

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TrkC in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TrkC is observed and less than 2% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse TrkB, recombinant rat TrkA, and rhTrkA is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse TrkC Cys32-Thr429 Accession # Q6VNS1
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse TrkC (Catalog # 1404-TC)
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	Perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse brain (cortex)
Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction	In a functional ELISA, 2-5 µg/mL of this antibody will block 50% of the binding of 1 ng/mL of Recombinant Human NT-3 (Catalog # 267-N3) to immobilized Recombinant Mouse TrkC (Catalog # 1404-TC) coated at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well). At 100 µg/mL, this antibody will block >90% of the binding.	

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

The neurotrophins, including NGF, BDNF, NT-3 and NT-4/5, constitute a group of structurally related, secreted proteins that play an important role in the development and function of the nervous system. The biological activities of the neurotrophins are mediated by binding to and activating two unrelated receptor types: the p75 neurotrophin receptor (p75NTR) and the Trk family of receptor tyrosine kinases (1, 2). p75NTR is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily (TNFRSF) and has been designated TNFRSF16. It binds all neurotrophins with low affinity to transduce cellular signaling pathways that synergize or antagonize those activated by the Trk receptors. Three Trk family proteins, TrkA, TrkB, and TrkC, exhibiting different ligand specificities, have been identified. TrkA binds NGF and NT-3, TrkB binds BDNF, NT-3 and NT-4/5, and TrkC only binds NT-3 (1-2). All Trk family proteins share a conserved, complex subdomain organization consisting of a signal peptide, two cysteine-rich domains, a cluster of three leucine-rich motifs, and two immunoglobulin-like domains in the extracellular region, as well as an intracellular region that contains the tyrosine kinase domain (3). Natural splice variants of the different Trks, lacking the first cysteine-rich domain, the first and second or all three of the leucine-rich motifs, or the tyrosine kinase domain, have been described (4). At the protein sequence level, Trks are highly conserved between species with the extracellular domains of human and mouse TrkC showing 94% amino acid sequence identity (5). The proteins also exhibit cross-species activity. The primary location of TrkC expression is in the nervous system and, specifically, in regions of the CNS. Low level TrkC expression has also been observed in a wide variety of tissues outside the nervous system (6).

References:

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