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NRG3 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75822

Product Information

Application	WB, FC
Primary Accession	P56975
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	77901

Additional Information

Gene ID	10718
Other Names	NRG3
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:5000 FC~~1:10-1:100
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

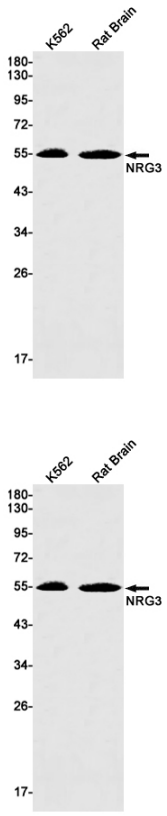
Protein Information

Name	NRG3
Function	Direct ligand for the ERBB4 tyrosine kinase receptor. Binding results in ligand-stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of the receptor. Does not bind to the EGF receptor, ERBB2 or ERBB3 receptors. May be a survival factor for oligodendrocytes.
Cellular Location	[Pro-neuregulin-3, membrane-bound isoform]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Does not seem to be active. [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Isoform 3 is also proteolytically released as a soluble form
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in most regions of the brain with the exception of corpus callosum. Expressed at lower level in testis Not detected in heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, ovary, small intestine, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes

Background

This gene is a member of the neuregulin gene family. This gene family encodes ligands for the transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptors ERBB3 and ERBB4 - members of the epidermal growth factor receptor family. Ligand binding activates intracellular signaling cascades and the induction of cellular responses including proliferation, migration, differentiation, and survival or apoptosis. This gene encodes neuregulin 3 (NRG3). NRG3 has been shown to activate the tyrosine phosphorylation of its cognate receptor, ERBB4, and is thought to influence neuroblast proliferation, migration and differentiation by signalling through ERBB4. NRG3 also promotes mammary differentiation during embryogenesis. Linkage studies have implicated this gene as a susceptibility locus for schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Additional transcript variants have been described but their biological validity has not been verified.

Images



Western blot analysis of NRG3 in K562, rat Brain lysates using NRG3 antibody.

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