

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

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| Cat. No.: | HY-P77371 |
| Synonyms: | GDNF family receptor alpha-1; GFR-alpha-1; GDNFRA; TRNR1 |
| Species: | Canine |
| Source: | HEK293 |
| Accession: | XP_852087.1 (D25-S429) |
| Gene ID: | 609114 |
| Molecular Weight: | Approximately 53-60 kDa due to the glycosylation |

PROPERTIES

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| AA Sequence | <pre> DR LDCVKASD QCLKEQSCST KYRTLRLQCVA GKETNFSLTS GLEAKDEC RS AMEALKQKSL YNCRCKRGMK KEKNCLR IYW SMYQSLQGND LLEDSPYEPV NSRLSDIFRV VPFLPDVLQQ VEHIPKGNNC LDAAKACNLD DTCKKYRSAY ITPCTTSM SN EVCNRRKCHK ALRQFFDKVP AKHSYGMLFC SCRDIAC TER RRQTI VPVCS YEEREKPNCL NLQDSCKTNY ICRSRLAD FF TNCQPE SRSA S SCLKENYAD CLLAYSGLIG TVMTPNY IDS SSLSVAPWCD CSNSGNDLEE CLKFLNFFKD NTCLKNA IQA FGNGSDVT VW QPALPVQTTT ATTTTAFRAK NKPLGPAG SE NEIPTHVLP P CANLQAQK LK SNMSGSTHLC LSDRDYE KNG LSG PS </pre> |
| Biological Activity | Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Recombinant Canine GDNF at 1 µg/mL binds Recombinant Canine GFR alpha-1/GDNF R alpha-1. The kD is 4.078 nM. |
| Appearance | Lyophilized powder |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, 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 µg/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

Glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked GDNF (glial cell-derived neurotrophic factor) receptor alpha (GFRA) is a co-receptor that recognizes the GDNF ligand family and plays a critical role in the development and maintenance of the nervous system. GFRA1 is involved in the regulation of proliferation, differentiation and migration of neuron cells. GFRA1 has also been implicated in the progression and metastasis of cancer cells. GFRA1 promotes autophagy through the SRC-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) signaling pathway, thereby contributing to the development of cisplatin-induced chemotherapy resistance to osteosarcoma^{[1][2][3]}.

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

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