

GFRA1/GDNFR-alpha-1 Protein, Rat (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76949
Synonyms:	GFR α 1; GDNF Family Receptor Alpha-1; GFR-Alpha-1; RET Ligand 1; GDNFRA; RETL1; TRNR1
Species:	Rat
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q62997-1 (D25-L445)
Gene ID:	25454
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 58-70 kDa due to the glycosylation

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> DR LDCVKASD QCLKEQSCST KYRTLRLQCVA GKETNFSLTS GLEAKDEC RS AMEALKQKSL YNCRCKRGMK KEKNCLR IYW SMYQSLQGND LLEDSPYEPV NSRLSDIFRA VPFISDVFQQ VEHISKGNNC LDAAKACNLD DTCKKYRSAY ITPCTTSM SN EVCNRRKCHK ALRQFFDKVP AKHSYGMLFC SCRDIAC TER RRQTI VPVCS YEERERP NCL SLQDSCKTNY ICRSRLAD FF TNCQPE SR SV SNCLKENYAD CLLAYSGLIG TVMTPNYV DS SSL SVAPWCD CSNSGNDLED CLKFLNFFKD NTCLKNAI QA FGNGSDV TMW QPAPPVQTTT ATTTTAF RVK NKPLGPAG SE NEIPTHV LPP CANLQAQKLK SNVSGSTHLC LSDSDDFG KD G LAGASSHITT KSMAAPPSCS L </pre>
Biological Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using SH-SY5Y Human neuroblastoma cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is ≤ 0.8977 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, corresponding to a specific activity is ≥ 1114 units/mg.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/ μg , determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

GFRA1/GDNFR-alpha-1 Protein serves as a receptor for GDNF and plays a crucial role in mediating the GDNF-induced autophosphorylation and activation of the RET receptor. It is proposed that two molecules of GDNFR-alpha-1 form a complex with the disulfide-linked GDNF dimer and two molecules of RET, suggesting a coordinated mechanism for signal transduction. GFRA1 interacts with RET, facilitating the intricate signaling pathways associated with GDNF-induced responses. Additionally, GFRA1 engages in interactions with SORL1, either alone or in a complex with GDNF. This interaction results in the internalization of GFRA1, without leading to its degradation, indicating a regulatory aspect of GFRA1 dynamics. These molecular interactions highlight the multifaceted role of GFRA1 in mediating GDNF signaling and emphasize its importance in cellular processes.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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