

## Rabbit antibody to beta NGF: whole serum

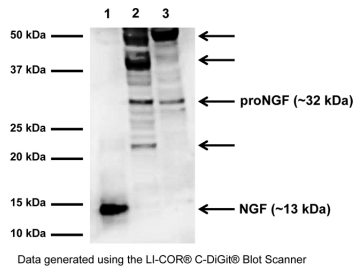
<b>Catalogue No.:</b>	R-085-100
<b>Description:</b>	FUNCTION: Nerve growth factor is important for the development and maintenance of the sympathetic and sensory nervous systems. It stimulates division and differentiation of sympathetic and embryonic sensory neurons. SUBUNIT: Homodimer, associated by noncovalent forces. SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Secreted protein. SIMILARITY: Belongs to the NGF-beta family.
<b>Related products:</b>	R-093-500, Rabbit antibody to beta NGF: IgG PE-019-25, Mouse Nerve Growth Factor (NGF) Protein, 25 ug PE-019-100, Mouse Nerve Growth Factor (NGF) Protein, 100 ug PE-019-500, Mouse Nerve Growth Factor (NGF) Protein, 500 ug
<b>Batch No.:</b>	See product label
<b>Unit size:</b>	100 uL
<b>Antigen:</b>	Native mouse beta NGF purified from submaxillary salivary gland (95% purity by PAGE)
<b>Antibody Type:</b>	Rabbit polyclonal
<b>Other Names:</b>	Beta-nerve growth factor
<b>Accession:</b>	P01139 NGF_MOUSE;
<b>Produced in:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Purity:</b>	Whole serum
<b>Applications:</b>	IHC, 1-site ELISA, WB, immunoblot, inhibition of biological activity. A dilution of 1:1000-1:5000 is recommended for IHC, western blot and immunoblot; 1:15000 for ELISA; for inhibition of biological activity: 1:10-50 for in vitro, 5-10 uL/g body weight for in vivo. This antiserum completely inhibits neuronal survival and the outgrowth actions of murine NGF in chicken DRG in vitro. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	A cross reactivity of less than 1% to recombinant human BDNF, NT3, NT4/5 by ELISA has been shown.
<b>Cross-reactivity:</b>	This antiserum is known to cross react with mouse, rat, human and avian NGF but not bovine NGF.
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilised
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	Reconstitute in 100 uL of sterile ultrapure water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store lyophilized antibody at 2-8C. After reconstitution keep aliquots at -20C to -80C 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.
<b>Expiry Date:</b>	12 months after purchase
<b>Specific References:</b>	Mulhall J.P. et al (2008) J Sex Med. May;5(5):1126-36.
<b>General References:</b>	1. Ebendal, T. et al (1989) J Neurosci Res 22, 223-240. 2. Zhou, X. F. et al (1994) J Neurosci Methods 54, 95-102. 3. Angeletti, P. U. et al (1968) Adv Enzymol Relat Areas Mol Biol 31, 51-75. 4. Hesse K. et al. (1997) Neurosci Lett. Aug 8;231(2):83-6.

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5. Miao J et al. (2012) Neurosci Res. Dec;74(3-4):269-76.



Western Blot analysis of NGF expression in human brain homogenate (50 ug, Lane 2) and human DU145 prostate cancer cell lysate (100 ug, Lane 3) with rabbit polyclonal whole serum antibody to beta NGF, R-085-100 (1:2,000 dilution). R-085-100 detects rhNGF protein (100 ng, Lane 1) at 13 kDa. In brain homogenate (Lane 2) and cell lysate (Lane 3), proNGF monomer is detected at ~32 kDa. ProNGF is known to be the predominant NGF isoform in brain (Fahnenstock et al., 2001). Additional bands are seen at ~22 kDa (non-specific band observed when blotting with pre-immune serum) and ~40 kDa and >50 kDa. The latter two bands have not been characterized, but might represent differently glycosylated proNGF-isoforms as reported by Reinshagen et al., 2000; Lobos et al., 2005; Pedraza et al., 2005; Pundavela et al., 2014.

Western Blotting Method: SDS-PAGE: denaturing and reducing, 12% Bis-Tris gel; Semi-Dry Transfer: Tris-Glycine (Towbins) buffer with 20% methanol; Membrane: Nitrocellulose (0.45 um); Blocking: 5% skim milk in TBST, 1 hour at RT; Primary antibody: 1:2,000, overnight at 4°C; Secondary antibody: anti-rabbit-HRP (1/6000), 1 hour at RT; Detection: Chemiluminescence.

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