Human NRG1-alpha Protein (EGF Domain, Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 13499-H01H

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 human NRG1 isoform alpha (Q02297-1) EGF-like domain (Ser 177-Lys 241) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the N-terminus.

Source: Human
Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: >97% as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:
1. Measured by its ability to biotinylated Human ErbB4-Fc (cat:10363-H03H) in functional Elisa. 2. Measured by its ability to biotinylated Rhesus ErbB3 (Cat:90043-K02H) in functional Elisa.

Endo toxin:
<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: Glu

Molecular Mass:
The recombinant human NRG1(177-241)/Fc chimera is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein. The reduced monomer consists of 326 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 35.8 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 38 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