



Rabbit Anti-NGF monoclonal antibody, clone TJ80-12 (DCABH-9429)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	NGF
Immunogen	Recombinant protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, zebrafish
Clone	TJ80-12
Purification	Protein A purified.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC
Molecular Weight	32 kDa
Cellular Localization	Secreted.
Positive Control	NIH/3T3, Hela, HepG2, mouse thymus tissue, mouse liver tissue, mouse brain tissue.
Format	Liquid
Size	100 μΙ
Buffer	1×TBS (pH7.4), 1% BSA, 40% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide

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BACKGROUND

Introduction

Neurotrophins function to regulate naturally occurring cell death of neurons during development. The prototype neurotrophin is nerve growth factor (NGF), originally discovered in the 1950s as a soluble peptide promoting the survival of, and neurite outgrowth from, sympathetic ganglia. Three additional structurally homologous neurotrophic factors have been identified. These include brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), neurotrophin-3 (NT-3) and neurotrophin-4 (NT-4) (also designated NT-5). These various neurotrophins stimulate the in vitro survival of distinct, but partially overlapping, populations of neurons. The cell surface receptors through which neurotrophins mediate their activity have been identified. For instance, the Trk A receptor is the preferential receptor for NGF, but also binds NT-3 and NT-4. The Trk B receptor binds both BDNF and NT-4 equally well, and binds NT-3 to a lesser extent, while the Trk C receptor only binds NT-3.

Keywords

Beta nerve growth factor;Beta NGF;Beta-nerve growth factor;Beta-NGF;HSAN5;MGC161426;MGC161428;Nerve growth factor (beta polypeptide);Nerve growth factor;Nerve growth factor beta;Nerve growth factor beta polypeptide;Nerve growth factor beta subunit;NGF;NGF_HUMAN;NGFB;NID67 antibody