

Recombinant Human GDNF Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH032488

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

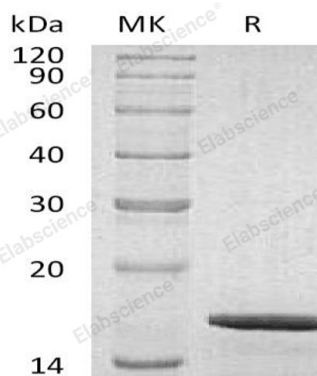
Description

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Species | Human |
| Source | E.coli-derived Human GDNF protein Ser78-Ile211, with an C-terminal His |
| Calculated MW | 16.0 kDa |
| Observed MW | 16 kDa |
| Accession | P39905 |
| Bio-activity | Measure by its ability to induce proliferation in SH-SY5Y cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is <10 ng/mL. |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Purity | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 0.1 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Storage | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from sterile 20 mM sodium citrate, 0.2 M NaCl, pH 3.5. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Glial Cell Line-Derived Neurotrophic Factor (GDNF) is a disulfide-linked homodimeric glycoprotein that belongs to the TGF-β superfamily. It has been shown to promote the survival of various neuronal subpopulations in both the central as well as the peripheral nervous systems at different stages of their development. Human GDNF cDNA encodes a 211 amino acid residue prepropeptide that is processed to yield a dimeric protein. Mature human GDNF is predicted to contain two 134 amino acid residue subunits. Cells known to express GDNF include Sertoli cells, type 1 astrocytes, Schwann cells, neurons, pinealocytes and skeletal muscle cells. Mutations in this gene may be associated with Hirschsprung disease.

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017