NEGR1 Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76508
Synonyms:	Neuronal growth regulator 1; IgLON family member 4; IGLON4
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q7Z3B1-1 (V38-G324)
Gene ID:	257194
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 42-55 kDa due to the glycosylation

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	V D F P W A A V D N M M V R K G D T A V L R C Y L E D G A S K G A W L N R S S I I F A G G D K W S V D P R V S I S T L N K R D Y S L Q I Q N V D V T D D G P Y T C S V Q T Q H T P R T M Q V H L T V Q V P P K I Y D I S N D M T V N E G T N V T L T C L A T G K P E P S I S W R H I S P S A K P F E N G Q Y L D I Y G I T R D Q A G E Y E C S A E N D V S F P D V R K V K V V V N F A P T I Q E I K S G T V T P G R S G L I R C E G A G V P P P A F E W Y K G E K K L F N G Q Q G I I I Q N F S T R S I L T V T N V T Q E H F G N Y T C V A A N K L G T T N A S L P L N P P S T A Q Y G I T G
Biological Activity	Measured by its ability to the proliferation of SH-SY5Y Human neuroblastoma cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is 14.38μg/mL, corresponding to a specific activity is 69.541 Unit/mg.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
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	NEGR1 Protein appears to be implicated in cell adhesion, suggesting a potential role in mediating interactions critical for

cellular processes. Its putative function as a trans-neural growth-promoting factor in regenerative axon sprouting in the mammalian brain indicates a dynamic role in facilitating neuronal growth. The proposed similarity to other growth-promoting factors implies NEGR1's potential involvement in regenerative processes, particularly in the context of axon sprouting in the brain. Elucidating the specific mechanisms through which NEGR1 participates in cell adhesion and contributes to regenerative axon sprouting could offer valuable insights into its role in neural development and regeneration. Further exploration of NEGR1's functions may provide a better understanding of its potential implications in neuronal plasticity and regenerative processes within the mammalian brain.

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