



GDF15 Antibody

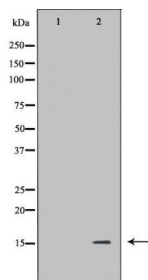
#24121

Catalog Number: 24121-1, 24121-2**Amount:** 50µg/50µl, 100µg/100µl**Swiss-Prot No. :** Q99988**Form of Antibody:** Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.**Storage/Stability:** Store at -20°C/1 year**Immunogen:** The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from Human GDF15**Purification:** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.**Specificity/Sensitivity:** GDF15 antibody detects endogenous levels of total GDF15 protein**Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, Rat**Applications:**

Predicted MW: 34,15kd

WB: 1:500~1:2000

IHC: 1:50:200



Western blot analysis of SW620 cell lysate using GDF15 antibody.

Background : Macrophage inhibitory cytokine-1 (Mic-1), also termed GDF15 , PTGF- β , PLAB , PDF , and NAG-1 , is a divergent member of the transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) superfamily . 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 . It is also a transcriptional target of the p53 tumor suppressor protein and may serve as a biomarker for p53 activity . During tumor progression, Mic-1 has various effects on apoptosis, differentiation, angiogenesis, and metastasis, and may also contribute to weight loss during cancer .