



# GFR $\alpha$ -1 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYmab-12730
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	GFRA1
<b>Protein Name</b>	GDNF family receptor alpha-1
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GFR alpha-1. AA range:51-100
<b>Specificity</b>	GFR $\alpha$ -1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GFR $\alpha$ -1 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	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
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	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. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Eye,Kidney,Substantia nigra,Thyroid carcinoma,
<b>Function</b>	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.,
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a member of the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor receptor (GDNFR) family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically

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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.

## Products Images