

Recombinant Human Nogo Receptor/NgR Protein (His Tag) ^{dg}

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by Elabscience

Catalog Number:PKSH031589

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

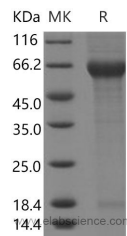
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Synonyms | Reticulon-4 Receptor; Nogo Receptor; NgR; Nogo-66 Receptor; RTN4R; NOGOR |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Met 1-Ser447 |
| Accession | Q9BZR6 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 46.8 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 60 kDa |
| Tag | C-His |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Storage | Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

Data



Background

Reticulon 4 receptor (RTN4R), also known as Nogo-66 Receptor (NgR), is a glycosylphosphoinositol (GPI)-anchored protein that belongs to the Nogo receptor family including three members. Mouse RTN4R cDNA contains 10 LRP (Leucine-rich) repeats. RTN4R is expressed predominantly in neurons and their axons in the central nervous systems (CNS). As a receptor for myelin-derived proteins Nogo, myelin-associated glycoprotein (MAG), and myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (OMG), RTN4R mediates axonal growth inhibition and may play a role in regulating axonal regeneration and plasticity in the adult CNS. It has been shown that RTN4R performs its inhibitory actions by interacting with the p75 neurotrophin receptor (p75NTR), a TNFRSF member also known for modulating the activities of the Trk family and for inducing apoptosis in neurons and oligodendrocytes. RTN4R may be proposed as a potential drug target for treatment of various neurological conditions such as spinal cord injury, CNS lesions, peripheral nerve injury, stroke and Alzheimer's disease (AD). Additionally, RTN4R may play a role in regulating the function of the gap junctions.

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