

## Beta-NGF Protein, Human (CHO)

Cat. No.:	HY-P73316
Synonyms:	Beta-NGF; Beta-Nerve Growth Factor; NGF; NGFB
Species:	Human
Source:	CHO
Accession:	P01138 (S122-R239)
Gene ID:	4803
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 13.2 kDa

### PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 0.2-2 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 40 mM His, 40 mM Arg, 150 mM NaCl, pH 5.5. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
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 <sub>2</sub> 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

Nerve Growth Factor-β (Beta-NGF; NGF) is a basic protein of 118 amino acids which acts as a trophic factor for sensory and sympathetic neurons of the peripheral nervous system, and on cholinergic neurons of the anterior basal cerebrum<sup>[1]</sup>. NGF involves in the regulation of neuronal survival and differentiation. Elevated levels of NGF are associated with the risk of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The trauma response leads to methylation of DNA nucleotides responsible for NGF expression. NGF levels have shown increased sympathetic fiber density proportional to NGF messenger RNA (mRNA) levels. NGF is also a seminal plasma protein commonly found in mammals. For example, NGF acts as an ovulation stimulating factor in camels and has been shown to have luteinizing effects in bulls. NGF has a potential function in the female reproductive system. For example, NGF plays an important role in ovulation induction, LH release, ovulation, luteal development, progesterone (P4) production, vascularization of luteal body, and gonadotropin response. Application of NGF to cattle enhances steroid production, luteal formation and function by increasing LH release, and leads to increased mRNA expression of markers of pregnancy and development downstream. In addition, the potential luteinizing effect of NGF could help overcome the current problem of early embryo loss<sup>[2][3]</sup>. The similarity between human and bovine NGF protein

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sequence was 90.87%. Meanwhile, the similarity rate of human NGF with rat and mouse was 85.89% and 85.06%, respectively.

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## REFERENCES

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- [1]. Castellanos MR, et al. Obtención y caracterización del beta-NGF murino. Aplicación en un modelo de envejecimiento cerebral [Obtention and characterization of murine beta-NGF. Application in a model of cerebral aging]. Rev Neurol. 1998;26(153):717-722.
- [2]. Lipov EG, et al. Possible Reversal of PTSD-Related DNA Methylation by Sympathetic Blockade. J Mol Neurosci. 2017 May;62(1):67-72.
- [3]. Lima FS, et al. Insights into nerve growth factor- $\beta$  role in bovine reproduction - Review. Theriogenology. 2020 Jul 1;150:288-293.
- [4]. Otten U, et al. Nerve growth factor induces growth and differentiation of human B lymphocytes. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1989 Dec;86(24):10059-63.
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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