

Recombinant Human NRG1Beta (245AA)

Catalog No : PMK2177

Known As: Pro-neuregulin-1; Neuregulin-1 beta 1; NRG1-beta 1; HRG1-beta 1; EGF; NRG1; GGF; HGL; HRGA; NDF; SMDF

PROPERTIES

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| Description | Recombinant Human Neuregulin-1 Beta is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ser2-Lys246 is expressed. |
| Accession | AAA58639.1 |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. |
| Size | 10μg/50μg/500μg/1mg |
| Purity | > 85% |
| Endotoxin | <0.01EU/μg as determined by LAL test. |
| Predicted Mol Mass | 26.9 KDa |
| Apparent Mol Mass | 34 KDa, reducing conditions |
| Reconstitution | Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.\ |
| Shipping | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below. |
| Storage | Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months. |
| Background | Pro-neuregulin-1, Neuregulin-1 beta 1 (NRG1) is a single-pass type I membrane protein and belongs to the neuregulin family. It contains 1 EGF-like domain and 1 Iglike C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. Direct ligand for ERBB3 and ERBB4 tyrosine kinase receptors. The protein concomitantly recruits ERBB1 and ERBB2 coreceptors, resulting in ligand-stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of the ERBB receptors. The multiple isoforms perform diverse functions such as inducing growth and differentiation of epithelial, glial, neuronal, and skeletal muscle cells; inducing expression of acetylcholine receptor in synaptic vesicles during the formation of the neuromuscular junction; stimulating lobuloalveolar budding and milk production in the mammary gland and inducing differentiation of mammary tumor cells; stimulating Schwann cell proliferation; implication in the development of the myocardium such as trabeculation of the developing heart. Isoform 10 may play a role in motor and sensory neuron development. |

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