

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** *E. coli*-derived  
Pro96-Val195  
Accession # P97463.1

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Pro96

**Structure / Form** Disulfide-linked homodimer

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 11.7 kDa (monomer)

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**Activity** Measured by its ability to support the survival and stimulate neurite outgrowth of dissociated chick embryonic dorsal root ganglia (DRG) neurons. Davies, A.M. (1989) in *Neurotrophic Factor Bioassay Using Dissociated Neurons*, Nerve Growth Factor. Rush, R.A. (eds): John Wiley and Sons, Ltd. 95.  
The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 2-10 ng/mL.  
Also measured in a cell proliferation assay using SH-SY5Y human neuroblastoma cells.  
  
Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.  
Immobilized Recombinant Mouse GFR $\alpha$ -2/GDNF R $\alpha$ -2 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 429-FR) at 1  $\mu$ g/mL can bind Recombinant Mouse Neurturin with an apparent K<sub>D</sub> <3.0 nM.

**Endotoxin Level** <0.10 EU per 1  $\mu$ g of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2  $\mu$ m filtered solution in Acetonitrile and TFA with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 100  $\mu$ g/mL in sterile PBS.

**Shipping** The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**BACKGROUND**

Neurturin is a member of the GDNF family of ligands, which include glial cell-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF), Neurturin, Persephin, and Artemin. GDNF family proteins are distant members of the Transforming Growth Factor  $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ ) superfamily (1-4). Similar to other TGF- $\beta$  family proteins, Neurturin is synthesized as a precursor protein that is cleaved at the dibasic cleavage site (RXXR) to release the carboxy-terminal domain. The carboxy-terminal domain of Neurturin contains the characteristic seven conserved cysteine residues necessary for the formation of the cysteine knot and the single interchain disulfide bond. Biologically active Neurturin is a disulfide-linked homodimer of the carboxy-terminal 100 amino acid residues. Mature mouse Neurturin shares 91% amino acid sequence similarity with human Neurturin. Mature Neurturin also shares about 40% similarities with the other three members of the GDNF family ligands (2, 5). Unlike other members of TGF- $\beta$  family, bioactivities of all GDNF family ligands are mediated through a unique multicomponent receptor complex composed of high affinity ligand binding component (GFR $\alpha$ -1-GFR $\alpha$ -4) and a common signaling component (cRET receptor tyrosine kinase). Each member of the GDNF family ligands has its preferred binding protein. Neurturin preferentially binds to GFR $\alpha$ -2 but can also bind GFR $\alpha$ -1 at higher concentration (5-8). Neurturin has been shown to promote the survival of a variety of neurons including sympathetic, sensory, and central nervous system neurons. Neurturin is expressed in both neuronal and non-neuronal tissues. It may play a role in regulating the development and maintenance of the central and peripheral nervous systems as well as non-neuronal systems (9).

**References:**

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