

Mouse Nogo Receptor / NOGOR / RTN4R Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 50106-M08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

NgR; NgR1; NOGOR; Rtn4r

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of mouse RTN4R (NP_075358.1) (Met 1-Ser 447) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Cys 27

Molecular Mass:

The secreted mature form of mouse RTN4R consists of 432 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 47 kDa. Due to glycosylation, rmRTN4R migrates as an approximately 65 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

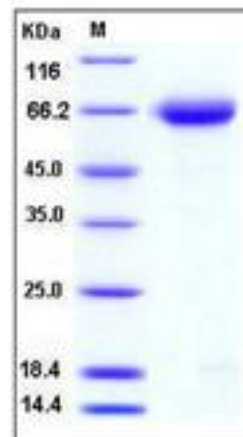
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Reticulon 4 receptor (RTN4R), also known as Nogo-66 Receptor (NgR), is a glycosylphosphoinositol (GPI)-anchored protein that belongs to the Nogo receptor family including three members. Mouse RTN4R cDNA contains 10 LRP (Leucine-rich) repeats. RTN4R is expressed predominantly in neurons and their axons in the central nervous systems (CNS). As a receptor for myelin-derived proteins Nogo, myelin-associated glycoprotein (MAG), and myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (OMG), RTN4R mediates axonal growth inhibition and may play a role in regulating axonal regeneration and plasticity in the adult CNS. It has been shown that RTN4R performs its inhibitory actions by interacting with the p75 neurotrophin receptor (p75NTR), a TNFRSF member also known for modulating the activities of the Trk family and for inducing apoptosis in neurons and oligodendrocytes. RTN4R may be proposed as a potential drug target for treatment of various neurological conditions such as spinal cord injury, CNS lesions, peripheral nerve injury, stroke and Alzheimer's disease (AD). Additionally, RTN4R may play a role in regulating the function of the gap junctions.

References

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4. David, S. et al., 2008, Trends Neurosci. 31(5): 221-226.
5. Jiang, W. et al., 2009, Transl Res. 154(1): 40-48.
6. Zhang, L. et al., 2009, J Neurosci, 9(19): 6348-6352.

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