

NGFR Protein, Human (HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700613
Synonyms:	rHuNGFR; Gp80-LNGFR; p75 ICD; CD271; TNFRSF16
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P08138 (K29-V427)
Gene ID:	4804
Molecular Weight:	46.54 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> KEACPTGLYT HSGECKKACN LGEQVAQPCG ANQTVCEPCL DSVTFSDVVS ATEPCKPCTE CVGLQSMSAP CVEADDAVCR CAYGYYQDET TGRCEACRVC EAGSGLVFSC QDKQNTVCEE CPDGTYSDEA NHVDPCLPCT VCEDTERQLR ECTRWADAEC EEIPGRWITR STPPEGSDST APSTQEPEAP PEQDLIASTV AGVVTTVMGS SQPVVTRGTT DNLI PVYCSI LAAVVVGLVA YIAFKRWNSC KQNKQGANSR PVNQTPPPEG EKLHSDSGIS VDSQSLHDQQ PHTQTASGQA LKGDGGLYSS LPPAKREEVE KLLNGSAGDT WRHLAGELGY QPEHIDSFTH EACPVRALLA SWATQDSATL DALLAALRRI QRADLVESLC SESTATSPV </pre>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, 6% Trehalose, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	NGFR (Low affinity nerve growth factor receptor), functioning as a low-affinity receptor, exhibits the capability to bind to nerve growth factor (NGF), brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), neurotrophin-3 (NTF3), and neurotrophin-4 (NTF4). In partnership with SORCS2, NGFR forms a heterodimeric receptor with a high affinity for precursor forms of NGF, BDNF, and
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NTF3, whereas its affinity for mature NGF and BDNF is considerably lower. Playing a crucial role in the differentiation and survival of specific neuronal populations during development, NGFR can mediate both cell survival and cell death in neural cells. Additionally, NGFR contributes to the regulation of insulin-dependent glucose uptake by influencing the translocation of glucose transporter 4 (GLUT4) to the cell surface in adipocytes and skeletal muscle cells in response to insulin, possibly through the regulation of RAB31 activity. It is essential for the circadian oscillation of clock genes in the brain's suprachiasmatic nucleus and the genes involved in glucose and lipid metabolism in the liver. The NGFR receptor forms homodimers through disulfide linkage and heterodimers with SORCS2. Interactions with various proteins, such as TRIO, RTN4R, TRAFs, SQSTM1, BEX proteins, KIDINS220, NTRK receptors, and others, contribute to its diverse cellular functions.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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