1 GDNF

This gene encodes a highly conserved neurotrophic factor. The recombinant form of this protein was shown to promote the survival and differentiation of dopaminergic neurons in culture, and was able to prevent apoptosis of motor neurons induced by axotomy. The encoded protein is processed to a mature secreted form that exists as a homodimer. The mature form of the protein is a ligand for the product of the RET (rearranged during transfection) protooncogene. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Mutations in this gene may be associated with Hirschsprung disease.

GDNF (as well as GDNF-AS1) seems to be very low expressed in human and moderately expressed in bat.

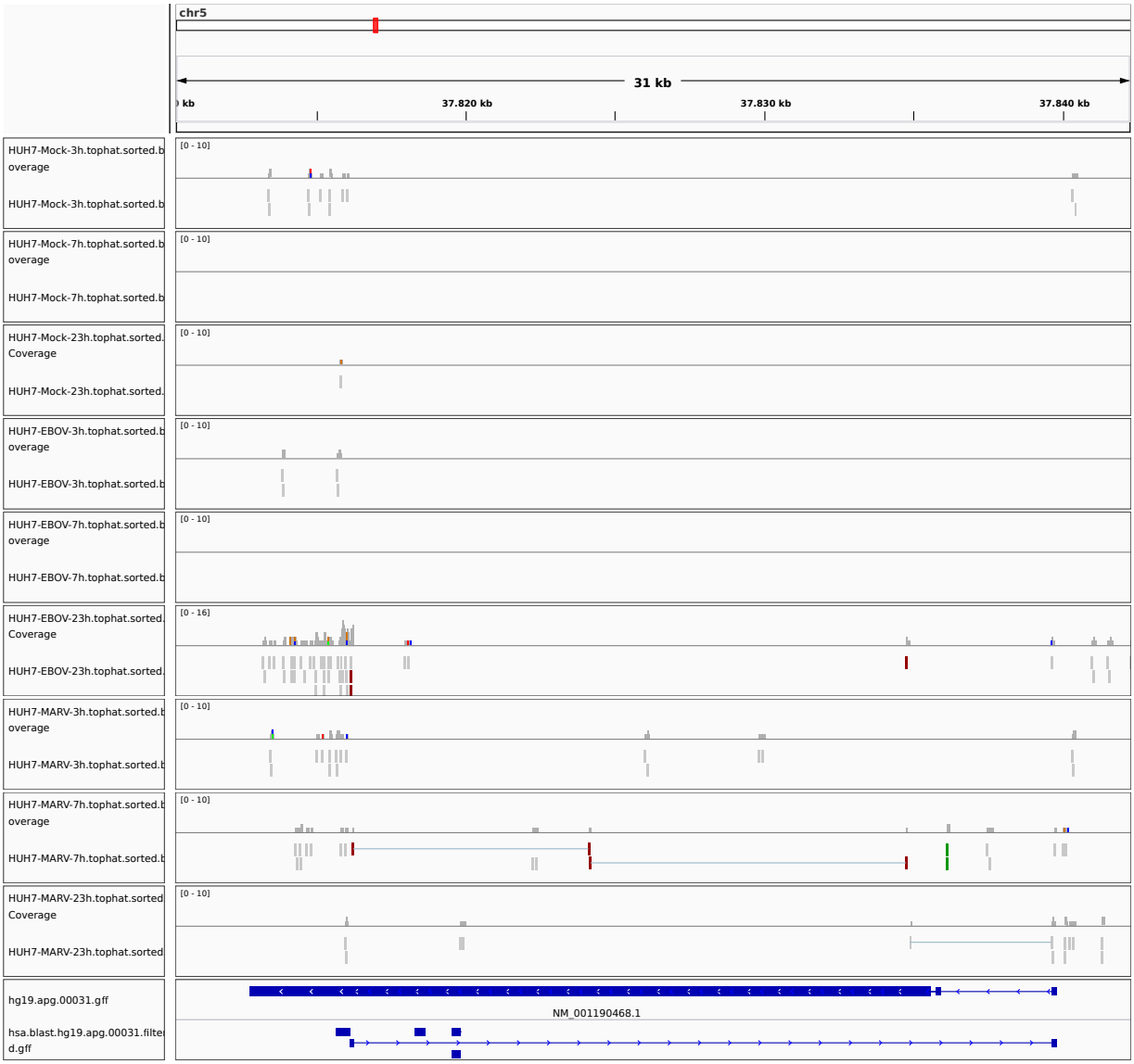

Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene GDNF.

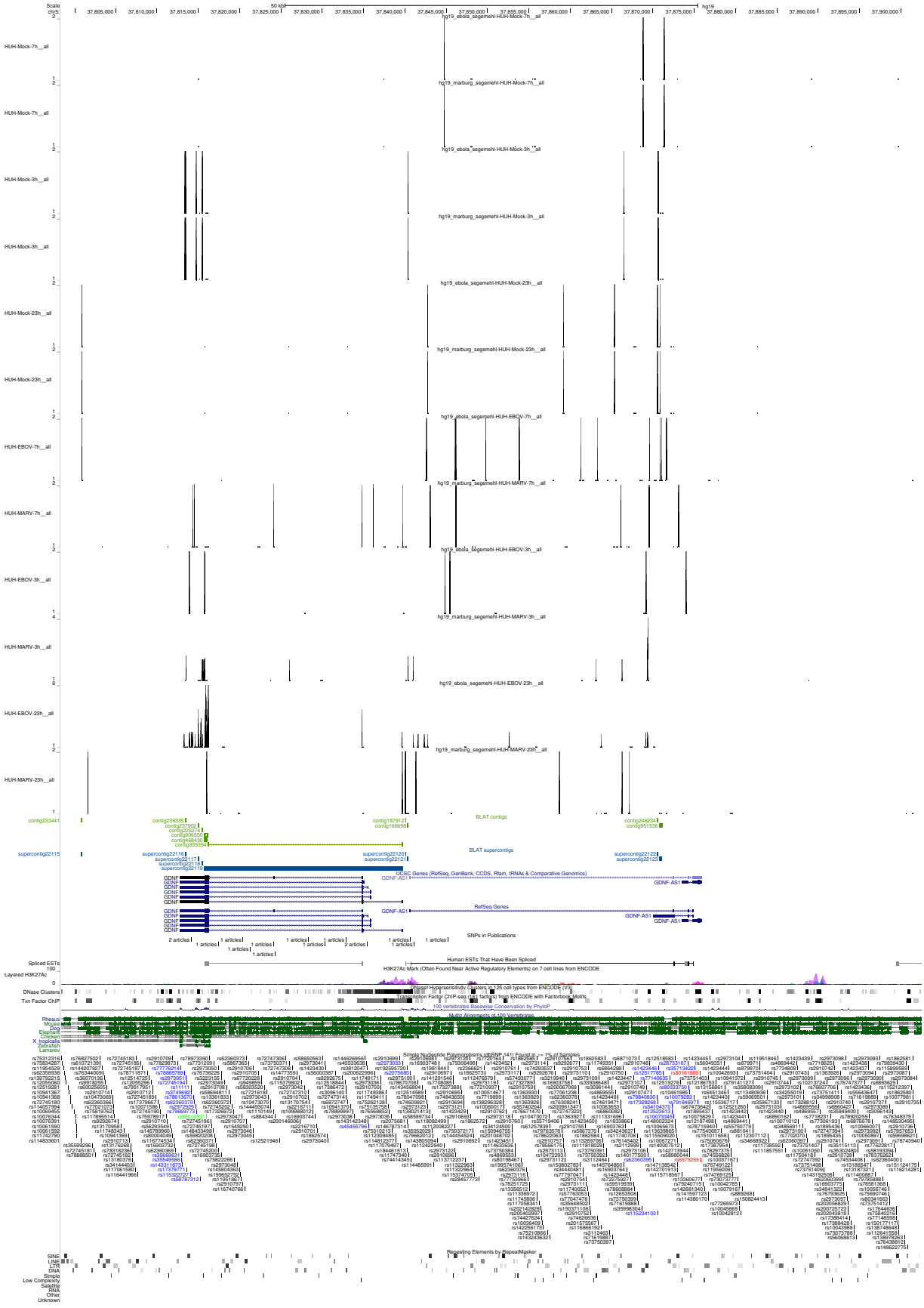

Figure 2: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene GDNF.