

Recombinant Human GFRA2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSH031679



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

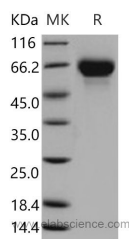
Description

Synonyms	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; NTN-Alpha; RET Ligand 2; TGF-Beta-Related Neurotrophic Factor Receptor 2; GFRA2; GDNFRB; RETL2; TRNR2
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Ser 441
Accession	NP_001486.4
Calculated Molecular Weight	48.2 kDa
Tag	C-His

Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.5
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



Background

GFRA2 is a member of the GDNF receptor family. It is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol(GPI)-linked cell surface receptor for both GDNF and NTN, and mediates activation of the RET tyrosine kinase receptor. GFRA2 is a potent survival factor for central and peripheral neurons, and is essential for the development of kidneys and the enteric nervous system. Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) and neurturin (NTN) are its binding ligand which are two structurally related, potent neurotrophic factors that play key roles in the control of neuron survival and differentiation. GDNF promotes the formation of a physical complex between GFRA/GDNFRa and the orphan tyrosin kinase receptor Ret, thereby inducing its tyrosine phosphorylation. The RET is a receptor tyrosine kinase representing the signal-transducing molecule of a multisubunit surface receptor complex for the GDNF, in which GFRA/GDNFRa acts as the ligand-binding component. Experiments have improved that GFRA2 genetic variants and age may play a role in Tardive dyskinesia (TD) susceptibility, but further work is required to confirm these findings.

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