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DATASHEET

Recombinant human proBDNF protein

Product overview

Name	Recombinant human proBDNF protein
Cat No	HB9577
Biological description	The pre-BDNF precursor, pro-BDNF is an important regulator of neurodegeneration, hippocampal long-term depression, and synaptic plasticity.
Species of origin	human
Alternative names	Recombinant Human Precursor Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor, proBDNF, Precursor Form Brain-derived Neurotrophic Factor.
Purity	>95%
Description	BDNF precursor

Solubility & Handling

Storage instructions	-20°C
Solubility overview	To make a stock solution, reconstitute in sterile 18MΩcm water at a concentration > 100µg/ml, which can then be diluted to make a working solution
Handling	• Solutions should be made in sterile deionized water (not less than 100 µg/ml). This solution can then be further diluted with other aqueous solutions. • Following reconstitution, solutions may be stored at 4°C and are useable for around 2-7 days and for future use store at -18°C. • Freeze-thaw cycles should be prevented.
Important	This product is for RESEARCH USE ONLY and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic use. Not for human or veterinary use

Chemical Data

UniProt ID	P23560
Source	E. Coli.
Appearance	White lyophilized powder (sterile filtered & freeze-dried)
Formulation	Lyophilized from a solution (0.5mg/ml) in phosphate buffer (20mM, pH 8.0) and NaCl (0.5M)

References

Pro-Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (proBDNF)-Mediated p75NTR Activation Promotes Depolarizing Actions of GABA and Increases Susceptibility to Epileptic Seizures

Riffault B *et al* (2018) Cereb Cortex 28(2)
PubMedID 27913431

Precursor of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (proBDNF) forms a complex with Huntingtin-associated protein-1 (HAP1) and sortilin that modulates proBDNF trafficking, degradation, and processing

Yang M *et al* (2011) J Biol Chem 286(18)
PubMedID 21357693

proBDNF is modified by advanced glycation end products in Alzheimer's disease and causes neuronal apoptosis by inducing p75 neurotrophin receptor processing

Fleitas C *et al* (2018) Mol Brain 11(1)
PubMedID 30428894