## Recombinant Human Nogo Receptor/NgR Protein (His Tag)

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	
KDa MK R	



## Background

Reticulon 4 receptor (RTN4R), also known as Nogo-66 Receptor (NgR), is a glycosylphosphoinositol (GPI)-anchored protein that belongs to the Nogo recptor 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.

## For Research Use Only

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