

## Product datasheet

# Human NRG1 type III peptide ab23378

### Overview

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**Product name** Human NRG1 type III peptide

### Description

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**Nature** Synthetic

**Amino Acid Sequence**

**Species** Human

### Specifications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab23378** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Applications** Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-NRG1 type III antibody ([ab23248](#))

**Purity** 90 % n/a.

**Form** Lyophilised

**Additional notes**

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

### Preparation and Storage

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**Stability and Storage** Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.  
Information available upon request.

### General Info

## General intro

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### Relevance

NRG1 type III is a sensory and motor neuron-derived factor isoform of Neuregulin 1, specifically expressed in the nervous system: spinal cord motor neurons, dorsal root ganglion neurons, and brain. NRG1 type III is the predominant isoform expressed in sensory and motor neurons. The Nrg1 gene encodes more than 15 transmembrane and secreted protein isoforms, generated by alternative promoter usage and mRNA splicing. Nrg1 subtypes I through III share the epidermal growth factor-like signaling domain and are defined by different amino-termini. The N-terminal cysteine-rich domain (CRD), as found in the sensory and motor neuron-derived factor (SMDF), defines Nrg1 type III, which in embryonic development is responsible for survival of Schwann cell precursors.

### Cellular localization

Cell Membrane and Secreted

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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