



## Sheep antibody to rh NT3: whole serum

<b>Catalogue No.:</b>	S-056-100
<b>Description:</b>	NT3 is a member of the neurotrophin family, that controls survival and differentiation of visceral and proprioceptive sensory neurons. NT3 is closely related to both NGF and BDNF. It may be involved in the maintenance of the adult nervous system, and may affect development of neurons in the embryo when it is expressed in human placenta. NT3-deficient mice generated by gene targeting display severe movement defects of the limbs. The mature peptide of this protein is identical in all mammals examined including human, pig, rat and mouse. SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Secreted protein. TISSUE SPECIFICITY: Brain and peripheral tissues. SIMILARITY: Belongs to the NGF-beta family.
<b>Batch No.:</b>	See product label
<b>Unit size:</b>	100 uL
<b>Antigen:</b>	Recombinant human NT3
<b>Other Names:</b>	Neurotrophin-3; Neurotrophic factor; HDNF; Nerve growth factor 2; NGF-2; Ntf3; Ntf-3
<b>Accession:</b>	NT3_HUMAN
<b>Produced in:</b>	Sheep
<b>Purity:</b>	Whole serum
<b>Applications:</b>	IHC, ELISA, WB, dot blot, inhibition of biological activity. A dilution of 1:200 to 1:2000 is recommended for IHC, ELISA and western blot. For inhibition of biological activity: 1:10-50 for in vitro, 5-10 uL/g body weight for in vivo. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	A cross reactivity of less than 1% to mouse NGF, recombinant human BDNF and 5% to NT4/5 has been shown by 1-site ELISA.
<b>Cross-reactivity:</b>	This antiserum is known to react with rat, chicken and human NT3.
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilised
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	Reconstitute in 100 uL of sterile water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
<b>Storage:</b>	After reconstitution keep aliquots at -20C for a higher stability, and at 2-8C with an appropriate antibacterial agent. Glycerol (1:1) may be added for an additional stability. Avoid repetitive freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Expiry Date:</b>	12 months after purchase
<b>References:</b>	1. Zouh et al. (1996) Mol. Neurobio. 13(3): 185-97 2. Rush et al. (1997) Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. 24: 549-55 3. Tafreshi et al. (1998) Neurosci. 83(2): 373-80

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