

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Nogo Receptor in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In these formats, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) NgR is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with rhNgRH1 and rhNgRH2 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse NgR Cys27-Ser447 Accession # Q99PI8
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 Nogo Receptor/NgR Fc Chimera (Catalog # 1440-NG)

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. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C, reconstituted. 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C, reconstituted.

BACKGROUND

Nogo Receptor (NgR), also named reticulon 4 receptor, is a glycosylphosphoinositol (GPI)-anchored protein that belongs to the family of leucine-rich repeat (LRR) proteins (1). It is expressed predominantly in the central nervous systems in neurons and their axons. NgR plays an essential role in mediating axon growth inhibition induced by the structurally distinct myelin-derived proteins Nogo, myelin-associated glycoprotein (MAG), and myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (Omgp) (2, 3). Human NgR cDNA encodes a 473 amino acid (aa) residue precursor with a 26 aa putative signal peptide, an LRR-type N-terminal region, eight LRR repeats, a cysteine-rich LRR-type C-terminal region, a GPI linkage domain and a 26 aa C-terminal propeptide that is removed in the mature form (1). All of the LRR domains within NgR are required for ligand binding and receptor oligomerization (4). NgR mediates its inhibitory actions by interacting with the p75 neurotrophin receptor (p75^{NTR}), a tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily (TNFRSF) member also known for modulating the activities of the Trk family of receptor tyrosine kinases, and for inducing apoptosis in neurons and oligodendrocytes (5). Upon ligand binding, NgR binds to and activates the p75^{NTR}. The activated p75^{NTR} then sequesters the Rho guanine dissociation inhibitor (Rho-GDI) away from Rho and allows Rho to change into the active GTP-bound state which can interact with signaling proteins to suppress axonal growth and regeneration (4). The truncated extracellular domain of NgR has been shown to bind the myelin-derived inhibitors and block inhibition of axon growth by myelin (6).

References:

1. Fournier, A.E. *et al.* (2001) *Nature* **409**:341.
2. GrandPre, T. *et al.* (2002) *Nature* **417**:547.
3. Wang, K.C. *et al.* (2002) *Nature* **420**:74.
4. Barton, W.A. *et al.* (2003) *EMBO Journal* **22**:3291.
5. Yamashita, T. and M. Tohyama (2003) *Nature Neuroscience* **6**:461.
6. Fournier, A.S. *et al.* (2002) *J. Neurosci.* **22**:8876.