

TrkA

Catalog # PVGS1298

Product Information

Primary Accession Species	P04629 Human
Sequence	Ala34-Pro407
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level	
Biological Activity	ED ₅₀
Expression System	HEK 293
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH ₂ O or PBS up to 100 µg/ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	4914
Other Names	High affinity nerve growth factor receptor, 2.7.10.1, Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase receptor type 1, TRK1-transforming tyrosine kinase protein, Tropomyosin-related kinase A, Tyrosine kinase receptor, Tyrosine kinase receptor A, Trk-A, gp140trk, p140-TrkA, NTRK1
Target Background	Tyrosine kinase receptor A (Trk-A) is a member of the neurotrophic tyrosine kinase receptor family which includes three members: Trk-A, Trk-B and Trk-C. Trk-A is involved in the development and maturation of the central and peripheral nervous systems through regulation of proliferation, differentiation and survival of sympathetic neurons.

Protein Information

Name	NTRK1
Function	Receptor tyrosine kinase involved in the development and the maturation of

the central and peripheral nervous systems through regulation of proliferation, differentiation and survival of sympathetic and nervous neurons. High affinity receptor for NGF which is its primary ligand (PubMed:[1281417](#), PubMed:[15488758](#), PubMed:[17196528](#), PubMed:[1849459](#), PubMed:[1850821](#), PubMed:[22649032](#), PubMed:[27445338](#), PubMed:[8325889](#)). Can also bind and be activated by NTF3/neurotrophin-3. However, NTF3 only supports axonal extension through NTRK1 but has no effect on neuron survival (By similarity). Upon dimeric NGF ligand-binding, undergoes homodimerization, autophosphorylation and activation (PubMed:[1281417](#)). Recruits, phosphorylates and/or activates several downstream effectors including SHC1, FRS2, SH2B1, SH2B2 and PLCG1 that regulate distinct overlapping signaling cascades driving cell survival and differentiation. Through SHC1 and FRS2 activates a GRB2-Ras-MAPK cascade that regulates cell differentiation and survival. Through PLCG1 controls NF-Kappa-B activation and the transcription of genes involved in cell survival. Through SHC1 and SH2B1 controls a Ras-PI3 kinase-AKT1 signaling cascade that is also regulating survival. In absence of ligand and activation, may promote cell death, making the survival of neurons dependent on trophic factors.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}. Late endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}. Recycling endosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739}. Note=Rapidly internalized after NGF binding (PubMed:1281417). Internalized to endosomes upon binding of NGF or NTF3 and further transported to the cell body via a retrograde axonal transport. Localized at cell membrane and early endosomes before nerve growth factor (NGF) stimulation. Recruited to late endosomes after NGF stimulation. Colocalized with RAPGEF2 at late endosomes {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35739, ECO:0000269|PubMed:1281417}

Tissue Location

Isoform TrkA-I is found in most non-neuronal tissues. Isoform TrkA-II is primarily expressed in neuronal cells TrkA-III is specifically expressed by pluripotent neural stem and neural crest progenitors.

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