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GDF15

Reactivity: Human Rat

Tested applications:WB IHC

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW:34.15kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human GDF15

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

GDF15;GDF-15;MIC-1;MIC1;NAG-1;PDF;PLAB;PTGFB;Growth/differentiation factor 15;Placental TGF-beta;Placental bone morphogenetic protein;Prostate differentiation factor;

Catalog #:A0185

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:9518

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:Q99988

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Macrophage inhibitory cytokine-1 (Mic-1), also termed GDF15 (1), PTGF- (2), PLAB (3), PDF (4), and NAG-1 (5), is a divergent member of the transforming growth factor- (TGF-) superfamily (6). Like other family members, Mic-1 is synthesized as an inactive precursor that undergoes proteolytic processing involving removal of an N-terminal hydrophobic signal sequence followed by cleavage at a conserved RXXR site generating an active C-terminal domain that is secreted as a dimeric protein. Mic-1 is highly expressed in the placenta and is also dramatically increased by cellular stress, acute injury, inflammation, and cancer. In the brain, Mic-1 is found in the choroid plexus and is secreted into the cerebrospinal fluid (7). It is also a transcriptional target of the p53 tumor suppressor protein and may serve as a biomarker for p53 activity (8,9). During tumor progression, Mic-1 has various effects on apoptosis, differentiation, angiogenisis, and metastasis, and may also contribute to weight loss during cancer (10,11).

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