

## NTRK1 Antibody (Y791) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP7686d

### **Specification**

NTRK1 Antibody (Y791) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P04629

NTRK1 Antibody (Y791) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 4914** 

### **Other Names**

High affinity nerve growth factor receptor, Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase receptor type 1, TRK1-transforming tyrosine kinase protein, Tropomyosin-related kinase A, Tyrosine kinase receptor, Tyrosine kinase receptor A, Trk-A, gp140trk, p140-TrkA, NTRK1, MTC, TRK, TRKA

## **Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/product/pr oducts/AP7686d>AP7686d</a> was selected from the Y791 region of human NTRK1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

### **Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

### **Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NTRK1 Antibody (Y791) Blocking Peptide -

# NTRK1 Antibody (Y791) Blocking Peptide - Background

NTRK1 (also known as TRKA)is a member of the neurotrophic tyrosine kinase receptor (NTKR) family. This kinase is a membrane-bound receptor that, upon neurotrophin binding, phosphorylates itself and members of the MAPK pathway. The presence of this kinase leads to cell differentiation and may play a role in specifying sensory neuron subtypes. Mutations in the TRKA gene have been associated with congenital insensitivity to pain, anhidrosis, self-mutilating behavior, mental retardation and cancer.

## NTRK1 Antibody (Y791) Blocking Peptide - References

Tokusashi, Y., et al., Int. J. Cancer 114(1):39-45 (2005).Schulte, J.H., et al., Oncogene 24(1):165-177 (2005).Frattini, M., et al., Oncogene 23(44):7436-7440 (2004).Tacconelli, A., et al., Cancer Cell 6(4):347-360 (2004).Florenes, V.A., et al., Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 122(3):412-420 (2004).



### **Protein Information**

### Name NTRK1

### **Function**

Receptor tyrosine kinase involved in the development and the maturation of the central and peripheral nervous systems through regulation of proliferation, differentiation and survival of sympathetic and nervous neurons. High affinity receptor for NGF which is its primary ligand (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c itations/1850821"

target=" blank">1850821</a>,

PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/1849459"

target=" blank">1849459</a>,

PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/1281417"

target=" blank">1281417</a>,

PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/8325889"

target=" blank">8325889</a>,

PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/15488758"

target=" blank">15488758</a>,

PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/22649032"

target=" blank">22649032</a>,

PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/17196528"

target=" blank">17196528</a>,

PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci tations/27445338"

target="\_blank">27445338</a>). Can also bind and be activated by

NTF3/neurotrophin- 3. However, NTF3 only supports axonal extension through NTRK1 but has no effect on neuron survival (By similarity). Upon dimeric NGF ligand-binding, undergoes homodimerization, autophosphorylation and activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c itations/1281417"}

target="\_blank">1281417</a>). Recruits, phosphorylates and/or activates several downstream effectors including SHC1, FRS2, SH2B1, SH2B2 and PLCG1 that regulate distinct overlapping signaling cascades driving cell survival and differentiation. Through SHC1 and FRS2 activates a GRB2-Ras-MAPK cascade that regulates cell differentiation and survival. Through PLCG1 controls NF-Kappa-B activation and the transcription of genes involved in cell survival. Through SHC1 and



SH2B1 controls a Ras-Pl3 kinase-AKT1 signaling cascade that is also regulating survival. In absence of ligand and activation, may promote cell death, making the survival of neurons dependent on trophic factors.

### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}. Late endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}. Recycling endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}. Note=Rapidly internalized after NGF binding (PubMed:1281417). Internalized to endosomes upon binding of NGF or NTF3 and further transported to the cell body via a retrograde axonal transport. Localized at cell membrane and early endosomes before nerve growth factor (NGF) stimulation. Recruited to late endosomes after NGF stimulation. Colocalized with RAPGEF2 at late endosomes {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739, ECO:0000269|PubMed:1281417}

### **Tissue Location**

Isoform TrkA-I is found in most non-neuronal tissues. Isoform TrkA-II is primarily expressed in neuronal cells TrkA-III is specifically expressed by pluripotent neural stem and neural crest progenitors.

## NTRK1 Antibody (Y791) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

• Blocking Peptides