Human NRG1-beta 1 Protein (ECD)

Catalog Number: 11609-HNCH

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:
ARIA; GGF; GGF2; HGL; HRG; HRG1; HRGA; MST131; MSTP131; NDF;
Neuregulin 1; NRG1-IT2; SMDF

Protein Construction:
A DNA sequence encoding the N-terminal fragment (Ser 2-Lys 246) of human NRG1 isoform beta1 (Q02297-6) was expressed.

Source: Human
Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:
Measured in a cell proliferation assay using MCF-7 cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 2-10 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:
< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:
Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ser 2

Molecular Mass:
The recombinant human NRG1 comprises 245 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 26.8 kDa.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:
Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:

Protein Description

Neuregulin 1 or NRG1 is one of four proteins in the neuregulin family that act on the EGFR family of receptors. This growth factor was originally identified as a 44-kD glycoprotein that interacts with the NEU / ERBB2 receptor tyrosine kinase to increase its phosphorylation on tyrosine residues. NRG1 is a trophic factor that has been implicated in neural development, neurotransmission, and synaptic plasticity. NRG1 has multiple isoforms that are generated by usage of different promoters and alternative splicing of a single gene. Neuregulin 1 (NRG1) is essential for the development and function of multiple organ systems, and its dysregulation has been linked to diseases such as cancer and schizophrenia. NRG1 is a schizophrenia candidate gene and plays an important role in brain development and neural function. Schizophrenia is a complex disorder, with etiology likely due to epistasis.

References