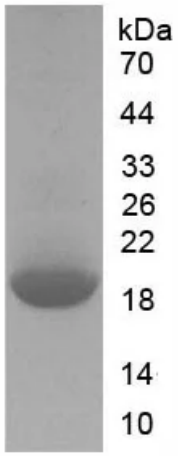
Active Glial Cell Line Derived Neurotrophic Factor (GDNF)

Catalog#:PEM12062

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	ATF1; ATF2; HFB1-GDNF; Astrocyte-Derived Trophic Factor; Glial Derived Neurotrophic Factor
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 97% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	Please contact with the lab for this information
蛋白构建（Construction）	【Asp79-Leu217】
Accession #	P48540
表达宿主（Host）	E.coli
种属（Species）	Mus musculus (Mouse)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	16.9 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 0.01% SKL, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	Neurotrophic factor that enhances survival and morphological differentiation of dopaminergic neurons and increases their high-affinity dopamine uptake.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



Greater than 97% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

活性图（Bioactivity image）

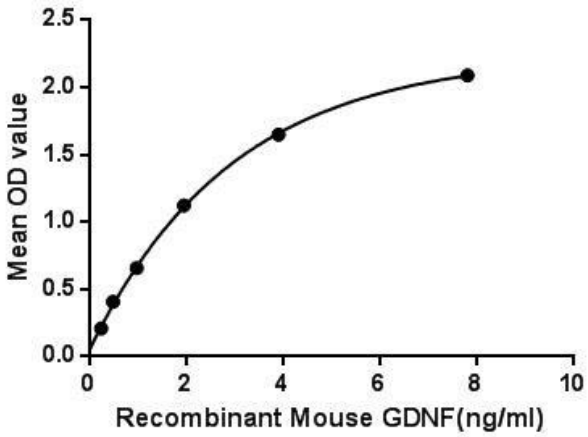


Figure. The binding activity of GDNF with GFRa2. Glial cell-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) is a small protein that potently promotes the survival of many types of neurons. This protein was shown to promote the survival and differentiation of dopaminergic neurons in culture, and was able to prevent apoptosis of motor neurons induced by axotomy. The most prominent feature of GDNF is its ability to support the survival of dopaminergic and motorneurons. Besides, Glial Cell Line Derived Neurotrophic Factor Receptor Alpha 2 (GFRa2) has been identified as an interactor of GDNF, thus a binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant mouse GDNF and recombinant mouse GFRa2. Briefly, GDNF were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100uL were then transferred to GFRa2-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 2h at 37℃. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-GDNF pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody, wells were aspirated and washed 3 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37℃. Finally, add 50μL stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of GDNF and GFRa2 was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.

注意事项（Note）

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