

**NRG1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6222a****Specification**

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**NRG1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q02297](#)**NRG1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3084**Other Names**

Pro-neuregulin-1, membrane-bound isoform, Pro-NRG1, Neuregulin-1, Acetylcholine receptor-inducing activity, ARIA, Breast cancer cell differentiation factor p45, Glial growth factor, Heregulin, HRG, Neu differentiation factor, Sensory and motor neuron-derived factor, NRG1, GGF, HGL, HRGA, NDF, SMDF

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6222a](/product/products/AP6222a) was selected from the Center region of human NRG1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**NRG1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** NRG1**Synonyms** GGF, HGL, HRGA, NDF, SMDF**Function**

Direct ligand for ERBB3 and ERBB4 tyrosine kinase receptors. Concomitantly recruits ERBB1 and ERBB2 coreceptors, resulting in ligand-stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of the ERBB receptors. The multiple isoforms perform diverse functions such as inducing growth and differentiation of epithelial, glial, neuronal, and skeletal muscle cells; inducing expression of acetylcholine receptor in synaptic vesicles during the formation of the neuromuscular junction; stimulating lobuloalveolar budding and milk production in the mammary gland and inducing differentiation of mammary tumor cells; stimulating Schwann cell proliferation; implication in the

development of the myocardium such as trabeculation of the developing heart. Isoform 10 may play a role in motor and sensory neuron development. Binds to ERBB4 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10867024" target="\_blank">10867024</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7902537" target="\_blank">7902537</a>). Binds to ERBB3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20682778" target="\_blank">20682778</a>). Acts as a ligand for integrins and binds (via EGF domain) to integrins ITGAV:ITGB3 or ITGA6:ITGB4. Its binding to integrins and subsequent ternary complex formation with integrins and ERBB3 are essential for NRG1-ERBB signaling. Induces the phosphorylation and activation of MAPK3/ERK1, MAPK1/ERK2 and AKT1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20682778" target="\_blank">20682778</a>). Ligand-dependent ERBB4 endocytosis is essential for the NRG1-mediated activation of these kinases in neurons (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

[Pro-neuregulin-1, membrane-bound isoform]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Does not seem to be active [Isoform 8]: Nucleus. Note=May be nuclear. [Isoform 10]: Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=May possess an internal uncleaved signal sequence

### Tissue Location

Type I isoforms are the predominant forms expressed in the endocardium. Isoform alpha is expressed in breast, ovary, testis, prostate, heart, skeletal muscle, lung, placenta liver, kidney, salivary gland, small intestine and brain, but not in uterus, stomach, pancreas, and spleen. Isoform 3 is the predominant form in mesenchymal cells and in non-neuronal organs, whereas isoform 6 is the major neuronal form. Isoform 8 is expressed in spinal cord and brain. Isoform 9 is the major form in skeletal muscle cells; in the nervous system it is expressed in spinal cord and brain. Also detected in adult heart, placenta, lung, liver, kidney, and pancreas. Isoform 10 is expressed in nervous system: spinal cord motor neurons, dorsal root ganglion neurons, and brain. Predominant isoform expressed in sensory and motor neurons. Not detected in adult heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, and pancreas. Not expressed in fetal lung, liver and kidney. Type IV isoforms are brain-specific

## NRG1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## NRG1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

## NRG1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

Neuregulin 1 (NRG1) was originally identified as a 44-kD glycoprotein that interacts with the NEU/ERBB2 receptor tyrosine kinase to increase its phosphorylation on tyrosine residues. It is known that an extraordinary variety of different isoforms are produced from the NRG1 gene by alternative splicing. These isoforms include heregulins (HRGs), glial growth factors (GGFs) and sensory and motor neuron-derived factor (SMDF). They are tissue-specifically expressed and differ significantly in their structure. The HRG isoforms all contain immunoglobulin (Ig) and epidermal growth factor-like (EGF-like) domains. GGF and GGF2 isoforms contain a kringle-like sequence plus Ig and EGF-like domains; and the SMDF isoform shares only the EGF-like domain with other isoforms. The receptors for all NRG1 isoforms are the ERBB family of tyrosine kinase transmembrane receptors. Through interaction with ERBB receptors, NRG1 isoforms induce the growth and differentiation of epithelial, neuronal, glial, and other types of cells.

## NRG1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Stove, C., et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 121(4):802-812 (2003). Adelaide, J., et al., Genes Chromosomes

Cancer 37(4):333-345 (2003).Ritch, P.A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(23):20971-20978 (2003).Vermeer, P.D., et al., Nature 422(6929):322-326 (2003).Atlas, E., et al., Mol. Cancer Res. 1(3):165-175 (2003).