## **BioVision**

## Human CellExp<sup>™</sup> GFRA2 /GDNFRB, human recombinant

CATALOG #:	7470-20 7470-100	20 µg 100 µg
ALTERNATE NAMES:	GFRA2, GDNFRE RETL2, TRNR2.	B, NRTNR-ALPHA, NTNRA,
SOURCE:	HEK 293 cells (Ser 22 – Ser 441)	
PURITY:	≥ 97% by SDS-PAGE gel	

**MOL. WEIGHT:** This protein is fused with 6xHis tag at the N-terminus, has a calculated MW of 47.6 kDa. The predicted N-terminus is Ser 22. DTT-reduced Protein migrates as 60-70 KDa due to glycosylation.

ENDOTOXIN LEVEL:	<1 EU/µg by LAL method
FORM:	Lyophilized

 $\label{eq:FORMULATION: Lyophilized from 0.22 \ \mu m \ filtered \ solution \ in \ PBS, \ pH \ 7.4. \ Normally \\ Mannitol \ or \ Trehalose \ is \ added \ as \ protectants \ before \ lyophilization.$ 

**STORAGE CONDITIONS:** Store at -20°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C and use within 3 months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

**RECONSTITUTION:** Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH 7.4 to a concentration of 50  $\mu$ g/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 month. For extended storage, it is recommended to store at -20°C.

**DESCRIPTION**: GDNF family receptor alpha-2 (GFRA2) also known as GDNF receptor beta, Neurturin receptor alpha, RET ligand 2, TGF-beta-related neurotrophic factor receptor 2, is a cell membrane protein which belongs to the GDNFR family. 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. GDNF is a glycosylated, disulfide-bonded homodimer that is distantly related to the TGF-beta superfamily of growth factors. Three receptors for these factors, GFR $\alpha$ -1, GFR $\alpha$ -2 and GFR $\alpha$ -3 have been identified. The isoform 1 of GFRA2 is found in both brain and placenta. GFRA2 mediates the NRTN-induced autophosphorylation and

activation of the RET receptor and also able to mediate GDNF signaling through the RET tyrosine kinase receptor. GFRA2 mediates the NRTN-induced autophosphorylation and activation of the RET receptor. It can also mediate GDNF signaling through the RET tyrosine kinase receptor.

**BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:** Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Recombinant Human Neurturin at 1  $\mu$ g/ml can bind rhGFRA2 with an apparent K<sub>D</sub> < 8 nM.

kDa	М	
94.0	-	
66.2		
45.0	-	
33.0	-	Human recombinant GFRA2
26.0	-	
20.0	-	
14.4	-	

## **RELATED PRODUCTS:**

- TNFRSF6B, human recombinant (Cat # 7329-100)
- Human CellExp<sup>™</sup> CD30 /TNFRSF8, human recombinant (Cat # 7389-10)
- Human CellExp<sup>™</sup> TNFR1 / TNFRSF1A, human recombinant (Cat # 7382-10, -50)
- Human CellExp<sup>™</sup> TNFRSF10B /TRAILR2, human recombinant (Cat # 7448-10)
- Human CellExp™ TNFRSF4/OX40 /CD134, human recombinant (Cat # 7438-10)

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used in humans.

