

DESCRIPTION

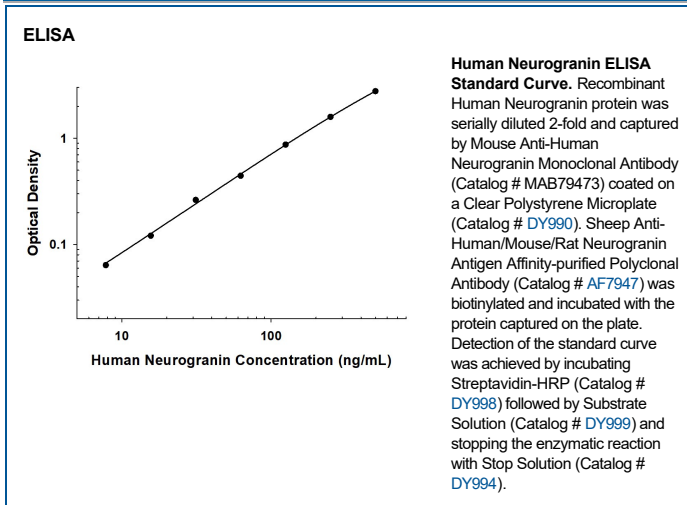
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Neurogranin in direct ELISAs
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 1034203
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Neurogranin Met1-Asp78 Accession # Q92686
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in 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.

ELISA This antibody functions as a human Neurogranin ELISA capture antibody when paired with Catalog # AF7947

DATA



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 alpha-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.