

GDNF, Mouse

Cat. No.: Z03170-5

Size: 5.0 ug

Synonyms: Glial-Derived Neurotrophic Factor, ATF-1

Description:

Glial-Derived Neurotrophic Factor, also known as GDNF and ATF-1, is a neurotrophic factor belonging to the TGF-beta family. It is expressed in both central nervous system (CNS) and non-CNS tissues. GDNF signals through a receptor system composed of a RET and one of the four GFR alpha receptors. It promotes the survival and differentiation of dopaminergic neurons, and increases their high-affinity dopamine uptake. In a mouse Parkinson's Disease model, GDNF has been shown to improve bradykinesia, rigidity, and postural instability. GDNF has also been shown to regulate kidney development, spermatogenesis and affect alcohol consumption.

Amino Acid Sequence:

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00001 MSPDKQAAAL PRRERNRQAA AASPENSRGK GRRGQRGKNR
00041 GCVLTAIHLN VTDLGLGYET KEELIFRYCS GSCESAETMY
00081 DKILKNLSRS RRLTSDKVGQ ACCRPVAFDD DLSFLDDNLV
00121 YHILRKHS AK RCGCI
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Source: CHO

Species: Mouse

Biological Activity: ED₅₀ <8µg /ml, measured in a bioassay using C6 cells.

Molecular Weight: 17-22 kDa, observed by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Formulation: Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.

Reconstitution: Reconstituted in ddH₂O or PBS at 100 µg/ml.

Purity: > 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE and HPLC.

Endotoxin Level: < 0.2 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized recombinant murine GDNF remains stable up to 6 months at lower than -70°C from date of receipt. Upon reconstitution, Murine GDNF should be stable up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 2 months at -20°C.