

## GDF15

**Reactivity:**Human Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:**34.15kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human GDF15

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

GDF15;GDF-15;MIC-1;MIC1;NAG-1;PDF;PLAB;PTGFB;Growth/differentiation factor 15;Placental TGF-beta;Placental bone morphogenetic protein;Prostate differentiation factor;

**Catalog #:**A0185

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**9518

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**Q99988

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Macrophage inhibitory cytokine-1 (Mic-1), also termed GDF15 (1), PTGF- (2), PLAB (3), PDF (4), and NAG-1 (5), is a divergent member of the transforming growth factor- (TGF-) superfamily (6). 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 (7). It is also a transcriptional target of the p53 tumor suppressor protein and may serve as a biomarker for p53 activity (8,9). During tumor progression, Mic-1 has various effects on apoptosis, differentiation, angiogenesis, and metastasis, and may also contribute to weight loss during cancer (10,11).

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