

#### hArtemin Protein

Human Artemin, Recombinant, E. coli Catalog # PG10038

## **Specification**

### hArtemin Protein - Product Information

## **hArtemin Protein - Additional Information**

Storage -20°C

#### **Precautions**

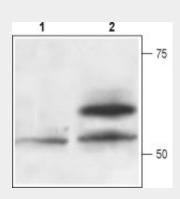
hArtemin Protein is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **hArtemin Protein - Protocols**

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

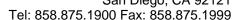
## hArtemin Protein - Images



human\_Artemin - Abgent human Artemin induces phosphorylation of PKB (Akt) kinase in SH-SY5Y cells.Cells were serum starved for 2 h and then stimunlated without and with 1 nM of human Artemin (#PG10038) for 8 min (lanes 1 and 2 respectively). Cell proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and probed with anti-phospho(Ser473)-Akt.

# hArtemin Protein - Background







Artemin (ART), also named enovin and neublastin, is a neurotrophic factor that is crucial for the proper development of the sympathetic nervous system. ART belongs to the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) family of ligands, which also includes GDNF, neurturin (NRTN), and persephin (PSPN). Artemin mRNA is expressed in many human adult and fetal tissues and in rat Schwann cells. Artemin's activity is mediated by a receptor complex composed of a receptor tyrosine kinase signaling component, RET, which is common for all GFLs, and a specific anchored membrane protein, GFRα3. Experimental studies have suggested that artemin supports the survival of cultured neurons from the dorsal root, trigeminal, nodose, and superior cervical ganglia and that it affects neurite outgrowth from the dorsal root and sympathetic ganglia of murine embryos. Recent investigations have reported that systemic artemin prevents and reverses neuropathic pain1.

### **hArtemin Protein - References**

1. Lucini, C.et al. (2004) Anat. Embryol. 208, 403.