

## Product datasheet for **TA319471**

### Gdf15 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

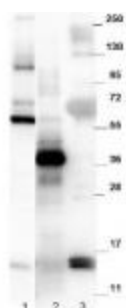
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:100,000 - 1:120,000, WB: 1:3000 - 1:7,000
Reactivity:	Mouse, Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	This affinity purified antibody was prepared by repeated immunizations with a peptide corresponding to an amino acid sequence near the C-terminal of mouse NAG-1 protein.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	growth differentiation factor 15
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_035949</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 9518 Human</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 23886 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Q9Z0J7</a>
Synonyms:	GDF-15; MIC-1; MIC1; NAG-1; NRG-1; PDF; PLAB; PTGF-beta; PTGFB



[View online »](#)

**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.

### Product images:



WB using Anti-mouse NAG-1/GDF15 antibody. The blot shows detection of recombinant MBP-NAG-1 fusion protein (60 kDa) purified from E.coli (lane 1); yeast cell lysate expressing SUMO-mouse NAG-1 (42 kDa) (lane 2), and R&D human NAG-1 monomer purified from CHO-K1 cells (14 kDa) (lane 3). All lysates were run under reducing conditions. Primary antibody was used at a 1:1000 dilution. Nag-1 was detected using a 1:40,000 dilution of peroxidase conjugated Gt-a-Rabbit antibody.