Neurotrypsin, also known as PRSS12 (protease, serine, 12 (neurotrypsin, motopsin)) or leydin, is an 875 amino acid secreted protein that belongs to the peptidase S1 family and is involved in neuronal plasticity. Expressed in brain and the Leydig cells of testis, Neurotrypsin contains one kringledomain, four SRCR domains and a peptidase S1 domain. Neurotrypsin is incorporated in structural reorganizations associated with learning and memory, and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 4q26. Defects in the Neurotrypsin gene are associated with the development of mental retardation autosomal recessive type 1 (MRT1). Human chromosome 4 represents approximately 6% of the human genome, contains nearly 900 genes and is associated with Huntington’s disease, Ellis-van Creveld syndrome, methylmalonic acidemia and polycystic kidney disease.

REFERENCES

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION
Genetic locus: PRSS12 (human) mapping to 4q26; Prss12 (mouse) mapping to 3 G1.

SOURCE
Neurotrypsin (V-14) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of Neurotrypsin of human origin.