

bs-0054R**[Primary Antibody]****GDNF Receptor alpha 2 Rabbit pAb****Bioss**
ANTIBODIES

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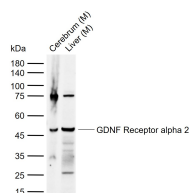
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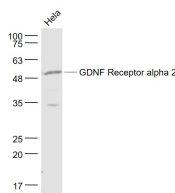
400-901-9800

— DATASHEET —

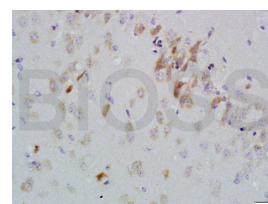
Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000) IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500) Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat (predicted: Cow, Chicken, Dog, Horse) Predicted MW.: 47 kDa Subcellular Location: Cell membrane
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 2675	SWISS: O00451	
Target: GDNF Receptor alpha 2		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GDNF Receptor alpha 2: 301-360/464.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: 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. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the GDNF receptor family. It is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol(GPI)-linked cell surface receptor for both GDNF and NTN, and mediates activation of the RET tyrosine kinase receptor. This encoded protein acts preferentially as a receptor for NTN compared to its other family member, GDNF family receptor alpha 1. This gene is a candidate gene for RET-associated diseases. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Members of the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor(GDNF) family, including GDNF and neurturin (NTN), play key roles in the control of vertebrate neuron survival and differentiation. Physiological responses to NTN require the presence of a novel glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked protein NTNRA, which is a cell surface receptor for NTN. The cDNAs encoding NTNRA from human, rat, chicken, and mouse have been cloned recently. NTNRA was also termed GDNFRb, Ret ligand 2 (RETL2) or TGF- β -related neurotrophic factor receptor 2 (TrnR2) and nominated as GFR α -2 recently. GFR α -2 binds NTN and mediates activation of RET receptor tyrosine kinase by both NTN and GDNF. Thus, NTN, GFR α -2, and the Ret PTK form a complex to transduce NTN signal and to mediate NTN function.		

— VALIDATION IMAGES —

Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Cerebrum tissue lysates
Lane 2: Mouse Liver tissue lysates
Primary: Anti-GDNF Receptor alpha 2 (bs-0054R) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 47 kDa
Observed band size: 47 kDa



Sample: HeLa(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
Primary: Anti-GDNF Receptor alpha 2 (bs-0054R) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 47 kD
Observed band size: 52 kD



Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-GDNF-Receptor-alpha-2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-0054R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=3.499]** Ye F et al. Nitrogen mustard prevents transport of Fra-1 into the nucleus to promote c-Fos-and FosB-dependent IL-8 induction in injured mouse epidermis. Toxicol Lett. 2019 Oct 19. pii: S0378-4274(19)30325-X. IHC ;Mouse. 31639410