

Chicken polyclonal antibody to human GDNF

Catalogue No.:	C-1518-500
Description:	GDNF is a glycosylated, disulfide-bonded homodimer molecule. It was first discovered as a potent survival factor for midbrain dopaminergic neurons and was then shown to rescue these neurons in animal models of Parkinson's disease. GDNF is about 100 times more efficient survival factor for spinal motor neurons than the neurotrophins. FUNCTION: Neurotrophic factor that enhances survival and morphological differentiation of dopaminergic neurons and increases their high-affinity dopamine uptake. SUBUNIT: Homodimer; disulfide-linked. SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Secreted protein. ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS: 2 named isoforms produced by alternative splicing. DISEASE: Defects in GDNF may be a cause of Hirschsprung disease (HSCR). In association with mutations of RET gene, defects in GDNF may be involved in Hirschsprung disease. This genetic disorder of neural crest development is characterized by the absence of intramural ganglion cells in the hindgut, often resulting in intestinal obstruction. DISEASE: Defects in GDNF are a cause of congenital central hypoventilation syndrome (CCHS); also known as congenital failure of autonomic control or Ondine curse. CCHS is a rare disorder characterized by abnormal control of respiration in the absence of neuromuscular or lung disease, or an identifiable brain stem lesion. A deficiency in autonomic control of respiration results in inadequate or negligible ventilatory and arousal responses to hypercapnia and hypoxemia. SIMILARITY: Belongs to the TGF-beta family. GDNF subfamily.
Batch No.:	See product label
Unit size:	500 uL (0.5 mg in 0.5 mL)
Antigen:	Mixture of two human GDNF peptides (101-118 and 199-211 aa). Both peptides are highly conserved in human and mouse.
Sequence:	ENSRGKGRRGQRGKNRGC and ILRKHSAKRCGCI
Other Names:	Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor; Astrocyte-derived trophic factor; ATF; GDNF;
Accession:	P39905 GDNF_HUMAN;
Produced in:	Chicken
Applications:	ELISA, WB and IHC. WB suggested dilution of 1:500-1:2,000. IHC suggested dilution of 1:50-1:500. Biosensis recommends that the optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Cross-reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form:	Liquid. PBS with 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage:	Short term storage at 2-8C for one week. At -20C as an undiluted liquid for up to 12 months.
Expiry Date:	12 months after purchase
References:	Lin et al (1993) Science. 260(5111):1130-2

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