

DESCRIPTION

Source	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> , Sf 21 (baculovirus)-derived			
	Rat Neuropilin-1 Phe22 - Asp854 (Lys811Arg and Pro812 - Gly828 del) Accession # Q9QWJ9	IEGRDMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100 - Lys330)	6-His tag
	N-terminus		C-terminus	

N-terminal Sequence Phe22

Analysis

Structure / Form Disulfide-linked homodimer

Predicted Molecular Mass 119 kDa (monomer)

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 130-150 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized rNeuropilin-1/Fc Chimera can bind rhVEGF₁₆₅ with an apparent K_D < 1 nM.

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

Purity >90%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Citrate Phosphate and NaCl. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 200 µg/mL in sterile PBS.

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

Neuropilin-1 (Npn-1, previously neuropilin; also CD304) is a 130 - 140 kDa type I transmembrane (TM) glycoprotein that regulates axon guidance and angiogenesis (1 - 4). The mature 901 amino acid (aa) rat Npn-1 contains a 623 aa extracellular domain (ECD) that shares 98% aa identity with mouse and 93% aa identity with human, equine, bovine and canine Npn-1 (3, 4). The ECD contains two N-terminal CUB domains, two F5/8 type C domains with homology to coagulation factors V and VIII and a MAM (meprin) domain. In mouse and human, splice variants that lack the TM domain have been described and are either proven or presumed to be soluble antagonists (1, 5 - 7). The sema domains of Class III secreted semaphorins such as Sema3A bind Npn-1 CUB domains (8). The heparin-binding forms of VEGF (VEGF₁₆₅, VEGF-B and VEGF-E), PlGF (PlGF2), and the C-terminus of Sema3 bind the F5/8 type C domains (8, 9). 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 (10). 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 VEGF₁₆₅ binding (1). Sema3A signaling can be blocked by VEGF₁₆₅, which has higher affinity for Npn-1 (11). Npn-1 is preferentially expressed in developing or remodeling arteries (1, 2). Npn-1 is also expressed on dendritic cells and mediates DC-induced T cell proliferation (12).

References:

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PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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U.S. Patent # 6,054,293, 6,623,738, and other U.S. and international patents pending.