abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant mouse GDNF protein (Animal Free) ab217481

Description

Product name	Recombinant mouse GDNF protein (Animal Free)
Biological activity	The ED_{50} was determined by the proliferation of rat C6 cells is ≤ 0.2 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific activity of ≥ 5 x 10^6 units/mg.
Purity	> 98 % SDS-PAGE. > 98 % HPLC.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	P48540-1
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	Yes
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Mouse
Sequence	MSPDKQAAAL PRRERNRQAA AASPENSRGK GRRGQRGKNR GCVLTAIHLN VTDLGLGYET KEELIFRYCS GSCESAETMY DKILKNLSRS RRLTSDKVGQ ACCRPVAFDD DLSFLDDNLV YHILRKHSAK RCGCI
Predicted molecular weight	15 kDa
Amino acids	78 to 211
Additional sequence information	This product is for the mature full length protein. The signal peptide and propeptide are not included.

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab217481** 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 HPLC
Form	Lyophilised

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.
Reconstitution	For lot specific reconstitution information please contact our Scientific Support Team.

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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- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
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