

**Synonym**

Neuronal pentraxin II, NP-II

**Source**

Human NPTX2, His Tag(NP2-H52H6) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Gly 16 - Leu 431 (Accession # [P47972](#)).

**Molecular Characterization**

NPTX2(Gly 16 - Leu 431) P47972	Poly-his
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This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus

The protein has a calculated MW of 47.7 kDa. The protein migrates as 50-63 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

**Endotoxin**

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

**Purity**

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation**

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

**Reconstitution**

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

*For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.*

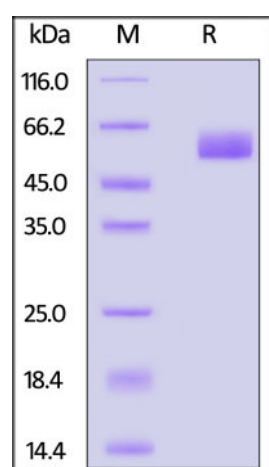
**Storage**

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

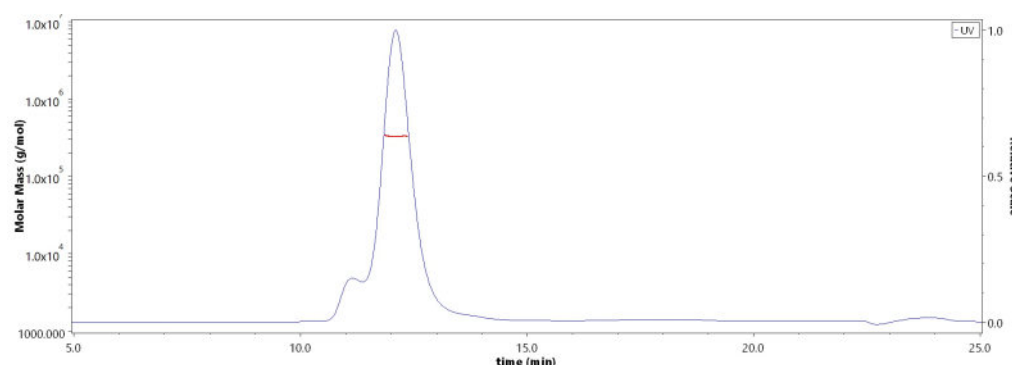
*Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.*

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**SDS-PAGE**

Human NPTX2, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained overnight with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.

**SEC-MALS**

The purity of Human NPTX2, His Tag (Cat. No. NP2-H52H6) is more than 85% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 315-335 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.

[Report](#)

**Background**

Neuronal Pentraxin 2 (NPTX2), also named neuronal activity-regulated pentraxin, is a secreted glycoprotein characterized by a cyclic multimeric structure. In vivo, NPTX2 exerts various neurological effects by combining with the transmembrane protein neuronal pentraxin receptor (NPTXR). NPTX2 was thought to play a vital role in transmitting neurotransmitters and maintaining synaptic plasticity. It also plays a role in clustering of alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic

acid (AMPA)-type glutamate receptors at established synapses, resulting in non-apoptotic cell death of dopaminergic nerve cells. Up-regulation of this gene in Parkinson disease (PD) tissues suggests that the protein may be involved in the pathology of PD.

**Clinical and Translational Updates**

Please contact us via [TechSupport@acrobiosystems.com](mailto:TechSupport@acrobiosystems.com) if you have any question on this product.