

# Rabbit Anti-TrkB antibody

SL21836R

Product Name:	Trl/B
Chinese News	
Chinese Name:	的安政成時D加冲
Alias:	TrkB; NTRK2; Tyrosine Receptor Kinase B; Tyrosine kinase,Pyk2; BDNF tropomyosine receptor kinase B; BDNF/NT 3 growth factors receptor; BDNF/NT-3 growth factors receptor; Brain derived neurotrophic factor receptor; GP145 TrkB; GP145-TrkB; GP145-TrkB/GP95-TrkB; GP95 TrkB; Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase receptor type 2; Neurotrophin receptor tyrosine kinase type 2; NTRK 2; Ntrk2; NTRK2_HUMAN; Obesity, hyperphagia, and developmental delay, included; RATTRKB1; Tkrb; Trk B; Trk-B; TRKB; TrkB tyrosine kinase; TRKB1; tyrosine kinase receptor B; Tyrosine receptor kinase B.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	90-92kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TrkB:311- 410/822 <extracellular></extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed:	PubMed
	The Trk family of nerve growth factor receptors includes Trk A(also referfed to as Trk A
	gp140),Trk B and Trk C. The prototype member of this gene family, Trk A, encodes a
	140 kDa cell surface receptor, gp140, the expression of which is restricted in vivo to
	neurons of the sensory spinal and cranial gangliaof neurocrest origin. Nerve growth
	factor (NGF) stimulates tyrosine phosphorylation of Trk gp 140 in neural cell lines and
	in embryonic dorsal root ganglia. By comparison, BDNF and to a lesser extent, NT-3,
	but not NGF, can induce tyrosine phophorylayion of Trk B gp 145. The third member of
	the Trk receptor family, Trk C incodes a 140 kDa protein, Trk C gp140, that is
	preferentially expressed in brain tissue and primarily functions as a receptor for NT-
	3.An additional component of the Trk receptor complex, NGFR p175, binds to
	neurotrophic factors with low affinity but is required for efficient signaling. NGFR p175
	accelerates Trk activation and may recruit downstream dffector molecules to the ligand-
	bound receptor complex.
	Function:
	Receptor tyrosine kinase involved in the development and the maturation of the central
	and the peripheral nervous systems through regulation of neuron survival, proliferation,
	migration, differentiation, and synapse formation and plasticity. Receptor for
	BDNF/brain-derived neurotrophic factor and NTF4/neurotrophin-4. Alternatively can
	also bind NTF3/neurotrophin-3 which is less efficient in activating the receptor but
	regulates neuron survival through NTRK2. Upon ligand-binding, undergoes
	homodimerization, autophosphorylation and activation. Recruits, phosphorylates and/or
Product Detail:	activates several downstream effectors including SHC1, FRS2, SH2B1, SH2B2 and
	PLCG1 that regulate distinct overlapping signaling cascades. Through SHC1, FRS2,
	SH2B1, SH2B2 activates the GRB2-Ras-MAPK cascade that regulates for instance
	neuronal differentiation including neurite outgrowth. Through the same effectors
	controls the Ras-PI3 kinase-AKT1 signaling cascade that mainly regulates growth and
	survival. Through PLCG1 and the downstream protein kinase C-regulated pathways
	controls synaptic plasticity. Thereby, plays a role in learning and memory by regulating
	both short term synaptic function and long-term potentiation. PLCG1 also leads to NF-
	Kappa-B activation and the transcription of genes involved in cell survival. Hence, it is
	able to suppress anoikis, the apoptosis resulting from loss of cell-matrix interactions.
	May also play a role in neutrophin-dependent calcium signaling in glial cells and
	mediate communication between neurons and glia.
	Subunit:
	Exists in a dynamic equilibrium between monomeric (low affinity) and dimeric (high
	affinity) structures. Interacts (phosphorylated upon activation by BDNF) with SHC1;
	mediates SHC1 phosphorylation and activation. Interacts (phosphorylated upon
	activation by BDNF) with PLCG1 and/or PLCG2; mediates PLCG1 phosphorylation
	and activation. Interacts with SH2B1 and SH2B2. Interacts with NGFR; may regulate
	the ligand specificity of the receptor. Interacts (phosphorylated upon ligand-binding)
	with SH2D1A; regulates NTRK2. Interacts with SQSTM1 and KIDINS220. Interacts
	(phosphorylated upon ligand-binding) with FRS2; activates the MAPK signaling
	pathway.

#### Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Singlepass type I membrane protein. Note=Internalized to endosomes upon ligand-binding.

#### **Tissue Specificity:**

facial structures, the submaxillary glands, and dorsal root ganglia. Isoform Isoform TrkB is expressed in the central and peripheral nervous system. In the central nervous system (CNS), expression is observed in the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, thalamus, choroid plexus, granular layer of the cerebellum, brain stem, and spinal cord. In the peripheral nervous system, it is expressed in many cranial ganglia, the ophtalmic nerve, the vestibular system, multiple facial structures, the submaxillary glands, and dorsal root ganglia. Isoform TrkB-T1 is mainly expressed in the brain but also detected in other tissues including pancreas, kidney and heart. Isoform TrkB-T-Shc is predominantly expressed in the brain.

#### Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated. Undergoes ligand-mediated autophosphorylation that is required for interaction with SHC1 and PLCG1 and other downstream effectors. Isoform TrkB-T-Shc is not phosphorylated.

Ubiquitinated. Undergoes polyubiquitination upon activation; regulated by NGFR. Ubiquitination regulates the internalization of the receptor (By similarity).

#### **DISEASE:**

Defects in NTRK2 are the cause of obesity hyperphagia and developmental delay (OHPDD) [MIM:613886]. OHPDD is a disorder characterized by early-onset obesity, hyperphagia, and severe developmental delay in motor function, speech, and language.

## Similarity: 🜱

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Insulin receptor subfamily.

Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

Contains 2 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.

Contains 1 LRRCT domain.

Contains 1 LRRNT domain.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

SWISS: Q16620

#### **Gene ID:** 4915

## Database links:

Entrez Gene: 4915 Human



for 30min; Antibody incubation with (TrkB) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL21836R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (TrkB) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL21836R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.