Hello Bio, Inc. 304 Wall St., Princeton, NJ 08540 USA

T. 609-683-7500 F. 609-228-4994

customercare-usa@hellobio.com



DATASHEET

Recombinant human Neuregulin-4 / NRG4 protein

Product overview

Name Recombinant human Neuregulin-4 / NRG4 protein

Cat No HB9996

Biological descriptionMember of the EGF family of proteins which is highly and preferentially expressed in healthy

adipocytes.

Recently shown to be a novel regulator of dendritic growth and arborization and spine formation in the

striatum.

Species of origin human

Alternative names Recombinant Human Neuregulin-4, Neuregulin 4, HRG4, Pro-neuregulin-4, membrane-bound isoform,

Pro-NRG4, NRG-4.

Purity >90%

Description Growth factor which is part of the neuregulin family

Solubility & Handling

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.
- For long term storage, a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA) should be added to stock solutions.
 Solutions should be aliquoted into tightly sealed vials for storage at -20°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 Q8WWG1 Source E. Coli.

Appearance Clear solution (sterile filtered)

Formulation Solution (0.25mg/ml) containing Tris-HCl(20mM, pH8.0), 30% glycerol, NaCl (150mM) and DTT

(1mM)

References

Neuregulin-4 Is Required for the Growth and Elaboration of Striatal Medium Spiny Neuron Dendrites

Paramo B *et al* (2019) J Neuropathol Exp Neurol 0 **PubMedID** 31225596

Neuregulin-4 is an angiogenic factor that is critically involved in the maintenance of adipose tissue vasculature

Nugroho DB et al (2018) Biochem Biophys Res Commun 503(1)

PubMedID 29902456

Neuregulin-4 is a survival factor for colon epithelial cells both in culture and in vivo