

DESCRIPTION

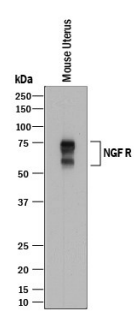
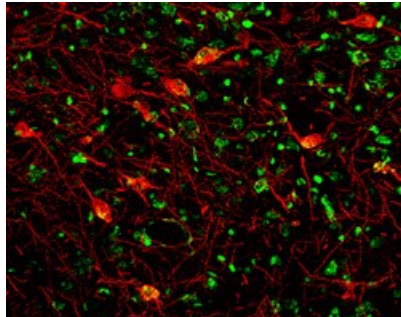
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse NGF R/TNFRSF16 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human NGF R/TNFRSF16 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse NGF R/TNFRSF16 Gly20-Asn243 Accession # Q9Z0W1
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	2 µg/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

<p>Western Blot</p>  <p>Detection of Mouse NGF R/TNFRSF16 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of mouse uterus tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 2 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Mouse NGF R/TNFRSF16 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1157) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). Specific bands were detected for NGF R/TNFRSF16 at approximately 60-75 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.</p>	<p>Immunohistochemistry</p>  <p>NGF R/TNFRSF16 in Mouse Brain. NGF R/TNFRSF16 was detected in perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse brain (cortex) using 7 µg/mL Goat Anti-Mouse NGF R/TNFRSF16 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1157) overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained (red) and counterstained (green). View our protocol for Fluorescent IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections.</p>
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PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

The low affinity nerve growth factor receptor (NGF R), also named p75 neurotrophin receptor, is a type I transmembrane protein that belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor family and has been designated TNFRSF16. NGF R cDNA encodes a 427 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 28 aa residue signal peptide, a 222 aa residue extracellular domain, a 22 aa residue transmembrane domain and a 155 aa residue intracellular domain. The extracellular region contains four cysteine-rich domains and binds NGF, BDNF, NT-3, and NT-4 approximately equally with low affinity. The cytoplasmic region of the receptor contains a subtype 2 death domain.

NGF R expression has been shown to occur widely during development and in the adult. Expression has been detected in both neuronal and non-neuronal cells. NGF R was originally reported to function as a positive regulator of TrkA activity. NGF R has also been shown to signal by itself. Depending on its cellular environment, NGF R has now been shown to regulate cell migration, gene expression and to mediate apoptosis. Recombinant NGF R Fc chimera binds NGF with high affinity and is a potent NGF antagonist. Naturally occurring truncated NGF R containing the extracellular domain and lacking the transmembrane or intracellular domain has been detected *in vivo* in urine, plasma, and in the amniotic fluid of humans and rats (1-3).

References:

1. Barker, P.A. and R.A. Murphy (1992) *Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry* **110**:1.
2. Bamji, A.X. *et al.* (1998) *J. Cell Biol.* **140**:911.
3. Feinstein, E. *et al.* (1995) *Trends Biochem. Sci.* **20**:342.