

## **Product datasheet for AP21185PU-N**

## **GDF15 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Primary Antibodies

Applications: WE

**Recommended Dilution:** Western blot: 1/500 - 1/1000.

Reactivity: Human

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

**Specificity:** This antibody detects endogenous levels of GDF-15 protein.

(region surrounding Leu64)

**Formulation:** Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2

State: Aff - Purified

State: Liquid purified lg fraction Preservative: 0.05% sodium azide

**Concentration:** 1.0 mg/ml

**Purification:** Affinity chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen (> 95% pure by SDS-PAGE)

Conjugation: Unconjugated

**Storage:** Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**Stability:** Shelf life: one year from despatch.

**Predicted Protein Size:** ~ 37 kDa

**Gene Name:** growth differentiation factor 15

Database Link: Entrez Gene 9518 Human

Q99988



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Background: Growth differentiation factor 15 (GDF-15), also known as PDF, MIC-1, PLAB, NAG-1 or PTGF-β,

is a member of the transforming growth factor  $\beta$  (TGF $\beta$ ) superfamily. Synthesized intracellularly, the protein is secreted as a dimer linked by disulfide bonds. Epithelial cells and macrophages are the sites of strongest GDF-15 expression, although it is widely expressed in adult tissue. In the brain, GDF-15 expression occurs in the choroid plexus, from which the protein is secreted into the cerebrospinal fluid. The gene for GDF-15 is responsive to p53 tumor suppressor protein, and in cultured cerebellar granule neurons GDF-15 can prevent cell death by the activation of Akt and inhibition of ERK. GDF-15 acts as a trophic factor for certain classes of neurons, promoting cell survival and differentiation. Overexpression of GDF-15 occurs in prostate cancer and may be a means of diagnosis. In the uterus, GDF-15

survival.

Synonyms: GDF-15, MIC1, PDF, PLAB, PTGFB, Growth/differentiation factor 15, Placental bone

morphogenetic protein, Placental TGF-beta, Macrophage inhibitory cytokine 1, MIC-1,

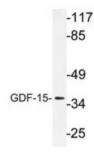
Prostate differentiation factor, NSAID-activated gene 1 protein, NAG-1, NSAID-regulated gene

may work to suppress maternally derived proinflammatory cytokines, thereby promoting fetal

1 protein, NRG-1

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

## **Product images:**



Western blot (WB) analysis of GDF-15 antibody (Cat.-No.: AP21185PU-N) in extracts from HepG2 cells.