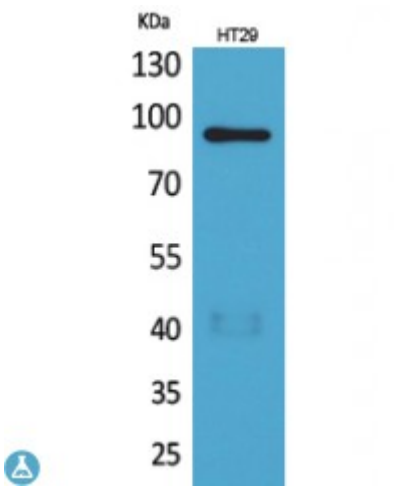
Anti-Neuregulin-2 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Neuregulin-2.

Model	STJ96580
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Neuregulin-2.
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	9542
Gene Symbol	NRG2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Neuregulin-2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Neuregulin-2 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Restricted to the cerebellum in the adult.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Pro-neuregulin-2, membrane-bound isoform Pro-NRG2 Neuregulin-2 NRG-2 Divergent of neuregulin-1 DON-1 Neural- and thymus-derived activator for ERBB kinases NTAK
Molecular Weight	90 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:7998OMIM:603818
Alternative Names	Pro-neuregulin-2, membrane-bound isoform Pro-NRG2 Neuregulin-2 NRG-2 Divergent of neuregulin-1 DON-1 Neural- and thymus-derived activator for ERBB kinases NTAK
Function	Direct ligand for ERBB3 and ERBB4 tyrosine kinase receptors. Concomitantly recruits ERBB1 and ERBB2 coreceptors, resulting in ligand-stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of the ERBB receptors. May also promote the heterodimerization with the EGF receptor.
Sequence and Domain Family	The cytoplasmic domain may be involved in the regulation of trafficking and proteolytic processing. Regulation of the proteolytic processing involves initial intracellular domain dimerization . ERBB receptor binding is elicited entirely by the EGF-like domain.
Cellular Localization	Pro-neuregulin-2, membrane-bound isoform: Cell membrane. Does not seem to be active. Neuregulin-2: Secreted
Post-translational Modifications	Proteolytic cleavage close to the plasma membrane on the external face leads to the release of the soluble growth factor form. Extensive glycosylation precedes the proteolytic cleavage.