

DESCRIPTION

Source Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived mouse TrkB protein
Cys32-His429, with a C-terminal 10-His tag
Accession # P15209

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Cys32

Predicted Molecular Mass 45.9 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 75-100 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to inhibit BDNF-induced proliferation of BaF-TrkB-BD mouse pro-B cells transfected with TrkB. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.5-3.5 µg/mL in the presence recombinant human BDNF and 5 µg/mL of a cross-linking antibody, Mouse Anti-polyHistidine Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # [MAB050](#)).

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage **Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

The neurotrophins, including NGF, BDNF, NT-3 and NT-4/5, constitute a group of structurally related, secreted proteins that play an important role in the development and function of the nervous system. The biological activities of the neurotrophins are mediated by binding to and activating two unrelated receptor types: the p75 neurotrophin receptor (p75NTR) and the Trk family of receptor tyrosine kinases (1, 2). p75NTR is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily (TNFRSF) and has been designated TNFRSF16. It binds all neurotrophins with low affinity to transduce cellular signaling pathways that synergize with or antagonize those activated by the Trk receptors. Three Trk family proteins, TrkA, TrkB, and TrkC, exhibiting different ligand specificities, have been identified. TrkA binds NGF and NT-3, TrkB binds BDNF, NT-3 and NT-4/5, and TrkC only binds NT-3 (1-2). All Trk family proteins share a conserved, complex subdomain organization consisting of a signal peptide, two cysteine-rich domains, a cluster of three leucine-rich motifs, and two immunoglobulin-like domains in the extracellular region, as well as an intracellular region that contains the tyrosine kinase domain (3). Natural splice variants of the different Trks, lacking the first cysteine-rich domain, the first and second or all three of the leucine-rich motifs, or the tyrosine kinase domain, have been described (4). At the protein sequence level, human and mouse TrkB show 94% amino acid sequence identity (5-6). The proteins also exhibit cross-species activity. The primary location of TrkB expression is in the central and peripheral nervous systems. Low level TrkB expression has also been observed in a wide variety of tissues outside the nervous system (6).

References:

1. Huang, E.J. and L.F. Reichardt (2003) *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* **72**:609.
2. Dechant, G. (2001) *Cell Tissue Res.* **305**:229.
3. Schneider, R. and M. Schweiger (1991) *Oncogene* **6**:1807.
4. Ninkina, N. *et al.* (1997) *J. Biol. Chem.* **272**:13019.
5. Nakagawara A. *et al.* (1995) *Genomics.* **25**:538.
6. Klein, R. *et al.* (1989) *EMBO J.* **8**:3701.