

## Product datasheet

### NERVE GROWTH FACTOR (NGF) RAT MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY (NGF30)

**SKU:** MM-0009-P

100 µL

#### OVERVIEW

**Clonality:**

Monoclonal

**Host:**

Rat

**Reactivity:**

Mouse

**Application:**

WB, IF, ELISA

**Target:**

Nerve growth Factor (NGF)

**Target background:**

Nerve growth factor (NGF) is a small secreted protein which induces the differentiation and survival of particular target neurons. It is perhaps the prototypical growth factor; in that it is one of the first to be described. NGF is critical for the survival and maintenance of sympathetic and sensory neurons. NGF is released from the target cells, binds to and activates its high affinity receptor (TrkA), and is internalized into the responsive neuron. There is some data that shows that NGF can be transported from the axon tip to soma. One of the most important molecules in the nervous system, nerve growth factor and its other neurotrophin family members control the development of the nervous system in the embryo and the maintenance of nervous tissue and neural transmission in the adult.

**Target alias:**

Beta-nerve growth factor, Beta-NGF, NGF

**Immunogen:**

polymerized NGF

**Specificity:**

This antibody recognizes mouse NGF monomer protein (MW 13 kDa) by WB. It does not cross react with EGF, BSA, APO or insulin.

**Clone ID:**

NGF30

**Isotype:**

IgG2a

**Preservative:**

None

**Format:**

Lyophilized protein G purified in PBS pH7.4

**Recommend starting dilution:**

If reconstituted with deionized water in 100  $\mu$ L: WB 1:200. Optimal dilution has to be determined by the user.

**Limitations:**

Research Use Only

**References:**

- 1.-Debeir T - A nerve growth factor mimetic TrkA antagonist causes withdrawal of cortical cholinergic boutons in the adult rat.
- 2.-Saragovi HU - A TrkA-selective, fast internalizing nerve growth factor-antibody complex induces trophic but not neuritogenic signals.
- 3.-Kenigsberg RL - Two distinct monoclonal antibodies raised against mouse beta nerve growth factor. Generation of bi-specific anti-nerve growth factor anti-horseradi...

**Storage:**

Lyophilized antibodies can be kept at 4°C for up to 3 months and should be kept at -20°C for long-term storage (2 years). To avoid freeze-thaw cycles, reconstituted antibodies should be aliquoted before freezing for long-term (1 year) storage (-80°C) or kept at 4°C for short-term usage (2 months). For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap. Further dilutions can be made with the assay buffer. After the maximum long-term storage period (2 years lyophilized or 1 year reconstituted) antibodies should be tested in your assay with a standard sample to verify if you have noticed any decrease in their efficacy.

Image:

