

Neuropilin-1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT3073

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: Neuropilin

Fields: >>Axon guidance;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>Coronavirus

disease - COVID-19

Gene Name: NRP1

Protein Name: Neuropilin-1

Human Gene Id: 8829

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 18186

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene Id: 246331

Rat Swiss Prot No: Q9QWJ9

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

Neuropilin-1. AA range:476-525

Specificity: Neuropilin-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Neuropilin-1

protein.

O14786

P97333

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution : WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000.. IF 1:50-200

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Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 120kD

Cell Pathway: Axon guidance;

Background: This gene encodes one of two neuropilins, which contain specific protein

domains which allow them to participate in several different types of signaling pathways that control cell migration. Neuropilins contain a large N-terminal extracellular domain, made up of complement-binding, coagulation factor V/VIII, and meprin domains. These proteins also contains a short membrane-spanning domain and a small cytoplasmic domain. Neuropilins bind many ligands and various types of co-receptors; they affect cell survival, migration, and attraction. Some of the ligands and co-receptors bound by neuropilins are vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and semaphorin family members. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms have

been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2011],

Function: function: The membrane-bound isoform 1 is a receptor involved in the

development of the cardiovascular system, in angiogenesis, in the formation of certain neuronal circuits and in organogenesis outside the nervous system. It mediates the chemorepulsant activity of semaphorins. It binds to semaphorin 3A, The PLGF-2 isoform of PGF, The VEGF-165 isoform of VEGF and VEGF-B. Coexpression with KDR results in increased VEGF-165 binding to KDR as well as increased chemotaxis. It may regulate VEGF-induced angiogenesis.,function:The soluble isoform 2 binds VEGF-165 and appears to inhibit its binding to cells. It may also induce apoptosis by sequestering VEGF-165. May bind as well various members of the semaphorin family. Its expression has an averse effect on blood

vessel number and integrity., similarity: Belongs to the neuropilin family., similarity: Contains 1 F5/8 type C domain., similarity: Contain

Subcellular Location:

[Isoform 2]: Secreted .; Mitochondrion membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cytoplasm .

Expression: [Isoform 1]: The expression of isoforms 1 and 2 does not seem to overlap.

Expressed by the blood vessels of different tissues. In the developing embryo it is found predominantly in the nervous system. In adult tissues, it is highly expressed in heart and placenta; moderately in lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas; and low in adult brain (PubMed:10688880, PubMed:9529250). Expressed in olfactory epithelium (at protein level) (PubMed:33082293).

Expressed in the central nervous system, including olfactory related regions such as the olfactory tubercles and paraolfactory gyri (PubMed:33082293).; [Isoform



2]: The expression of isoforms 1 and 2 does not seem to overlap. Found in liver hepatocytes, kidney distal and proximal tubules.

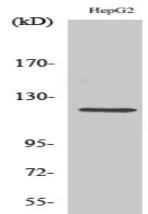
Sort : 10733

No4: 1

Host: Rabbit

Modifications: Unmodified

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Neuropilin-1 Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of Neuropilin-1 antibody in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue.



