

GFRA3 / GFR-alpha-3 Recombinant Protein | GFRA3 recombinant protein

Recombinant Human GFRA3 / GFR-alpha-3 Protein (His tag)

CATALOG #
AAA173571

HOST
HEK293 Cells

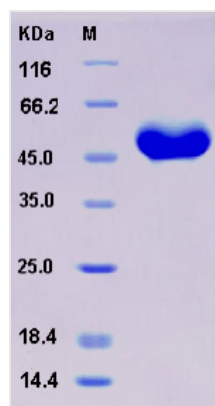
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

GFRA3 / GFR-alpha-3; Recombinant Human GFRA3 / GFR-alpha-3 Protein (His tag); GDNFR3; GFRA3 recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	HEK293 Cells
Purity/Purification	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4, 5% Trehalose, 5% Mannitol, 0.01% Tween-80.
Sequence	Met1-Trp38 2
Sequence Length	400
Species	Human
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per ug as determined by the LAL method.
Tag	C-His
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water(500ul) be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.1mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.
Preparation and Storage	Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 degree C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8 degree C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20 degree C for 3 months. Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

IMAGES



SDS-PAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for GFRA3 recombinant protein	Glial cell line derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) Family Receptor Alpha 3 (GFRA3) or GDNFRa3 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. GFRA3 / GDNFRa3 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 linederived 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. The neurotrophic growth factor artemin binds selectively to GDNF family receptor ?3 (GFRA3 / GDNFRa3), forming a molecular complex with the co-receptor RET which mediates downstream signaling. This signaling pathway has been demonstrated to play an important role in the survival and maintenance of nociceptive sensory neurons and in the development of sympathetic neurons.
---	--

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	22035694
NCBI GeneID	2676
NCBI Accession #	NP_001487.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001496.3
UniProt Accession #	O60609; Q6UW20; Q8IUZ2; B2RA36; B4DMY9
Molecular Weight	Mol_Mass: 40.8 kDa AP_Mol_Mass: 50 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	GDNF family receptor alpha-3 preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	GDNF family receptor alpha 3
NCBI Official Symbol	GFRA3
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	GDNFR3
NCBI Protein Information	GDNF family receptor alpha-3
UniProt Protein Name	GDNF family receptor alpha-3
UniProt Gene Name	GFRA3
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	GDNF receptor alpha-3; GDNFR-alpha-3; GFR-alpha-3

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.