SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

GFRα-3 (T-14): sc-9338

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) and the related neurotrophic factor neurturin (NTN) are potent survival factors for central and peripheral neurons. GDNF is a glycosylated, disulfide-bonded homodimer that is distantly related to the TGFβ superfamily of growth factors. Three receptors for these factors, GFRα-1 (also designated GDNFR-α, RETL1 or TrnR-1), GFRα-2 (also designated GDNFR-β, RETL2, NTNR-α or TrnR-2) and GFRα-3 have been identified. The receptors do not contain transmembrane domains and are attached to the cell membrane by glycosyl-phosphoinositol linkage. Both GFRα-1 and GFRα-2 have been shown to mediate the GDNF-dependent and NTN-dependent phosphorylation and activation of the tyrosine kinase Ret. GFRα-3 is expressed only during development.

REFERENCES

1. Lin, L.F., et al 1993. GDNF: a glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor for midbrain dopaminergic neurons. Science 260: 1130-1132.
2. Jing, S., et al. 1996. GDNF-induced activation of the Ret protein tyrosine kinase is mediated by GDNFR-α, a novel receptor for GDNF. Cell 85: 1113-1124.
3. Treanor, J.J., et al. 1996. Characterization of a multi-component receptor for GDNF. Nature 382: 80-83.
4. Kotzbauer, P.T., et al. 1996. Neurturin, a relative of glial-cell-line-derived neurotrophic factor. Nature 384: 467-470.
5. Baloh, R.H., et al. 1997. TrnR2, a novel receptor that mediates neurturin and GDNF signaling through Ret. Neuron 18: 793-802.
6. Naveilhan, P., et al. 1998. Expression and regulation of GFRα3, a glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor family receptor. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 1295-1300.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Gfra3 (mouse) mapping to 18 B1.

SOURCE

GFRα-3 (T-14) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of GFRα-3 of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-9338 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

GFRα-3 (T-14) is recommended for detection of GFRα-3 of mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for GFRα-3 siRNA (m): sc-41973, GFRα-3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-41973-SH and GFRα-3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41973-V.

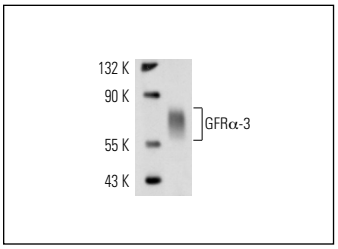
Molecular Weight of GFRα-3: 43-62 kDa.

Positive Controls: rat small intestine extract: sc-364811.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



GFRα-3 (T-14): sc-9338. Western blot analysis of GFRα-3 expression in rat small intestine tissue extract.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.