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NRG1 Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6222a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q02297
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	70392
Antigen Region	198-229

Additional Information

Gene ID	3084
Other Names	Pro-neuregulin-1, membrane-bound isoform, Pro-NRG1, Neuregulin-1, Acetylcholine receptor-inducing activity, ARIA, Breast cancer cell differentiation factor p45, Glial growth factor, Heregulin, HRG, Neu differentiation factor, Sensory and motor neuron-derived factor, NRG1, GGF, HGL, HRGA, NDF, SMDF
Target/Specificity	This NRG1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 198-229 amino acids from the Central region of human NRG1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 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	NRG1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	NRG1
Synonyms	GGF, HGL, HRGA, NDF, SMDF

Function	Direct ligand for ERBB3 and ERBB4 tyrosine kinase receptors. Concomitantly recruits ERBB1 and ERBB2 coreceptors, resulting in ligand-stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of the ERBB receptors. The multiple isoforms perform diverse functions such as inducing growth and differentiation of epithelial, glial, neuronal, and skeletal muscle cells; inducing expression of acetylcholine receptor in synaptic vesicles during the formation of the neuromuscular junction; stimulating lobuloalveolar budding and milk production in the mammary gland and inducing differentiation of mammary tumor cells; stimulating Schwann cell proliferation; implication in the development of the myocardium such as trabeculation of the developing heart. Isoform 10 may play a role in motor and sensory neuron development. Binds to ERBB4 (PubMed:10867024, PubMed:7902537). Binds to ERBB3 (PubMed:20682778). Acts as a ligand for integrins and binds (via EGF domain) to integrins ITGAV:ITGB3 or ITGA6:ITGB4. Its binding to integrins and subsequent ternary complex formation with integrins and ERRB3 are essential for NRG1-ERBB signaling. Induces the phosphorylation and activation of MAPK3/ERK1, MAPK1/ERK2 and AKT1 (PubMed:20682778). Ligand-dependent ERBB4 endocytosis is essential for the NRG1-mediated activation of these kinases in neurons (By similarity).
Cellular Location	[Pro-neuregulin-1, membrane-bound isoform]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Does not seem to be active [Isoform 8]: Nucleus. Note=May be nuclear. [Isoform 10]: Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=May possess an internal uncleaved signal sequence
Tissue Location	Type I isoforms are the predominant forms expressed in the endocardium. Isoform alpha is expressed in breast, ovary, testis, prostate, heart, skeletal muscle, lung, placenta liver, kidney, salivary gland, small intestine and brain, but not in uterus, stomach, pancreas, and spleen. Isoform 3 is the predominant form in mesenchymal cells and in non-neuronal organs, whereas isoform 6 is the major neuronal form. Isoform 8 is expressed in spinal cord and brain. Isoform 9 is the major form in skeletal muscle cells; in the nervous system it is expressed in spinal cord and brain. Also detected in adult heart, placenta, lung, liver, kidney, and pancreas. Isoform 10 is expressed in nervous system: spinal cord motor neurons, dorsal root ganglion neurons, and brain. Predominant isoform expressed in sensory and motor neurons. Not detected in adult heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, and pancreas. Not expressed in fetal lung, liver and kidney. Type IV isoforms are brain-specific

Background

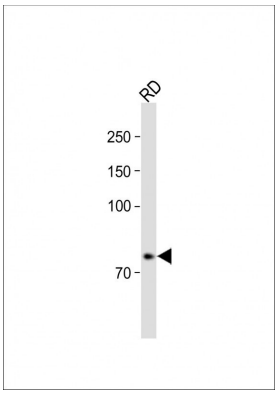
Neuregulin 1 (NRG1) was originally identified as a 44-kD glycoprotein that interacts with the NEU/ERBB2 receptor tyrosine kinase to increase its phosphorylation on tyrosine residues. It is known that an extraordinary variety of different isoforms are produced from the NRG1 gene by alternative splicing. These isoforms include heregulins (HRGs), glial growth factors (GGFs) and sensory and motor neuron-derived factor (SMDF). They are tissue-specifically expressed and differ significantly in their structure. The HRG isoforms all contain immunoglobulin (Ig) and epidermal growth factor-like (EGF-like) domains. GGF and GGF2 isoforms contain a kringle-like sequence plus Ig and EGF-like domains; and the SMDF isoform shares only the EGF-like domain with other isoforms. The receptors for all NRG1 isoforms are the ERBB family of tyrosine kinase transmembrane receptors. Through interaction with ERBB receptors, NRG1 isoforms induce the growth and differentiation of epithelial, neuronal, glial, and other types of cells.

References

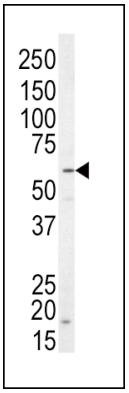
Stove, C., et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 121(4):802-812 (2003).
Adelaide, J., et al., Genes Chromosomes Cancer 37(4):333-345 (2003).
Ritch, P.A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(23):20971-20978 (2003).

Vermeer, P.D., et al., Nature 422(6929):322-326 (2003).
Atlas, E., et al., Mol. Cancer Res. 1(3):165-175 (2003).

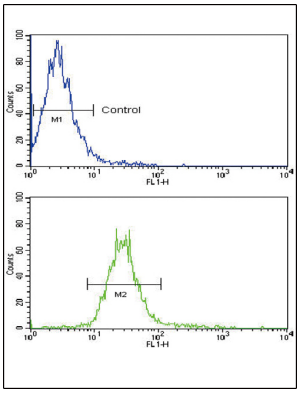
Images



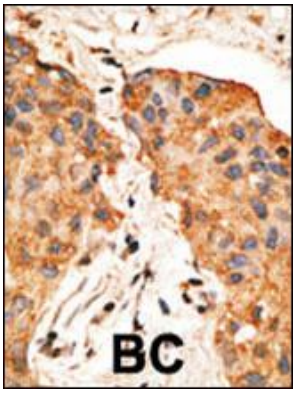
All lanes: Anti-NRG1 Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution + RD whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 71 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Western blot analysis of anti-NRG1 Antibody (Center) (Cat.#AP6222a) in SK-BR-3 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). NRG1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H460 cells using NRG1 Antibody (Center) (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Citations

- Deciphering the luteal transcriptome: potential mechanisms mediating stage-specific luteolytic response of the corpus luteum to prostaglandin F □□□□±.
- Using differential solubilization and 2-D gel electrophoresis to visualize increased numbers of proteins in the human cortex and caudate nucleus and putamen.