

## Sheep antibody to rh NT4: IgG

Catalogue No.: S-059-500

**Description:** FUNCTION: Target-derived survival factor for peripheral sensory sympathetic neurons.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Secreted protein. TISSUE SPECIFICITY: Highest levels in prostate, lower levels in thymus, placenta, and skeletal muscle. Expressed in embryonic and

adult tissues. SIMILARITY: Belongs to the NGF-beta family.

Batch No.: See product label

Unit size: 500 ug

Antigen: Recombinant human NT4

Other Names: Neurotrophin-5; NT-5; Neutrophic factor 5; Neurotrophin-4; NT-4; Neutrophic factor 4; NTF5;

NTF4

Accession: NT5\_HUMAN

Produced in: Sheep

Purity: Protein G purified IgG

Applications: IHC, ELISA (1 site), Western Blot, inhibition of biological activity in vitro/in vivo. Recommended

to be used at a concentration of 2-10 ug/mL for immunohistochemistry, ELISA and Western blot and inhibition of biological activity in vitro. Use neat for in vivo studies at 2-10 ug/mL (ED50). Note that the concentration of NT4 is generally low in most tissues nevertheless, neonatal testes of rat can be used as a good positive control. Biosensis recommends optimal

dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Specificity: Less than 1% cross-reactivity against NGF, recombinant human BDNF and 5% to NT3 has

been shown by dot blot.

Cross-reactivity: Known to react with NT4 from rat and human, mouse and monkey.

Form: Lyophilised

**Reconstitution:** Reconstitute in 500 uL of sterile water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.

Storage: After reconstitution keep aliquots at -20C for a higher stability, and at 2-8C with an appropriate

antibacterial agent. Avoid repetitive freeze/thaw cycles. Glycerol (1:1) may be added for an

additional stability.

**Expiry Date:** 12 months after purchase

Specific References: Feron F et al (2008) Neurotrophin expression in the adult olfactory epithelium. Brain Res.

1196:13-21 Application: IHC; Species: Rat

General References: 1. Lodouichi (2000) J. Neuroscie. 20(6): 2155

2. Zhang et al. (1999) J Neurosci. Meths. 89 (1): 69