

GFRAL Antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI15616**Specification****GFRAL Antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q6UXV0
Other Accession	NM_207410 , NP_997293
Reactivity	Human, Rabbit, Pig, Bovine
Predicted	Human, Rabbit, Pig, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	43kDa kDa

GFRAL Antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID** 389400**Alias Symbol** C6orf144, GRAL, UNQ9356, bA360D14.1**Other Names**

GDNF family receptor alpha-like, GFRAL, C6orf144

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-GFRAL antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GFRAL Antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GFRAL Antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information**Name** GFRAL {ECO:0000303|PubMed:28846097, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:32789}**Function**

Brainstem-restricted receptor for GDF15 hormone, which triggers an aversive response, characterized by nausea, vomiting, and/or loss of appetite in response to various stresses (PubMed:28846097, PubMed:28846098, PubMed:28846099, PubMed:28953886, PubMed:36630958). The aversive response is both required to reduce continuing exposure to those stresses at the time of exposure and to promote avoidance behavior in the future (PubMed:<a

[28846097](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28846097), PubMed: [28846098](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28846098), PubMed: [28846099](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28846099), PubMed: [28953886](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28953886), PubMed: [36630958](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36630958)). The GDF15-GFRAL aversive response is triggered by stresses, such as anticancer drugs (camptothecin or cisplatin), cancers or drugs such as metformin (PubMed: [32661391](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32661391)). Upon interaction with its ligand, GDF15, mediates the GDF15-induced autophosphorylation and activation of the RET tyrosine kinase receptor, leading to activation of MAPK- and AKT- signaling pathways (PubMed: [31535977](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31535977), PubMed: [32661391](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32661391)). Ligand- binding activates GFRAL-expressing neurons localized in the area postrema and nucleus tractus solitarius of the brainstem (By similarity). The GDF15-GFRAL signal induces expression of genes involved in metabolism, such as lipid metabolism in adipose tissues (PubMed: [32661391](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32661391)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass membrane protein; Extracellular side

Tissue Location

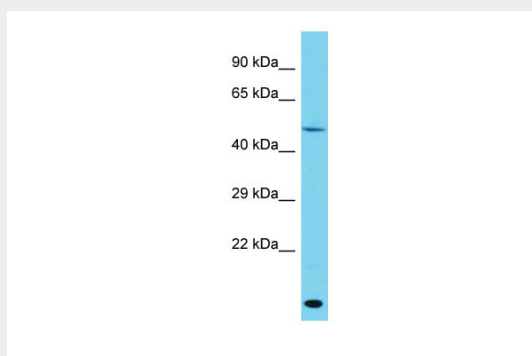
Expressed in the brainstem, restricted to cells in the area postrema and the immediately adjacent region of the nucleus tractus solitarius (at protein level) (PubMed:28846097, PubMed:28846098). Detected at low levels in testis and adipose tissue (PubMed:28846097).

GFRAL Antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

GFRAL Antibody - N-terminal region - Images



Host: Rabbit
Target Name: GFRAL

Sample Tissue: Hela Whole cell lysate

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Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml

GFRAL Antibody - N-terminal region - References

Clark H.F.,et al.Genome Res. 13:2265-2270(2003).

Mungall A.J.,et al.Nature 425:805-811(2003).

Sjoeblom T.,et al.Science 314:268-274(2006).