



20150217ML

Anti-Human NGF-beta (#12A29)

Product Specifications

Host	Mouse
Reactivity against	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone	(#12A29)
Isotype	IgG1
Purification	Protein G chromatography
Antigen	recombinant human NGF-beta
Formulation	lyophilized
Reconstitution buffer	PBS (sterile)

FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!

Cat.-no.:	101-M582
Size:	100 µg
Lot. No.:	According to product label

Preparation: This antibody was produced from a hybridoma (mouse myeloma fused with spleen cells from a mouse) immunized with human recombinant protein of b-NGF.

Target Background

Synonyms (Target):	KLRC1; NKG2; NKG2A; CD159A
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β-NGF is a neurotrophic factor structurally related to BDNF, NT-3 and NT-4. These proteins belong to the cysteine-knot family of growth factors that assume stable dimeric structures. β-NGF is a potent neurotrophic factor that signals through its receptor β-NGFR, and plays a crucial role in the development and preservation of the sensory and sympathetic nervous systems. β-NGF also acts as a growth and differentiation factor for B lymphocytes and enhances B-cell survival. The functional form of human β-NGF is a noncovalently disulfide-linked homodimer, of two 14 kDa polypeptide monomers (240 total amino acid residues). The three disulfide bonds are required for biological activity.

Database References Target

Protein RefSeq:	NP_002497.2
Uniprot ID:	P01138
mRNA RefSeq:	NM_002506

Reconstitution: Reconstitute the antibody with 200 µl sterile PBS and the final concentration is 500 µg/ml.

Stability: Lyophilized samples are stable for 2 years from date of receipt when stored at -70°C. Reconstituted antibody can be aliquoted and stored frozen at < -20 °C for at least for six months without detectable loss of activity.

Remarks: This antibody was selected for its ability to detect human NGF-beta.

**AVOID REPEATED FREEZE AND THAW CYCLES!**

Applications

The antibody can be used within the following applications:

ELISA, N

Recommended usage:

Neutralization of NGF-beta bioactivity: Yes

NOTE: OPTIMAL DILUTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY EACH LABORATORY FOR EACH APPLICATION!