

## Product datasheet for **RC219943L1V**

### **GDNF Receptor alpha 1 (GFRA1) (NM\_005264) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GDNF Receptor alpha 1 (GFRA1) (NM_005264) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GDNF Receptor alpha 1
Synonyms:	GDNFR; GDNFRA; GFR-ALPHA-1; GFRalpha-1; RET1L; RETL1; TRNR1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005264
ORF Size:	1395 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219943).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. <a href="#">More info</a>
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_005264.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	2542 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1398 bp
Locus ID:	2674
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P56159</a>
Cytogenetics:	10q25.3
Domains:	GDNF
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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**MW:** 51.46 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a member of the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor receptor (GDNFR) family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature receptor. Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) and neurturin (NTN) are two structurally related, potent neurotrophic factors that play key roles in the control of neuron survival and differentiation. This receptor is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked cell surface receptor for both GDNF and NTN, and mediates activation of the RET tyrosine kinase receptor. This gene is a candidate gene for Hirschsprung disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]