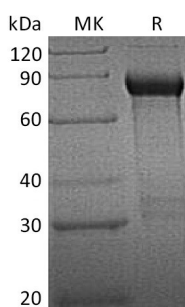


Summary

Name	GFR alpha-1/GFRA1/GDNF family receptor alpha-1/RETL1/RET ligand 1/TRNR1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Glial Cell line-derived Neurotrophic Factor Receptor Alpha 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Asp25-Lys429 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P56159-2
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	72.4 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Human GFRA1 (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH0724



Alternative Names

GDNF Family Receptor Alpha-1; GDNF Receptor Alpha-1; GDNFR-Alpha-1; GFR-Alpha-1; RET Ligand 1; TGF-Beta-Related Neurotrophic Factor Receptor 1; GFRA1; GDNFRA; RETL1; TRNR1

Background

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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.