abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant mouse GDNF protein ab56286

2 References

Description

Product name	Recombinant mouse GDNF protein
Biological activity	Biological Activity : The ED50 was determined by the proliferation of rat C6 cells is = 0.2 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of = 5 x 106 units/mg.
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 ng per µg (1EU/µg).
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Mouse
Sequence	MSPDKQAAAL PRRERNRQAA AASPENSRGK GRRGQRGKNR GCVLTAIHLN VTDLGLGYET KEELIFRYCS GSCESAETMY DKILKNLSRS RRLTSDKVGQ ACCRPVAFDD DLSFLDDNLV YHILRKHSAK RCGCI
Amino acids	79 to 211

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab56286** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	Functional Studies SDS-PAGE
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C. This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.
Reconstitution	Reconstituted GDNF is stable for at least 3 months when stored in working aliquots with a carrier protein at -20°C.

General Info

Function	Neurotrophic factor that enhances survival and morphological differentiation of dopaminergic neurons and increases their high-affinity dopamine uptake.
Tissue specificity	In the brain, predominantly expressed in the striatum with highest levels in the caudate and lowest in the putamen.
Involvement in disease	Defects in GDNF may be a cause of Hirschsprung disease (HSCR) [MIM:142623]. In association with mutations of RET gene, defects in GDNF may be involved in Hirschsprung disease. This genetic disorder of neural crest development is characterized by the absence of intramural ganglion cells in the hindgut, often resulting in intestinal obstruction. Defects in GDNF are a cause of congenital central hypoventilation syndrome (CCHS) [MIM:209880]; also known as congenital failure of autonomic control or Ondine curse. CCHS is a rare disorder characterized by abnormal control of respiration in the absence of neuromuscular or lung disease, or an identifiable brain stem lesion. A deficiency in autonomic control of respiration results in inadequate or negligible ventilatory and arousal responses to hypercapnia and hypoxemia.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the TGF-beta family. GDNF subfamily.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

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