

DESCRIPTION

Source Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived
Ala39-Ser709 (Ser92Tyr), with a C-terminal 6-His tag
Accession # Q9NZ94

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Ala39

Predicted Molecular Mass 76 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 87-101 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.
When Recombinant Human Neuroligin 3/NLGN3 is immobilized at 2 µg/mL, Biotinylated Recombinant Human Neurexin 1 beta Fc Chimera binds with a typical ED₅₀ = 150-900 ng/mL.

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

Purity >90%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

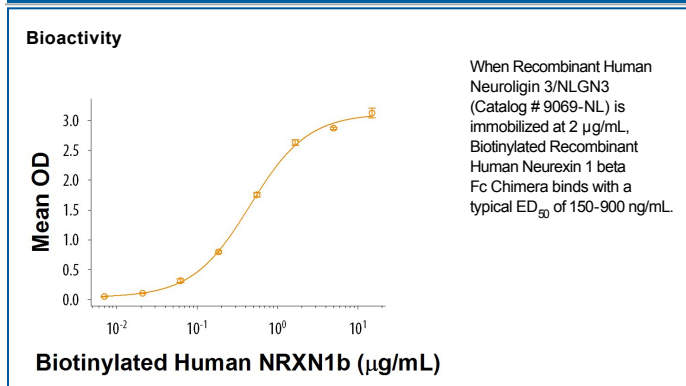
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.

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.

DATA



BACKGROUND

Neuroligin 3 (NLGN3) is one of several type I transmembrane Neuroligin proteins that play an important role in synaptic development (1, 2). Mature human Neuroligin 3 is an approximately 120 kDa molecule that consists of a 672 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with a catalytically inactive cholinesterase-like domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 118 aa cytoplasmic tail (3). Alternative splicing generates additional isoforms with 20 aa or 40 aa deletions in the ECD (3-5). Within the ECD, human Neuroligin 3 shares 99% aa sequence identity with comparable regions of mouse and rat Neuroligin 3. It is expressed during development on astrocytes and Schwann cells (6) as well as on neurons where it localizes to synaptic membranes and post-synaptic densities of both glutamatergic and GABAergic synapses (7). It associates *in cis* with Neuroligin 1 and Neuroligin 2 and trans-synaptically with Neurexin-1 β , -2 β , and -3 β that lack the splice site 4 insertion (3, 7). A soluble form of the Neuroligin 3 ECD can be released by neurons and promotes glioma cell proliferation (8). Mutations in Neuroligin 3 enhance neuronal dendritic branching, alter both excitatory and inhibitory synaptic activity (9-12), and are associated with the development of autism spectrum disorder (13, 14).

References:

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