

Human Persephin Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: AF2388

Species Reactivity	Human	
Specificity	Detects human Persephin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Persephin is observed.	
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG	
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified	
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human Persephin Ala61-Gly156 Accession # O60542	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 μg/mL	Recombinant Human Persephin (Catalog # 2388-PS)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE		
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.	
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C	
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. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.	

BACKGROUND

Persephin is a secreted protein belonging to the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) family of the TGF-β superfamily. It shares 38-46% amino acid (aa) identity with family members GDNF, neurturin and artemin. Persephin is expressed at very low levels in most tissues (1). The 156 aa, 10-12 kDa mature protein contains a signal sequence, a pro-domain and a 96 aa mature sequence with several cysteines that are conserved among family members. It circulates as an unglycosylated disulfide-linked homodimer. Mature human Persephin shares 81% and 80%, 89%, and 87% amino acid sequence identity with mouse, rat, bovine and canine Persephin, respectively. Like other GDNF family members, Persephin acts through engagement of GRFα4, a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked GDNF receptor family (GRF) member that signals through the receptor tyrosine kinase RET. Persephin is reported to promote both the survival and growth of central dopaminergic and motor neurons, and kidney development (1). These effects are correlated with the expression patterns of GFRα4, and RET (2, 3). Functional GFRα4 isoforms are found only in thyroid, adrenal medulla and portions of the central nervous system, and include GPI-linked, transmembrane and soluble forms (3, 4). *In vitro*, Persephin promotes survival only in neurons which coexpress GPI-linked GFRα4 with RET (2, 5). This effect does not show a strong correlation to the recruitment of RET in lipid rafts seen with other GDNF family members (6). Disruption of the Persephin gene results in mice that are morphologically normal but have more damage and less effective repair after central nervous system insult that stimulates a stroke. Microinjection of Persephin prior to treatment protects against damage in both wild-type and mutant mouse brains, but surprisingly, high doses of Persephin are detrimental (7).

References:

- 1. Milbrandt, J. et al. (1998) Neuron 20:245.
- 2. Lindahl, M. et al. (2001) J. Biol. Chem. 276:9344.
- 3. Lindahl, M. et al. (2000) Mol. Cell. Neurosci. 15:522.
- 4. Akerud, P. et al. (2002) Mol. Cell. Neurosci. 21:205.
- Enokido, Y. et al. (1998) Current Biol. 8:1019.
- 6. Yang, J. et al. (2004) FEBS Lett. 569:267.
- 7. Tomac, A.C. et al. (2002) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 99:9521.

