



## GDNF blocking peptide (DAG-P1619)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Antigen Description</b>	This gene encodes a highly conserved neurotrophic factor. The recombinant form of this protein was shown to promote the survival and differentiation of dopaminergic neurons in culture, and was able to prevent apoptosis of motor neurons induced by axotomy. The encoded protein is processed to a mature secreted form that exists as a homodimer. The mature form of the protein is a ligand for the product of the RET (rearranged during transfection) protooncogene. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Mutations in this gene may be associated with Hirschsprung disease. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010]
<b>Specificity</b>	In the brain, predominantly expressed in the striatum with highest levels in the caudate and lowest in the putamen.
<b>Purity</b>	> 90 % by SDS-PAGE.
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	BL
<b>Sequence Similarities</b>	Belongs to the TGF-beta family. GDNF subfamily.
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.02% Thimerosal (merthiolate) Constituents: 0.1% BSA, PBS, pH 7.2
<b>Preservative</b>	0.02% Thimerosal
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Preservative: 0.02% Thimerosal (merthiolate) Constituents: 0.1% BSA, PBS, pH 7.2

### GENE INFORMATION

**Gene Name** [GDNF glial cell derived neurotrophic factor \[ Homo sapiens \(human\) \]](#)

<b>Official Symbol</b>	GDNF
<b>Synonyms</b>	GDNF; glial cell derived neurotrophic factor; ATF1; ATF2; HSCR3; HFB1-GDNF; glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor; ATF; astrocyte-derived trophic factor;
<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">2668</a>
<b>mRNA Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NM_000514.3</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_000505.1</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	P39905
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	5p13.1-p12
<b>Pathway</b>	Axon guidance, organism-specific biosystem; Developmental Biology, organism-specific biosystem; NCAM signaling for neurite out-growth, organism-specific biosystem; NCAM1 interactions, organism-specific biosystem; Signaling events regulated by Ret tyrosine kinase, organism-specific biosystem; Spinal Cord Injury, organism-specific biosystem;
<b>Function</b>	growth factor activity; protein homodimerization activity; receptor binding;