

**ProNGF, human recombinant protein**  
**Catalog # PBV10205r****Specification**

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**ProNGF, human recombinant protein - Product info**

Primary Accession [P01138](#)  
Calculated MW ~25 kDa

**ProNGF, human recombinant protein - Additional Info**

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Gene ID                             | 4803   |
| Gene Symbol                         | NGF  |
| <b>Other Names</b>                  |  |
| Beta-nerve growth factor (Beta-NGF) |  |
| Gene Source                         | Human  |
| Source                              | E. coli  |
| Assay&Purity                        | SDS-PAGE; ≥95%   |
| Assay2&Purity2                      | HPLC; ≥95%   |
| Recombinant                         | Yes  |
| Sequence                            | Recombinant human ProNGF produced in E. coli is a non-glycosylated, non-covalently linked homodimer with each polypeptide chain containing 222 amino acids with an extra N-terminal Met and having a molecular mass of 25 kDa. The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Met-Glu-Pro-His-Ser. |

**Target/Specificity**  
ProNGF

**Application Notes**

Dissolve in 1x PBS (It is not recommended to reconstitute to a final concentration less than 100 µg/ml.). This can further be diluted to other aqueous buffers.

**Format**

Lyophilized protein

**Storage**

-20°C; Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM PB and 250 mM NaCl, pH 7.2.

**ProNGF, human recombinant protein - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**ProNGF, human recombinant protein - Images****ProNGF, human recombinant protein - Background**

The precursor form of the nerve growth factor (proNGF) like its mature form is characterized by the cystine knot motif consisting of three cystine bridges, whereas proneurotrophins and mature neurotrophins elicit opposite biological effects. ProNGF functions preferentially via the complex of pan-neurotrophin receptor p75 (p75NTR) and vps10p domain-containing receptor sortilin inducing neuronal apoptosis and contributing to age- and disease-related neurodegeneration.

**ProNGF, human recombinant protein - References**

Ullrich A., et al. Nature 303:821-825(1983).  
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Borsani G., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 18:4020-4020(1990).  
Tong Y., et al. Zhongguo Ying Yong Sheng Li Xue Za Zhi 13:316-318(1997).  
Kitano T., et al. Mol. Biol. Evol. 21:936-944(2004).