Anti-NGFR

(Nerve growth factor receptor, p75NTR, TNFRSF16)

CATALOG NO.: 54569

BACKGROUND:

The tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and TNF receptor (TNFR) gene superfamilies regulate numerous biological functions including cell proliferation, differentiation, and survival through regulating the activation of the transcription factor NF-κB and various mitogen-activated protein kinases (reviewed in 1). Nerve growth factor receptor (NGFR) was one of the earliest characterized members of this family (2). Also known as the low-affinity receptor p75NTR, this receptor is involved in several diverse functions such as apoptosis, neurite outgrowth during development, and myelination (reviewed in 3). Its ligands include NGF, brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), NT3, and NT4 (4). NGFR can also associate with other NGF receptors such as Trk through the cytosolic and transmembrane domains and thus can function as a co-receptor that refines Trk affinity and specificity for neurotrophins (5). Finally, upon binding of various neurotrophins, NGFR associates with tumor necrosis factor receptor-6 (TRAF6), suggesting that it can potentially function as a signal transducer for NGF signals through NGFR (6).

SOURCE & REACTIVITY:

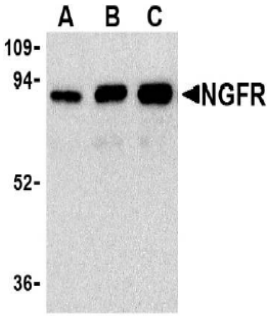
Rabbit polyclonal anti-NGFR was raised against purified recombinant human NGFR (Genbank accession NP_002498). Anti-NGRF is human and mouse reactive.

APPLICATION:

The following concentration ranges are recommended starting points for this product.

WB: 1.0 μg/ml

Positive Control: A-20 cell lysate



Western blot analysis of (A) 25 ng, (B) 50 ng, and (C) 100 ng of purified recombinant NGFR with anti-NGFR at 1 μg/ml.

This product is for in vitro research purposes only.

RELATED PRODUCTS:

Anti-TRAF6 (CT), Catalog No. **54517**

STORAGE:

The antibody is supplied as purified IgG, 50 μg in 250 μl of 1X PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. Store at 4 °C for up to one year. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

REFERENCES:

1. Gaur U, et al (2003) *Biochem. Pharmacol*. 66:1403-8.
2. Johnson D, et al (1986) *Cell.* 47:545-54.
3. Gentry JJ, et al (2004) *Prog. Brain Res.* 146:25-39.
4. Nykjaer A, et al (2005) *Curr. Opin. Neurobio.* 15:49-57.
5. Chao MV (2003) *Nat. Rev. Neurosci.* 4:299-309.
6. Khursigara G, et al *J. Biol. Chem.* 274:2597-600.

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