

mNGF 2.5S Protein (>95%)
Native Mouse Nerve Growth Factor
Catalog # PG10025

Specification

mNGF 2.5S Protein (>95%) - Product Information

mNGF 2.5S Protein (>95%) - Additional Information

Storage
-20°C

Precautions

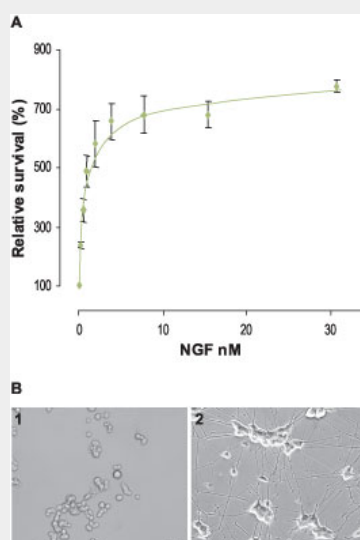
mNGF 2.5S Protein (>95%) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

mNGF 2.5S Protein (>95%) - 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](#)

mNGF 2.5S Protein (>95%) - Images



mouse_NGF_2.5S_(gt95) - Abgent mouse NGF 2.5S (gt95) promotes neurite outgrowth and survival in PC12 cells. Upper panel: PC12 cells were grown on collagen coated plates in absence (1) or presence or 4 nM (2). mouse NGF 2.5S(>95%) (#PG10025). The development of neurites over a period of 6 days was visualized by Methylene Blue staining. Lower panel: PC12 cells were grown in absence of serum and, in the presence of varying concentrations of mouse NGF 2.5S (>95%), the cell survival after 24 h was measured by XTT method and calculated as a relative percentage of the control and plotted against concentrations.

mNGF 2.5S Protein (>95%) - Background

The neurotrophins ("neuro" means nerve and "trophe" means nutrient) are a family of soluble, basic growth factors which regulate neuronal development, maintenance, survival and death in the CNS and the PNS.¹ NGF, the first member of the family to be discovered, was originally purified as a factor able to support survival of sympathetic and sensory spinal neurons in culture.² It is synthesized and secreted by sympathetic and sensory target organs and provides trophic support to neurons as they reach their final target.³ Neurotrophin secretion increases in the nervous system following injury. Schwann cells, fibroblasts, and activated mast cells normally synthesize NGF constitutively, however direct trauma and induction of cytokines combine to increase neurotrophin production in these cells after injury.⁴ NGF is purified in three forms: the 7S, 2.5S and β . The 7S, 130 kDa, form occurs naturally in mouse submaxillary glands, and is a multimeric protein composed of two α , one β and two γ subunits. The name is derived from its sedimentation co-efficient, 7S. The biologically active subunit is the β , which is a 26 kDa dimer composed of two identical 120 amino acid chains held together by hydrophobic interactions.⁵ The 2.5S form is 9 amino acids shorter than the β form, because of proteolysis that occurs during the purification process.⁶ The structural hallmark of all the neurotrophins is the characteristic arrangement of the disulfide bridges known as the cysteine knot, which has been found in other growth factors such as Platelet-Derived Growth Factor.⁷ There is a 95.8% homology between the rat and mouse forms, and a 85% homology between the human and mouse. NGF has been shown to regulate neuronal survival, development, function and plasticity.⁸ Recently, involvement of NGF in processes not involving neuronal cells has been shown, such as asthma,⁹ psoriasis¹⁰ and wound healing.¹¹ The biological effects of NGF are mediated by two receptors: TrkA, which is specific for NGF, and p75, which binds all the neurotrophins.

mNGF 2.5S Protein (>95%) - References

1 . Roux, P. et al. (2002) Prog. Neurobiol. 67,203. 2 . Levi-Montalcini, R. (1966) Harvey Lect. 60,217. 3 . Farinas, I. et al. (1996) Neuron 21,325. 4 . Levi-Montalcini, R. (1996) Trends Neurosci. 19,514. 5 . Bradshaw, R.A. et al. (1978) Ann. Rev. Biochem. 47,191. 6 . Bocchini, V. and Angeletti, P.U. (1969) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 64,787. 7 . McDonald, N.Q. et al. (1991) Nature 354,411. 8 . Huang, E.J. and Reichardt, L.F. (2001) Annu. Rev. Neurosci. 24,677. 9 . Freund V. and Frossard, N. (1994) Prog. Brain Res. 146,335. 10 . Raychaudhuri, S.P. and Raychaudhuri, S.K. (2004) Prog. Brain Res. 146,433. 11 . Kawamoto, K. and Matsuda, H. (2004) Prog. Brain Res. 146,433. 12 . Teng, K.K. and Hempstead, B.L. (2004) Cell Mol. Life Sci. 61,35. 13 . Darling, T. and Shooter, E. M. (1984) "Methods for preparation and assay of nerve growth factor", Cell Culture Methods for Molecular and Cellular Biology, vol. 4 (Eds. D. W. Barnes, D.A. Sinbasku, and G.H. Sato), pp. 79-83, Alan R. Liss, New York.