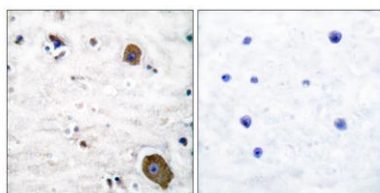


**GFR $\alpha$ -1 rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb768388 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

<b>Product Name</b>	GFR $\alpha$ -1 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;IF;WB;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	WB 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GFR $\alpha$ -1. AA range:51-100
<b>Specificity</b>	GFR $\alpha$ -1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GFR $\alpha$ -1 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	GDNF family receptor $\alpha$ -1
<b>Gene Name</b>	GFRA1
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor . Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network . Endosome . Endosome, multivesicular body . Localizes mainly to the plasma membrane. In the presence of SORL1, shifts to vesicular structures, including trans-Golgi network, endosomes and multivesicular bodies. .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	2674
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P56159
<b>Alternative Names</b>	GFRA1; GDNFRA; RETL1; TRNR1; GDNF family receptor alpha-1; GDNF receptor alpha-1; GDNFR-alpha-1; GFR-alpha-1; RET ligand 1; TGF-beta-related neurotrophic factor receptor 1
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a member of the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor receptor (GDNFR) family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature receptor. 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. This receptor is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked cell surface receptor for both GDNF and NTN, and mediates activation of the RET tyrosine kinase receptor. This gene is a candidate gene for Hirschsprung disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],



**Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using GFR alpha-1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.**