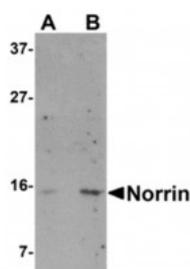


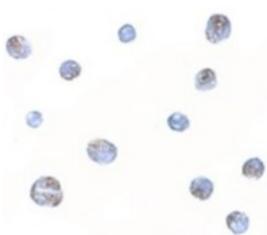


## Norrin Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 5119



Western blot analysis of Norrin in Jurkat cell lysate with Norrin antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 ug/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of Norrin in Jurkat cells with Norrin antibody at 5 ug/mL.

### Specifications

<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Human
<b>HOMOLOGY:</b>	Predicted species reactivity based on immunogen sequence: Bovine: (83%), Mouse: (93%)
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA, ICC, WB
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	Norrin antibody can be used for detection of Norrin by Western blot at 1 - 2 ug/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 5 ug/mL.
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
<b>POSITIVE CONTROL:</b>	1) Cat. No. 1205 - Jurkat Cell Lysate 2) Cat. No. 17-005 - Jurkat Cell Slide
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	Norrin antibody was raised against an 18 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the amino terminus of human Norrin.  The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of Norrin.
<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit

### Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	Norrin Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid
<b>BUFFER:</b>	Norrin Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>CONCENTRATION:</b>	1 mg/mL
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	Norrin antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
<b>CLONALITY:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>ISOTYPE:</b>	IgG

**CONJUGATE:** Unconjugated

#### Additional Info

**ALTERNATE NAMES:** Norrin Antibody: ND, EVR2, FEVR, Norrin, Norrie disease protein

**ACCESSION NO.:** NP\_000257

**PROTEIN GI NO.:** 4557789

**OFFICIAL SYMBOL:** NDP

**GENE ID:** 4693

#### Background

**BACKGROUND:** Norrin Antibody: Norrie disease is an X-linked genetic disorder characterized by progressive atrophy of the eyes, mental disturbances and deafness. The gene responsible for this disease was initially identified through positional cloning. Norrin, the gene product, encodes a small secreted, cysteine-rich protein that is thought to act as a ligand for the Wnt-receptor/beta-catenin signal pathway despite having sequence homology with the Wnt family of proteins. Mice lacking this gene have abnormal blood vessel growth in the vitreous and a disorganized retina; transgenic ectopic expression of Norrin restores normal retinal vasculature. Recent evidence shows that Norrin can attenuate tPA and uPA-mediated death of transformed rat retinal ganglion cells (RGC-5) by activating the Wnt/beta-catenin pathway and regulating the phosphorylation of LRP-1, a cell surface receptor for tPA and uPA, suggesting the Norrin may function in vivo by regulating kinases which may alter the phosphorylation of LRP-1.

- REFERENCES:**
- 1) Bergen W, Meindl A, van de Pol TJ, et al. Isolation of a candidate gene for Norrie disease by positional cloning. *Nat. Genet.*1992; 1:199-203.
  - 2) Meitinger T, Meindl A, Bork P, et al. Molecular modelling of the Norrie disease protein predicts a cysteine knot growth factor tertiary structure. *Nat. Genet.*1993; 5:376-80.
  - 3) Xu Q, Wang Y, Dabdoub A, et al. Vascular development in the retina and inner ear: control by Norrin and Frizzled-4, a high-affinity ligand-receptor pair. *Cell*2004; 116:883-95.
  - 4) Ohlmann A, Scholz M, Goldwich A, et al. Ectopic norrin induces growth of ocular capillaries and restores normal retinal angiogenesis. *J. Neurosci.*2005; 25:1701-10.

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

January 12, 2018