

GMFB Human

Description: Glia Maturation Factor-Beta (GMF-Beta) Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 141 amino acids and having a total molecular mass of 16.5 kDa. Glia Maturation Factor-Beta, GMF-Beta, Human Recombinant is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Glia maturation factor beta, GMFB, GMF-B, GMF-beta, GMF.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence:

SESLVCDVAEDLVEKLRKFRFRKETNNAIIMKIDKDKRLVVLDEELEGISPDELKELPERQPRFIV
YSYKYQHDDGRVSYPLCFIFSSPVGCKPEQQMMYAGSKNKLVT
AELTKVFEIRNTEDLTEEWLREKLGFFH.

Purity: Greater than 98.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The GMF-beta protein was lyophilized after dialysis against 20mM PBS pH=7.4 and 130mM NaCl.

Stability:

Lyophilized GMF-B although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution GMF-beta should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized GMFB in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Glia Maturation Factor-Beta (GMF-Beta) is a 17 kDa protein nerve growth factor identified as a growth and differentiation factor in the vertebrate brain. Glia Maturation Factor-Beta stimulates differentiation of normal neurons as well as glial cells. GMFB inhibits the proliferation of the N-18 neuroblastoma line and the C6 glioma line while promoting their phenotypic expression. GMF-beta enhances the phenotypic expression of glia & neurons thus inhibits the proliferation of their respective tumors when added to cell culture. Although astrocytes produce GMF-b and store it inside the cells, they don't secrete the GMF-B into the cultured medium. Cell-surface GMFb acts on the target cells at close range when cells are in direct contact. GMF-Beta is produced by thymic epithelial cells and plays an important role in T cell development in favor of CD4+ T cells. GMF-Beta is a brain-specific protein which belongs to the actin-binding proteins (ADF) family. GMF-beta appears to play a role in the differentiation, maintenance, and regeneration of the

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nervous system. It also supports the progression of certain auto-immune diseases, possibly through its ability to induce the production and secretion of various pro-inflammatory cytokines.



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