

NTRK

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP22407a

Product Information

Application WB, E **Primary Accession** P04629

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalitypolyclonalIsotypeRabbit IgClone NamesR03435Calculated MW87497

Additional Information

Gene ID 4914

Other Names High affinity nerve growth factor receptor, 2.7.10.1, Neurotrophic tyrosine

kinase receptor type 1, TRK1-transforming tyrosine kinase protein, Tropomyosin-related kinase A, Tyrosine kinase receptor, Tyrosine kinase

receptor A, Trk-A, gp140trk, p140-TrkA, NTRK1

Target/Specificity This antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated

synthetic peptide between amino acids from human.

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.

PrecautionsNTRK is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic

procedures.

Protein Information

Name NTRK1

Function Receptor tyrosine kinase involved in the development and the maturation of

the central and peripheral nervous systems through regulation of proliferation, differentiation and survival of sympathetic and nervous neurons. High affinity receptor for NGF which is its primary ligand (PubMed:1281417, PubMed:15488758, PubMed:17196528, PubMed:1849459, PubMed:1850821, PubMed:22649032, PubMed:27445338, PubMed:8325889). Can also bind and be activated by NTF3/neurotrophin-3. However, NTF3 only supports axonal extension through NTRK1 but has no effect on neuron survival (By similarity). Upon dimeric NGF ligand-binding, undergoes homodimerization, autophosphorylation and activation (PubMed:1281417). Recruits, phosphorylates and/or activates several downstream effectors including SHC1, FRS2, SH2B1, SH2B2 and PLCG1 that regulate distinct overlapping signaling cascades driving cell survival and differentiation. Through SHC1 and FRS2 activates a GRB2-Ras-MAPK cascade that regulates cell differentiation and survival. Through PLCG1 controls NF-Kappa-B activation and the transcription of genes involved in cell survival. Through SHC1 and SH2B1 controls a Ras-PI3 kinase-AKT1 signaling cascade that is also regulating survival. In absence of ligand and activation, may promote cell death, making the survival of neurons dependent on trophic factors.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome membrane {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P35739}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P35739}. Late endosome membrane {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P35739}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P35739}. Recycling endosome membrane {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P35739}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P35739}. Note=Rapidly internalized after NGF binding (PubMed:1281417). Internalized to endosomes upon binding of NGF or NTF3 and further transported to the cell body via a retrograde axonal transport. Localized at cell membrane and early endosomes before nerve growth factor (NGF) stimulation. Recruited to late endosomes after NGF stimulation. Colocalized with RAPGEF2 at late endosomes {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P35739, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:1281417}

Tissue Location

Isoform TrkA-I is found in most non-neuronal tissues. Isoform TrkA-II is primarily expressed in neuronal cells TrkA-III is specifically expressed by pluripotent neural stem and neural crest progenitors.

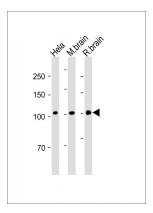
Background

Receptor tyrosine kinase involved in the development and the maturation of the central and peripheral nervous systems through regulation of proliferation, differentiation and survival of sympathetic and nervous neurons. High affinity receptor for NGF which is its primary ligand (PubMed:1850821, PubMed:1849459, PubMed:1281417, PubMed:8325889, PubMed:15488758, PubMed:22649032, PubMed:17196528, PubMed:27445338). Can also bind and be activated by NTF3/neurotrophin- 3. However, NTF3 only supports axonal extension through NTRK1 but has no effect on neuron survival (By similarity). Upon dimeric NGF ligand- binding, undergoes homodimerization, autophosphorylation and activation (PubMed:1281417). Recruits, phosphorylates and/or activates several downstream effectors including SHC1, FRS2, SH2B1, SH2B2 and PLCG1 that regulate distinct overlapping signaling cascades driving cell survival and differentiation. Through SHC1 and FRS2 activates a GRB2-Ras-MAPK cascade that regulates cell differentiation and survival. Through SHC1 and SH2B1 controls a Ras-PI3 kinase-AKT1 signaling cascade that is also regulating survival. In absence of ligand and activation, may promote cell death, making the survival of neurons dependent on trophic factors.

References

Martin-Zanca D., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 9:24-33(1989). Shelton D.L., et al. J. Neurosci. 15:477-491(1995). Indo Y., et al. Jpn. J. Hum. Genet. 42:343-351(1997). Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).

Images



All lanes: Anti-NTRK at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 2: Mouse brain lysate Lane 3: Rat brain lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 110 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.