

Recombinant Human GFRA1/GDNFRA Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032481

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

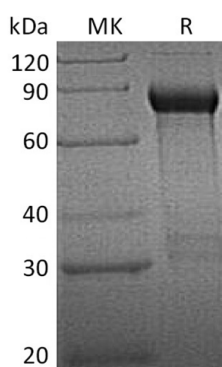
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human GFRA1;GDNFRA protein Asp25-Lys429, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	72.4 kDa
Observed MW	85 kDa
Accession	P56159-2
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Glial Cell Line-Derived Neurotrophic Factor Family Receptor α -1 (GDNFR α 1) is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) linked cell surface protein belonging to GDNF-family receptor α subtype which consists of at least four members. GFR α 1 and GFR α 2 are the cognate co-receptor for the neurotrophic factor neurturin mediating the NRTN-induced autophosphorylation and activation of the RET tyrosine kinase receptor. Soluble GFR α s released enzymatically from the cell surface by phosphatidylinositol phospholipase C, as well as recombinantly produced soluble GFR α 1, can also bind with high affinity to GDNF and trigger the activation of Ret tyrosine kinase. Human GFR α 1 shares 93% amino acid identity with mouse GFR α 1. The expression of the various GFR α s are differentially regulated in the central and peripheral nervous system, suggesting complementary roles for the GFR α s in mediating the activities of the GDNF family of neurotrophic factors.