



GFR α -1 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES5513

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	GFR α -1 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	IHC;IF;WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GFR alpha-1. AA range:51-100
Specificity	GFR α -1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GFR α -1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	GDNF family receptor alpha-1
Gene Name	GFRA1
Cellular localization	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,
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	
Human Gene ID	2674
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P56159
Alternative Names	GFRA1; GDNFRA; RETL1; TRNR1; GDNF family receptor alpha-1; GDNF receptor alpha-1;





Background

GDNFR-alpha-1; GFR-alpha-1; RET ligand 1;
TGF-beta-related neurotrophic factor receptor 1
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],

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using GFR alpha-1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

