

Human GFRA1 / GFR α 1 / GDNFRA Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10330-H08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

GDNFR; GDNFRA; GFR-ALPHA-1; RET1L; RETL1; TRNR1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human GFR α 1 without the propeptide (NP_665736.1) (Met 1-Ser 424) was fused with the a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 98 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

1. Measured in a cell proliferation assay using SH⁺SY5Y human neuroblastoma cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.2-1 μ g/mL in the presence of 40 ng/mL Recombinant Human GDNF. 2. Measured by its ability to bind human GDNF (native) in functional ELISA.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Asp 25

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human GFR α 1 consists of 411 amino acids after removal of the signal peptide and predicts a molecular mass of 46 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the rhGFR α 1 migrates as an approximately 55-60 kDa protein in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

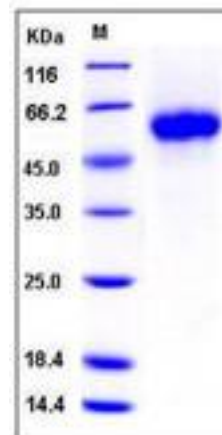
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Glial cell line derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) Family Receptor Alpha 1 (GFRA1) is a member of the GDNF receptor family. It is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked cell surface receptor for both GDNF and NTN, and mediates activation of the RET tyrosine kinase receptor. GFRA1 is a potent survival factor for central and peripheral neurons, and is essential for the development of kidneys and the enteric nervous system. Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) and neurturin (NTN) are its binding ligand which are two structurally related, potent neurotrophic factors that play key roles in the control of neuron survival and differentiation. GDNF promotes the formation of a physical complex between GFRA/GDNFR α and the orphan tyrosin kinase receptor Ret, thereby inducing its tyrosine phosphorylation. The RET is a receptor tyrosine kinase representing the signal-transducing molecule of a multisubunit surface receptor complex for the GDNF, in which GFRA / GDNFR α acts as the ligand-binding component. GDNF, a distantly related member of the transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) superfamily, and its receptor components: GFRA1, Ret and neural cell adhesion molecule (NCAM) have been recently reported to be expressed in the testis and to be involved in the proliferation regulation of immature Sertoli cells.

References

1. Jing S, *et al.* (1997) GFR α 2 and GFR α 3 are two new receptors for ligands of the GDNF family. *J Biol Chem.* 272(52): 33111-7.
2. Jing S, *et al.* (1996) GDNF-induced activation of the ret protein tyrosine kinase is mediated by GDNFR- α , a novel receptor for GDNF. *Cell.* 85(7):1113-24.
3. Treanor JJ, *et al.* (1996) Characterization of a multicomponent receptor for GDNF. *Nature.* 382(6586): 80-3.

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