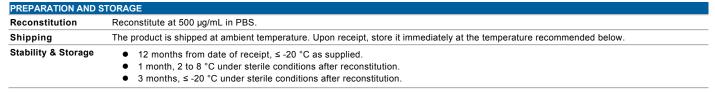
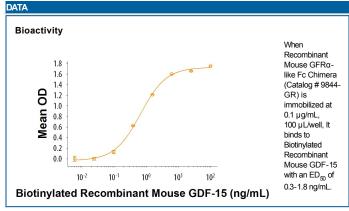


Recombinant Mouse GFRα-like Fc Chimera

Catalog Number: 9844-GR

DESCRIPTION			
Source	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived mouse GFR alpha-like protein		
	Mouse GFR alpha-like (Gln20-Gly349) Accession # Q6SJE0-1	IEGRMDP	Mouse IgG _{2a} (Glu98-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	No results obtained. Gln20 inferred from enzymatic pyroglutamate treatment revealing Thr21		
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
Predicted Molecular Mass	64 kDa		
SPECIFICATIONS			
SDS-PAGE	66-85 kDa, reducing conditions		
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Mouse GFRα-like Fc Chimera is coated at 0.1 μg/mL, 100 μL/well, it binds to Biotinylated Recombinant Mouse GDF-15 with an ED ₅₀ of 0.3-1.8 ng/mL.		
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.		
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		





BACKGROUND

GFR alpha-like (GDNF receptor-alpha-like) is a 25 kDa dimer and distant member of the GDNFR family of proteins (1). It is expressed on both fetal and adult hindbrain neurons of the CNS (2), and would appear to function as an anti-apoptotic molecule during neuronal stress. GFR alpha-like is a funcation receptor of GDF15 and implicated in diet-based obesity and insulin resistance through c-Ret signaling (2 - 4). Mature mouse GFR alpha-like is a 374 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane protein. It contains a 330 aa extracellular region that shows a Gas1 domain (aa 220-316), and a 23 aa cytoplasmic tail. Over aa 19-353, mouse GFR alpha-like shares 72% and 71% aa identity with human and rat GFR alpha-like, respectively.

References:

- 1. Li, Z. et al. (2005) J. Neurochem. 95:361.
- 2. Yang, L. et al. (2017) Nature Medicine 23:1158.
- 3. Mullican, S. et al. (2017) Nature medicine 23:1150.
- 4. Emmerson, P. et al. (2017) Nature Medicine 23:1215.

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