Members of the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) family including GDNF and neurturin (NTN) play essential roles in the control of vertebrate neuron survival and differentiation. A new member of the GDNF family was recently identified and designated persephin. Physiological responses to these neurotrophic factors require two receptor subunits, the novel glycosylphosphatidylinositol linked protein GFRα-3; and Ret receptor tyrosine kinase GFRβ-2. Following the findings of GFRα-1 and -2, a novel receptor in GFRα-3; family was identified very recently from human and mouse and designated GFRα-3. GFRα-3 binds persephin, thus, persephin, GFRα-3; and Ret PTK form a complex to transduce persephin signal and to mediate persephin function.

**IMMUNOGEN**

Rabbit polyclonal GFRα-3 antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to amino acids from 347 to 360 of murine GFRα-3.

Western blot analysis of GFRα-3 in crude cell membrane fractions of murine heart (H), spleen (S), kidney (K), liver (L), and brain (B), respectively, with GFRα-3 antibody at 1:500 dilution.
**Positive Control/Tissue Expression**
Widely expressed in adult and fetus which exhibit a similar pattern. Essentially not expressed in the central nervous system, but highly expressed in several sensory and sympathetic ganglia of the peripheral nervous system.

**Comments**
GFRalpha-3 (IN) antibody can be used for detection of GFRalpha-3 expression by Western blot at 1:500 to 1:1000 dilution, and can be used in immunohistochemistry (Paraffin sections) at 10 ug/ml (mouse heart tissue)

**Purification**
Antigen Immunoaffinity Purification

**Ship Conditions**
Ship at ambient temperature, freeze upon arrival

**Storage Customer**
Product should be stored at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles

**Stability**
Products are stable for one year from purchase when stored properly

**References**