

Product datasheet for **TP720395**

GDNF Receptor alpha 1 (GFRA1) (NM_001145453) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human GDNF family receptor alpha 1 (GFRA1), transcript variant 3
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Asp25-Lys429
Tag:	C-His
Predicted MW:	46.3 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM PB,150mM NaCl,pH7.4.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 EU per µg protein as determined by LAL test
Reconstitution Method:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH2O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_001138925
Locus ID:	2674
UniProt ID:	P56159
Cytogenetics:	10q25.3
Synonyms:	GDNFR; GDNFRA; GFR-ALPHA-1; GFRalpha-1; RET1L; RETL1; TRNR1



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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]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome

Product images: