

Human GFR α -like Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated Antibody

Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2345C
Catalog Number: FAB9697T
100 μ g

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human GFR α -like in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2345C
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human embryonic kidney cell line HEK293-derived recombinant human GFR α -like Ser19-Glu351 Accession # Q6UXV0
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 μ g/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line Transfected with Human GFR α -like

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

GFR α -like (GDNF receptor- α -like) is a distant member of the GDNFR family of proteins (1). Mature human GFR α -like is a 376 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane protein. It contains a 333 aa extracellular domain, a 20 aa transmembrane domain and a 23 aa cytoplasmic domain. Over the extracellular domain, human GFRAL shares 72% and 71% identity with mouse and rat GFRAL respectively. It is expressed on both fetal and adult hindbrain neurons of the CNS (3), and would appear to function as an anti-apoptotic molecule during neuronal stress. GFRAL is a functional receptor for GDF-15, facilitating weight-loss functions of the protein through c-Ret downstream signaling (2-4). GFRAL and GDF-15 signaling is implicated in diet-based obesity and insulin resistance (2-4).

References:

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

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