

Product Name: Recombinant Human GFRA2 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0729

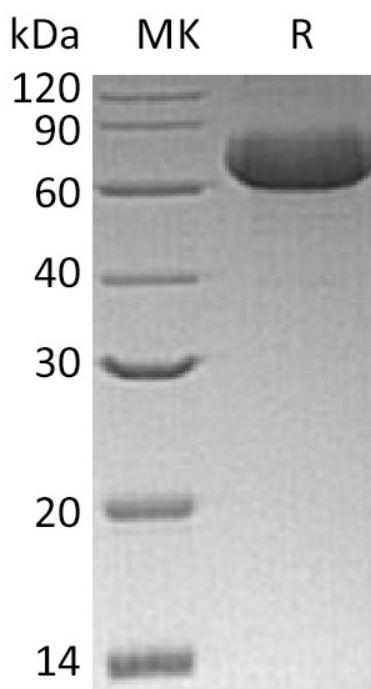


Summary

Name	GFR α -2/GDNF R α -2/GDNF family receptor alpha-2/GFRA2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/ μ g as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Glial Cell line-derived Neurotrophic Factor Receptor Alpha 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser22-Ser441 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	O00451
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	47.79 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

GDNF Family Receptor Alpha-2; GDNF Receptor Alpha-2; GDNFR-Alpha-2; GFR-Alpha-2; GDNF Receptor Beta; GDNFR-Beta; Neurturin Receptor Alpha; NRTNR-Alpha; NTNR-Alpha; RET Ligand 2; TGF-Beta-Related Neurotrophic Factor Receptor 2; GFRA2; GDNFRB; RETL2; TRNR2

Background

Members of the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) family, including GDNF and Neurturin, play key roles in the control of vertebrate neuronal survival and differentiation. GDNF is a glycosylated, disulfide-bonded homodimer that is distantly related to the TGF superfamily of growth factors. Three receptors for these factors, GFR α -1, GFR α -2, and GFR α -3 have been identified. The receptors do not contain transmembrane domains and are attached to the cell membrane by glycosyl-phosphoinositol linkage. Both GFR α -1 and GFR α -2 have been shown to mediate the GDNF-dependent and Neurturin-dependent phosphorylation and activation of the tyrosine kinase Ret. GFR-3 is expressed only during development. GFR α -2 binds Neurturin and mediates activation of RET receptor tyrosine kinase by both Neurturin and GDNF.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.