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NRXN3 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18845b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9HDB5
Other Accession	Q8C985, D0PRN4, Q07310, Q6P9K9, Q9Y4C0, D0PRN3, NP_620426.2
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Chicken, Mouse, Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB39595
Calculated MW	69305
Antigen Region	436-462

Additional Information

Gene ID	9369
Other Names	Neurexin-3-beta, Neurexin III-beta, Neurexin-3-beta, soluble form, Neurexin-3-beta, C-terminal fragment, NRXN3-CTF, NRXN3, KIAA0743
Target/Specificity	This NRXN3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 436-462 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human NRXN3.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	NRXN3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	NRXN3 (HGNC:8010)
Synonyms	KIAA0743

Function	Neuronal cell surface protein that may be involved in cell recognition and cell adhesion. May mediate intracellular signaling (By similarity). Functions as part of a trans-synaptic complex by binding to cerebellins and postsynaptic GRID1. This interaction helps regulate the activity of NMDA and AMPA receptors at hippocampal synapses without affecting synapse formation. NRXN3B-CBLN2-GRID1 complex transduce presynaptic signals into postsynaptic AMPAR response (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Presynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8C985}; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in the blood vessel walls (at protein level).

Background

Neurexins are a family of proteins that function in the vertebrate nervous system as cell adhesion molecules and receptors. They are encoded by several unlinked genes of which two, NRXN1 and NRXN3, are among the largest known human genes. Three of the genes (NRXN1-3) utilize two alternate promoters and include numerous alternatively spliced exons to generate thousands of distinct mRNA transcripts and protein isoforms. The majority of transcripts are produced from the upstream promoter and encode alpha-neurexin isoforms; a much smaller number of transcripts are produced from the downstream promoter and encode beta-neurexin isoforms. The alpha-neurexins contain epidermal growth factor-like (EGF-like) sequences and laminin G domains, and have been shown to interact with neurexophilins. The beta-neurexins lack EGF-like sequences and contain fewer laminin G domains than alpha-neurexins. [provided by RefSeq].

References

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Cirulli, E.T., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 18(7):815-820(2010)
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Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.