

**NGF Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP71297**Specification**

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**NGF Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P01138</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

**NGF Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4803**Other Names**

NGF; NGFB; Beta-nerve growth factor; Beta-NGF

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**NGF Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** NGF**Synonyms** NGFB**Function**

Nerve growth factor is important for the development and maintenance of the sympathetic and sensory nervous systems (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14976160" target="\_blank">14976160</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20978020" target="\_blank">20978020</a>). Extracellular ligand for the NTRK1 and NGFR receptors, activates cellular signaling cascades to regulate neuronal proliferation, differentiation and survival (Probable) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20978020" target="\_blank">20978020</a>). The immature NGF precursor (proNGF) functions as a ligand for the heterodimeric receptor formed by SORCS2 and NGFR, and activates cellular signaling cascades that lead to inactivation of RAC1 and/or RAC2, reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and neuronal growth cone collapse. In contrast to mature NGF, the precursor form (proNGF) promotes neuronal apoptosis (in vitro) (By similarity). Inhibits metalloproteinase-dependent proteolysis of platelet glycoprotein VI (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20164177" target="\_blank">20164177</a>). Binds lysophosphatidylinositol and lysophosphatidylserine

between the two chains of the homodimer. The lipid-bound form promotes histamine release from mast cells, contrary to the lipid-free form (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

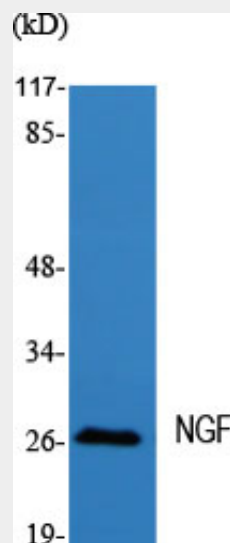
Secreted. Endosome lumen {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01139}. Note=ProNGF is endocytosed after binding to the cell surface receptor formed by SORT1 and NGFR {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01139}

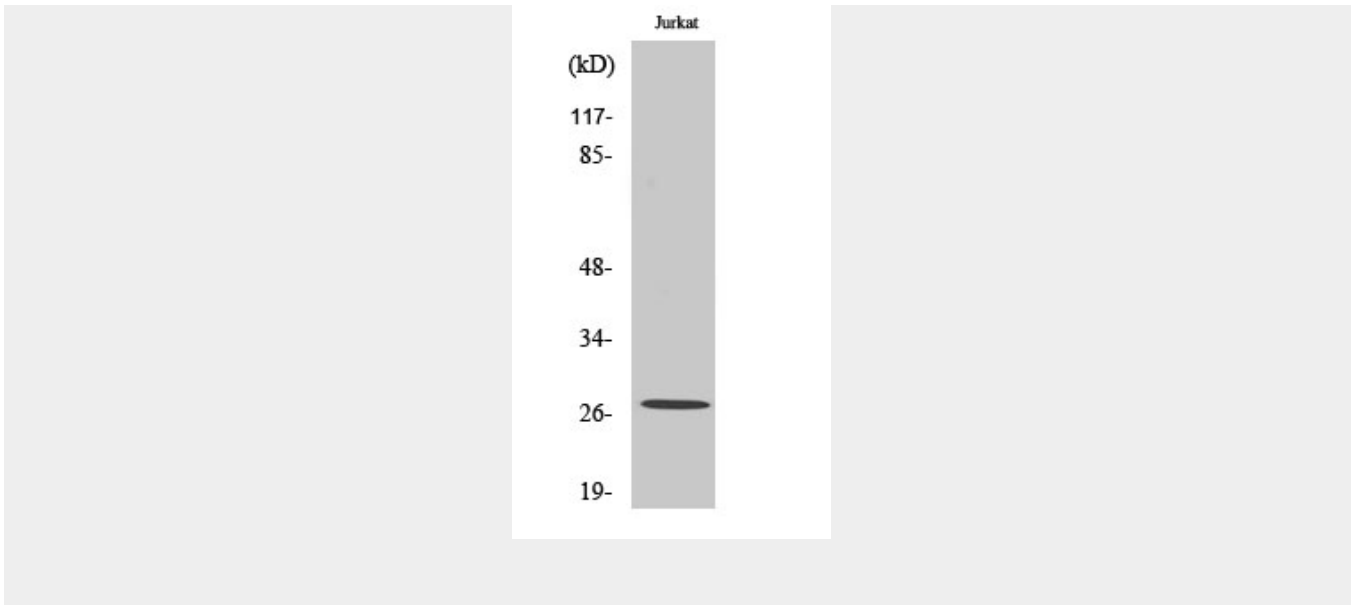
#### NGF Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

#### NGF Polyclonal Antibody - Images





### NGF Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Nerve growth factor is important for the development and maintenance of the sympathetic and sensory nervous systems. Extracellular ligand for the NTRK1 and NGFR receptors, activates cellular signaling cascades through those receptor tyrosine kinase to regulate neuronal proliferation, differentiation and survival. Inhibits metalloproteinase dependent proteolysis of platelet glycoprotein VI (PubMed:20164177).