NT-3 (hBA-119): sc-4942



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Neurotrophins function to regulate naturally occurring cell death of neurons during development. The prototype neurotrophin is nerve growth factor (NGF), originally discovered in the 1950s as a soluble peptide promoting the survival of, and neurite outgrowth from, sympathetic ganglia. Three additional structurally homologous neurotrophic factors have been identified. These include brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), neurotrophin-3 (NT-3) and neurotrophin-4 (NT-4) (also designated NT-5). These various neurotrophins stimulate the *in vitro* survival of distinct, but partially overlapping, populations of neurons. The cell surface receptors through which neurotrophins mediate their activity have been identified. For instance, the Trk A receptor is the preferential receptor for NGF, but also binds NT-3 and NT-4. The Trk B receptor binds equally well both BDNF and NT-4, and to a lesser extent NT-3, while the Trk C receptor only binds NT-3.

REFERENCES

- Oppenheim, R.W. 1991. Cell death during development of the nervous system. Ann. Rev. Neuro. 14: 453-501.
- Thoenen, H., 1991. The changing scene of neurotrophic factors. Trends Neurosci. 14: 165-170.
- Chao, M.V. 1992. Neurotrophin receptors: a window into neuronal differentiation. Neuron 9: 583-593.
- Korsching, S. 1993. The neurotrophic factor concept: a reexamination. J. Neurosci. 13: 2739-2748.
- Ip, N.Y., Stitt, T.N., Tapley, P., Klein, R., Glass, D.J., Fandl, J., Greene, L.A., Barbacid, M., and Yancopoulos, G.D. 1993. Similarities and differences in the way neurotrophins interact with the Trk receptors in neuronal and nonneuronal cells. Neuron 10: 137-149.
- 6. Klein, R. 1994. Role of neurotrophins in mouse neuronal development. FASEB J. 8: 738-744.
- 7. Götz, R. and Schartl, M. 1994. The conservation of neurotrophic factors during vertebrate evolution. Comp. Biochem. Physiol. 108C: 1-10.

SOURCE

NT-3 (hBA-119) is produced in $\it E.~coli$ as 40 kDa biologically active tagged fusion protein corresponding to 119 amino acids of NT-3 of human origin.

PRODUCT

NT-3 (hBA-119) is purified from bacterial lysates (>98%); supplied as 50 μ g purified protein.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

NT-3 (hBA-119) is biologically active as determined by the dose-dependent induction of choline acetyl transferase activity in rat basal forebrain primary septal cell cultures in the range of 20–50 ng/ml.

RESEARCH USE

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

RECONSTITUTION

In order to avoid freeze/thaw damaging of the active protein, dilute protein when first used to desired working concentration. Either a sterile filtered standard buffer (such as 50mM TRIS or 1X PBS) or water can be used for the dilution. Store any thawed aliquot in refrigeration at 2° C to 8° C for up to four weeks, and any frozen aliquot at -20° C to -80° C for up to one year. It is recommended that frozen aliquots be given an amount of standard cryopreservative (such as Ethylene Glycol or Glycerol 5-20% v/v), and refrigerated samples be given an amount of carrier protein (such as heat inactivated FBS or BSA to 0.1% v/v) or non-ionic detergent (such as Triton X-100 or Tween 20 to 0.005% v/v), to aid stability during storage.

STORAGE

Store desiccated at -20° C; stable for one year from the date of shipment.

PROTOCOLS

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

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 fax 831.457.3801 Europe +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 www.scbt.com