

**DESCRIPTION**

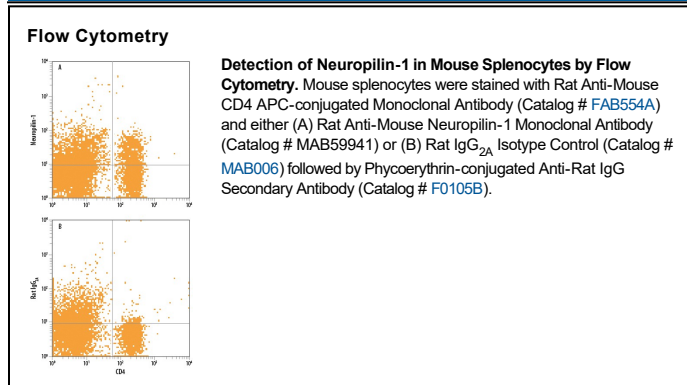
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse Neuropilin-1 in ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 761704
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Neuropilin-1 Phe21-Pro856 Accession # P97333
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	2.5 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below
<b>CyTOF-ready</b>	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	
<b>Neutralization</b>	Delgoffe, G. <i>et al.</i> (2013) <i>Nature</i> <b>501</b> :252.	

**DATA**



**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <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>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

Neuropilin-1 (Nrp-1, previously neuropilin; also 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) mouse Nrp-1 contains a 623 aa extracellular domain (ECD) that shares 98% aa identity with rat and 93% aa identity with human, equine, bovine and canine Nrp-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). At least one splice variant that diverges at aa 587 and lacks the TM domain has been sequenced (5). This form is potentially a soluble antagonist, based on results from human Nrp-1 splice variants (1, 6-8). The sema domains of Class III secreted semaphorins such as Sema3A bind Nrp-1 a1a2 (9). Heparin, the heparin-binding forms of VEGF (VEGF<sub>165</sub>, VEGF-B and VEGF-E), PlGF (PlGF2), and the C-terminus of Sema3 bind the b1b2 region (9, 10). Nrp-1 and Nrp-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 Nrp-1 binds Sema3A, and only Nrp-2 binds Sema3F (1). Both are co-receptors with VEGF R2 (also called KDR or Flk-1) for VEGF<sub>165</sub> binding (1). Sema3A signaling can be blocked by VEGF<sub>165</sub>, which has higher affinity for Nrp-1 (12). Nrp-1 is preferentially expressed in developing or remodeling arteries (1, 2). Nrp-1 is also expressed on dendritic cells and mediates DC-induced T cell proliferation (13).

**References:**

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