

# NT-4

Catalog # PVGS1193

## Product Information

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<b>Primary Accession Species</b>	<a href="#">P34130</a> Human
<b>Sequence</b>	Gly81-Ala210, expressed with an N-terminal Met
<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 95% as analyzed by HPLC
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	
<b>Expression System</b>	E. coli
<b>Theoretical Molecular Weight</b>	28.1 kDa, a noncovalently linked homodimer of two 14.0 kDa polypeptide monomers.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against 50 mM acetic acid.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in 50 mM acetic acid or ddH <sub>2</sub> O up to 50 µg/ml.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	4909
<b>Other Names</b>	Neurotrophin-4, NT-4, Neurotrophin-5, NT-5, Neutrophic factor 4, NTF4, NTF5
<b>Target Background</b>	Neurotrophin-4 (NT-4), also known as NT-5, is a neurotrophic factor structurally related to $\beta$ -NGF, BDNF, and NT-3. Human NT-4 shares 48 - 52% aa sequence identity with human $\beta$ -NGF, BDNF, and NT-3. Neurotrophins have six conserved cysteine residues that are involved in the formation of three disulfide bonds. NT-4 is expressed highest levels in prostate, lower levels in thymus, placenta, and skeletal muscle. NT-4 binds and induces receptor dimerization and activation of TrkB. NT-4 can signal through TrkB receptors and promotes the survival of peripheral sensory sympathetic neurons.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	NTF4
<b>Synonyms</b>	NTF5
<b>Function</b>	Target-derived survival factor for peripheral sensory sympathetic neurons (PubMed: <a href="#">1742028</a> ). May promote ameloblast differentiation and subsequent reduction in proliferation of ameloblasts (By similarity).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Secreted.
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Highest levels in prostate, lower levels in thymus, placenta, and skeletal muscle. Expressed in embryonic and adult tissues

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