

DESCRIPTION

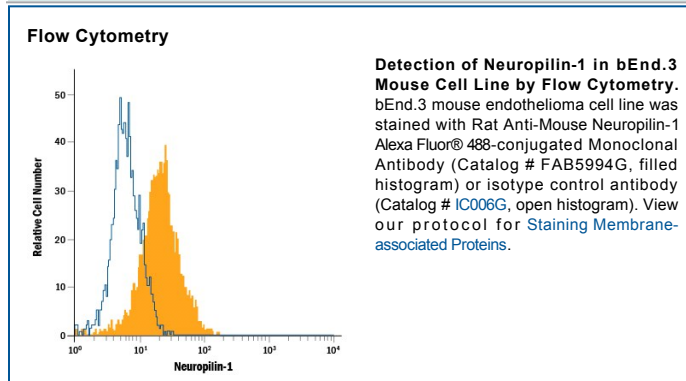
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Neuropilin-1 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat (rr) Neuropilin-1 is observed and no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Neuropilin-1, rhNeuropilin-2, or rrNeuropilin-2 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 761705
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Neuropilin-1 Phe21-Pro856 Accession # P97333
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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
Flow Cytometry	5 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Neuropilin-1 (Nrp-1), also known as CD304, is a 130-140 kDa type I transmembrane (TM) glycoprotein that regulates axon guidance and angiogenesis (1-4). The full-length 923 amino acid (aa) mouse Nrp-1 contains a 623 aa extracellular domain (ECD) that shares 98% aa identity with rat and 93% aa identity with human, equine, bovine and canine Nrp-1 (3, 4). The ECD contains two N-terminal CUB domains (termed a1a2), two domains with homology to coagulation factors V and VIII (b1b2) and a MAM (meprin) domain (c). At least one splice variant that diverges at aa 587 and lacks the TM domain has been sequenced (5). This form is potentially a soluble antagonist, based on results from human Nrp-1 splice variants (1, 6-8). The sema domains of Class III secreted semaphorins such as Sema3A bind Nrp-1 a1a2 (9). Heparin, the heparin-binding forms of VEGF (VEGF₁₆₅, VEGF-B and VEGF-E), PlGF (PlGF2), and the C-terminus of Sema3 bind the b1b2 region (9, 10). Nrp-1 and Nrp-2 share 48% aa identity within the ECD and can form homo- and hetero-oligomers via interaction of their MAM domains (1). Neuropilins show partially overlapping expression in neuronal and endothelial cells during development (1, 2). Both neuropilins act as co-receptors with plexins, mainly plexin A3 and A4, to bind class III semaphorins that mediate axon repulsion (11). However, only Nrp-1 binds Sema3A, and only Nrp-2 binds Sema3F (1). Both are co-receptors with VEGF R2 (also called KDR or Flk-1) for VEGF₁₆₅ binding (1). Sema3A signaling can be blocked by VEGF₁₆₅, which has higher affinity for Nrp-1 (12). Nrp-1 is preferentially expressed in developing or remodeling arteries (1, 2). Nrp-1 is also expressed on dendritic cells and mediates DC-induced T cell proliferation (13).

References:

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