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Product datasheet for TA319181

GDF15 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:20,000-1:100,000, WB: 1:2,000-1:10,000, IHC: 1:1,000-1:5,000
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Nag-1 Antibody Biotin Conjugated antibody was prepared by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to a region near the carboxy terminal end of human NAG-1 protein. A residue of cysteine was added to facilitate coupling to KLH.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	growth differentiation factor 15
Database Link:	NP_004855 Entrez Gene 23886 MouseEntrez Gene 9518 Human Q99988
Synonyms:	GDF-15; MIC-1; MIC1; NAG-1; PDF; PLAB; PTGFB

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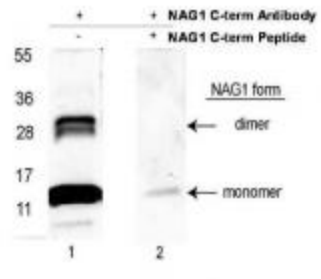
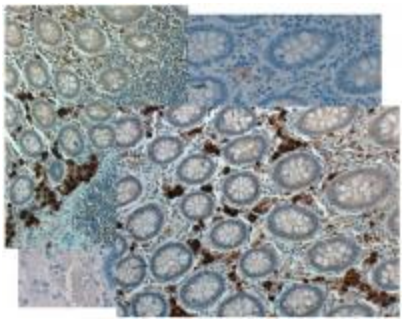
Note: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) activated gene (NAG-1) is a member of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily. NAG-1 is also known as Macrophage Inhibitory Cytokine-1 (MIC-1), Growth Differentiation Factor 15 (GDF15), Placental Bone Morphogenetic Protein (PLAB), or Prostate Derived Factor (PDF). NAG-1 is expressed in human placenta, prostate and colon. It possesses antitumorigenic and proapoptotic activities. NAG-1 expression is dramatically increased in inflammation, injury and malignancy. Increase of NAG-1 expression is a feature of many cancers including breast, colon, pancreas and prostate. In a number of studies, NAG-1 expression was increased by a number of NSAIDs. This increase in expression may correlate with the chemopreventive effect NSAIDs seem to have with certain cancers. NAG-1 expression is also induced by PPAR gamma ligands and by several dietary compounds such as conjugated linoleic acids (CLAs), naturally occurring fatty acids in ruminant food products, indoles, epicatechin gallate, and genistein. Induced expression of NAG-1 results in stimulation of apoptosis and inhibition of cell growth. Inhibition of NAG-1 induced expression by small interference RNA (siRNA) results in repression of induced apoptosis. NAG-1 expression is regulated by a numbers of transcription factors such as ERG-1 and Sp1. EGR-1 may be necessary for NSAID-induced NAG-1 expression. The study of expression of NAG-1 proteins, including variants, is important to define their potential role as serum biomarkers for cancer diagnosis, treatment monitoring, epidemiology study, and nutrition surveys.

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

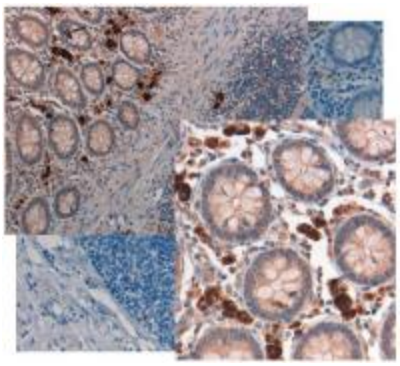
Product images:



Western blot using affinity purified anti-NAG-1/GDF15 (C-terminal) antibody shows detection NAG-1 purified from CHO cells as a 14 kDa band corresponding to monomer and a 28 kDa band corresponding to dimerized NAG-1. Samples were electro-phoresed on a 4-20% gradient gel under reducing conditions. Lane 1 shows NAG-1 detection. Lane 2 shows reactivity is blocked when this antibody is pre-incubated with the immunizing peptide prior to Western blotting.



Immunohistochemistry of Rabbit anti NAG1 antibody (C-terminal specific) at 20X in colon tissue at pH 6. Negative control of human colon tissue pH6 is shown in background. Tissue: Human Colon



Immunohistochemistry of Rabbit anti NAG1 antibody (C-terminal specific) at 20X in colon tissue at pH 9. Negative control of human colon tissue pH9 is shown in background. Tissue: Human Colon