SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

NPR (D-20): sc-12481



BACKGROUND

Long pentraxins are a family of highly conserved proteins that are expressed in the brain and central nervous system, and form multimeric complexes. Neuronal pentraxin 1 (NP1), NP2, and neuronal pentraxin receptor (NPR) are members of the long pentraxins that represent a neuronal uptake pathway that may function during synapse formation and remodeling. The NP1 gene is located on chromosome 17q25.1-q25.2 and the protein product mediates the uptake of synaptic material, including the presynaptic snake venom toxin, taipoxin. NP2, whose function is unknown, is located on chromosome 7q21.3-122.1 and like NP1 contains several potential N-linked glycosylation sites. NPR is expressed on the cell membrane and can form heteropentamers with NP1 and NP2 that can be released from the cell membrane by proteolysis.

REFERENCES

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- 2. Goodman, A.R., Cardozo, T., Abagyan, R., Altmeyer, A., Wisniewski, H.G., Vilcek, J. 1996. Long pentraxins: an emerging group of proteins with diverse functions. Cytokine Growth Factor Rev. 7: 191-202.
- 3. Omeis, I.A., Hsu, Y.C., Perin, M.S. 1996. Mouse and human neuronal pentraxin I (NPTX1): conservation, genomic structure, and chromosomal localization. Genomics 36: 543-545.
- 4. Polentarutti, N., Bottazzi, B., Di Santo, E., Blasi, E., Agnello, D., Ghezzi, P., Introna, M., Bartfai, T., Richards, G., Mantovani, A. 2000. Inducible expression of the long pentraxin PTX3 in the central nervous system. J. Neuroimmunol. 106: 87-94.
- 5. Kirkpatrick, L.L., Matzuk, M.M., Dodds, D.C., Perin, M.S. 2000. Biochemical interactions of the neuronal pentraxins. Neuronal pentraxin (NP) receptor binds to taipoxin and taipoxin-associated calcium-binding protein 49 via NP1 and NP2. J. Biol. Chem. 275: 17786-17792.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NPTXR (human) mapping to 22q13.1.

SOURCE

NPR (D-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of NPR of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-12481 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

NPR (D-20) is recommended for detection of NPR of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

NPR (D-20) is also recommended for detection of NPR in additional species, including porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for NPR siRNA (h): sc-42097, NPR shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42097-SH and NPR shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42097-V.

Molecular Weight of NPR: 55/65 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz[™] Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

MONOS Satisfation Guaranteed

Try NPR (B-2): sc-390081, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to NPR (D-20).