

NRG3 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6224b

Specification

NRG3 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P56975
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	688-717

NRG3 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 10718

Other Names

Pro-neuregulin-3, membrane-bound isoform, Pro-NRG3, Neuregulin-3, NRG-3, NRG3

Target/Specificity

This NRG3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 688-717 amino acids of human NRG3.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format

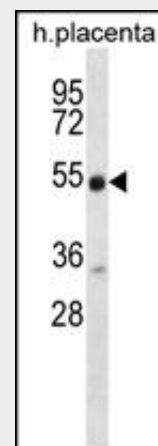
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

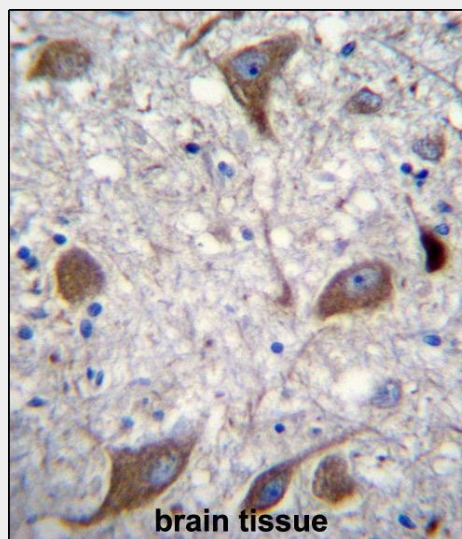
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

NRG3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



NRG3 Antibody (E703) (Cat. #AP6224b) western blot analysis in human placenta tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the NRG3 antibody detected the NRG3 protein (arrow).



NRG3 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP6224b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human brain tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of NRG3 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

NRG3 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** NRG3**Function**

Direct ligand for the ERBB4 tyrosine kinase receptor. Binding results in ligand-stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of the receptor. Does not bind to the EGF receptor, ERBB2 or ERBB3 receptors. May be a survival factor for oligodendrocytes.

Cellular Location

[Pro-neuregulin-3, membrane-bound isoform]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Does not seem to be active. [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Isoform 3 is also proteolytically released as a soluble form

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in most regions of the brain with the exception of corpus callosum. Expressed at lower level in testis Not detected in heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, ovary, small intestine, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes

NRG3 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

NRG3 Antibody (C-term) - Citations

- [Dynamic expression of Erbb pathway members during early mammary gland morphogenesis.](#)

NRG3 Antibody (C-term) - Background

NRG3, which belongs to the neuregulin family, is a direct ligand for the ERBB4 tyrosine kinase receptor. Binding results in ligand-stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of the receptor. NRG3 does not bind to the EGF receptor, ERBB2 or ERBB3 receptors. The protein exists as an type I membrane protein and as a proteolytically released soluble growth factor form. The membrane-bound form does not appear to be active. NRG3 is highly expressed in most regions of the brain with the exception of corpus callosum, and is expressed at lower level in testis. It is not detected in heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, ovary, small intestine, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes. The NRG3 cytoplasmic domain may be involved in the regulation of trafficking and proteolytic processing. Regulation of the proteolytic processing may involve initial intracellular domain dimerization.

NRG3 Antibody (C-term) - References

Zhang, D., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 94(18):9562-9567 (1997).
Gizatullin, R.Z., et al., Chromosome Res. 8 (6), 560 (2000) (): ().