-PD-1 to enhance CD8+ proliferation and response (14). There is evidence that Npn-1 with VEGF-A plays a role in stemness of breast cancer cell by activating Wnt/b-catenin pathway (15).

## References:

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