

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human Neurogranin in ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₃ Clone # 898502
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Neurogranin Met1-Asp78 Accession # Q92686
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in TBS 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.

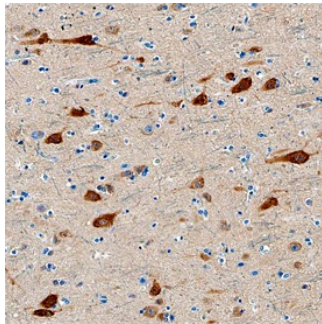
APPLICATIONS

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below

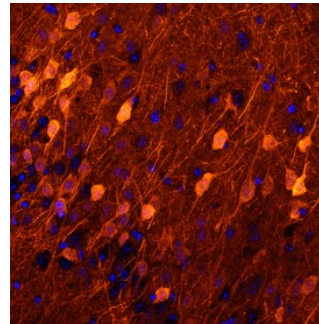
DATA

Immunohistochemistry



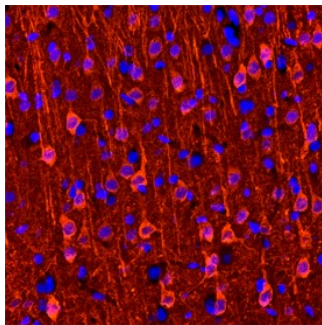
Neurogranin in Human Cortex. Neurogranin was detected in formalin fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human cortex using Mouse Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat Neurogranin Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB7947) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Mouse HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS002) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to neuronal cell bodies and dendrites. View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

Immunohistochemistry



Neurogranin in Mouse Brain. Neurogranin was detected in perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse brain using Mouse Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat Neurogranin Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB7947) at 25 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm in neurons. View our protocol for [Fluorescent IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections](#).

Immunohistochemistry



Neurogranin in Rat Brain. Neurogranin was detected in perfusion fixed frozen sections of rat brain using Mouse Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat Neurogranin Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB7947) at 25 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm in neurons. View our protocol for [Fluorescent IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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

NRGN (Neurogranin/Ng; also known as RC3, p17 and BICKS) is a member of the neurogranin family of proteins. Although its predicted MW is 7.5 kDa, it runs anomalously at 15-19 kDa in SDS-PAGE. This is apparently due to the adoption of a rigid α -helical structure in a negatively charged medium. NRGN has limited expression, being found principally in excitatory neurons of the telencephalon, Golgi and Purkinje cells of the cerebellum, and platelets plus B and T cells in non-nervous tissue. Intracellularly, NRGN is found associated with membranes of the ER, Golgi and mitochondria. This association is often in the form of aggregates (or granules), thus giving rise to its name ("neuro-granules"). NRGN is also found in the nucleus and associated with the postsynaptic spines of dendrites. The principal function of NRGN appears to be the binding, sequestration and concentration of CaM (Calmodulin; a Ca-binding protein) in dendritic spines. Following NMDAR activation, Ca diffuses into the synaptic area, resulting in 1) the simple dissociation of CaM from NRGN, or 2) the phosphorylation of NRGN followed by its dissociation from CaM. In either case, the freed CaM is now available to activate multiple downstream signaling pathways, some involved in LTP (or memory). Human NRGN is 78 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains one IQ domain (aa 26-47) that binds CaM, and a collagen-like region at the C-terminus (aa 48-78). Regulatory phosphorylation occurs on Ser36, and the N-terminal Met is acetylated. Full-length human NRGN shares 96% aa sequence identity with both mouse and rat NRGN.