

Recombinant Human GDNF Protein(Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100264

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

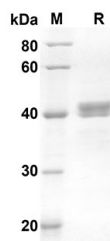
Description

Species	Human
Source	Mammalian-derived Human GDNF protein Arg109-Ile211, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	36.2 kDa
Observed MW	40 kDa
Accession	P39905
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human GDNF proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human GDNF proteins was resolved with an SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 36.2 KD

Background

For Research Use Only

Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor(GDNF) is an important member of the GDNF family of ligands(GFL). The GDNF family of ligands is comprised by four neurotrophic factors: glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF), neurturin (NRTN), artemin (ARTN), and persephin (PSPN). It has been found that GFLs play a role in a number of biological processes including cell survival, neurite outgrowth, cell differentiation and cell migration. As the founding member, GDNF plays a key role in the promotion of the survival of dopaminergic neurons. GDNF is a highly conserved neurotrophic factor. The recombinant form of this protein also promotes the survival and differentiation of dopaminergic neurons in culture, and was able to prevent apoptosis of motor neurons induced by axotomy. GDNF also regulates kidney development and spermatogenesis, and it affects alcohol consumption. It has been shown that GDNF results in two Parkinson's disease clinical trial and in a number of animal trials. It has been taken as a potent survival factor for central motoneurons.