GFRAL Protein, Cynomolgus (Biotinylated, HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700997
Synonyms:	GFR alpha-like; GFRAL; GRAL; C6orf144
Species:	Cynomolgus
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	XP_015304775.2 (Q20-E351)
Gene ID:	102126381
Molecular Weight:	50-70 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	Immobilized Cynomolgus GDF15, His Tag at 2μg/ml (100μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Cynomolgus GFRAL, His Tag with the EC_{50} of 76.3ng/ml determined by ELISA.
Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.22μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 400mM NaCl, pH 6.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	N/A.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background	GFRAL Protein, a brainstem-restricted receptor for GDF15, plays a crucial role in regulating food intake, energy expenditure, and body weight in response to metabolic and toxin-induced stresses. Upon binding to its ligand, GDF15, GFRAL interacts with RET and activates cellular signaling through the MAPK- and AKT-signaling pathways. The receptor, through its extracellular domain, forms complexes with both GDF15 and RET, mediating cellular signaling specifically when RET is engaged after GDF15 binding. This intricate interaction highlights the sequential steps involving GFRAL, GDF15, and RET in the modulation of physiological responses to metabolic challenges.

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