GFR α -1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-12730
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GFRA1
Protein Name	GDNF family receptor alpha-1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GFR alpha-1. AA range:51-100
Specificity	GFR α -1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GFR α -1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	GFRA1; GDNFRA; RETL1; TRNR1; GDNF family receptor alpha-1; GDNF receptor alpha-1; GDNFR-alpha-1; GFR-alpha-1; RET ligand 1; TGF-beta-related neurotrophic factor receptor 1
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor . Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network . Endosome . Endosome, multivesicular body . Localizes mainly to the plasma membrane. In the presence of SORL1, shifts to vesicular structures, including trans-Golgi network, endosomes and multivesicular bodies. .
Tissue Specificity	Eye,Kidney,Substantia nigra,Thyroid carcinoma,
Function	function:Receptor for GDNF. Mediates the GDNF-induced autophosphorylation and activation of the RET receptor.,similarity:Belongs to the GDNFR family.,subunit:2 molecules of GDNFR-alpha are thought to form a complex with the disulfide-linked GDNF dimer and with 2 molecules of RET.,
Background	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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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