

Recombinant Human GDF6 protein ab50230

画像数 1

製品の詳細

製品名	Recombinant Human GDF6 protein
精製度	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
エンドキシン・レベル	< 0.100 Eu/μg
発現系	Escherichia coli
タンパク質長	Full length protein
Animal free	No
由来	Recombinant
生物種	Human
配列	TAFASRHGKR HGKKSRLRCS KKPLHVNFK LGWDDWIIAP LEYEAYHCEG VCDPLRSHL EPTNHAIQT LMNSMDPGST PPSCCVPTKL TPISILYIDA GNNVVYKQYE DMVVESGCR

特性

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab50230** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

アプリケーション	Western blot
	Functional Studies
	SDS-PAGE
製品の状態	Lyophilized

前処理および保存

保存方法および安定性	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
再構成	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. This solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers and stored at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for future use.

関連情報

機能

Growth factor that controls proliferation and cellular differentiation in the retina and bone formation. Plays a key role in regulating apoptosis during retinal development. Establishes dorsal-ventral positional information in the retina and controls the formation of the retinotectal map (PubMed:23307924). Required for normal formation of bones and joints in the limbs, skull, digits and axial skeleton. Plays a key role in establishing boundaries between skeletal elements during development. Regulation of GDF6 expression seems to be a mechanism for evolving species-specific changes in skeletal structures. Seems to positively regulate differentiation of chondrogenic tissue through the growth factor receptors subunits BMPR1A, BMPR1B, BMPR2 and ACVR2A, leading to the activation of SMAD1-SMAD5-SMAD8 complex. The regulation of chondrogenic differentiation is inhibited by NOG (PubMed:26643732). Also involved in the induction of adipogenesis from mesenchymal stem cells. This mechanism acts through the growth factor receptors subunits BMPR1A, BMPR2 and ACVR2A and the activation of SMAD1-SMAD5-SMAD8 complex and MAPK14/p38.

関連疾患

Klippel-Feil syndrome 1, autosomal dominant
A chromosomal aberration involving GDF6 has been found in a patient with Klippel-Feil syndrome (KFS). Paracentric inv(8)(q22;q23.3).
Microphthalmia, isolated, 4
Leber congenital amaurosis 17
Defects in POP1 may be the cause of multiple synostoses syndrome (SYNS). SYNS is a bone disease characterized by multiple progressive joint fusions that commonly involve proximal interphalangeal, tarsal-carpal joints. Additional features can include progressive conductive deafness.

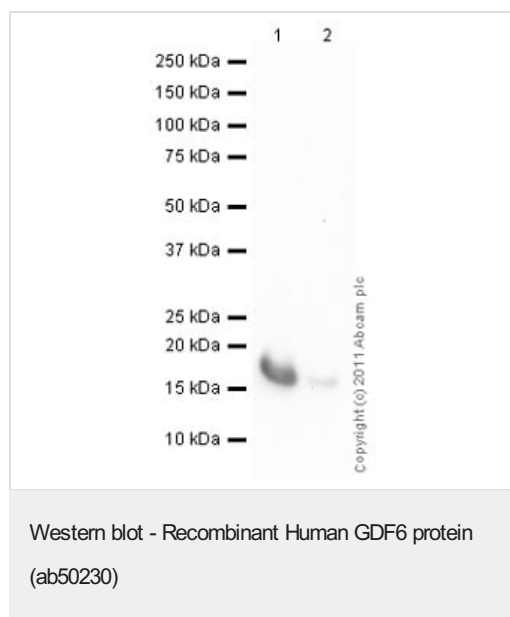
配列類似性

Belongs to the TGF-beta family.

細胞内局在

Secreted.

画像



ab50230 is a homodimer consisting of two 120aa monomers. The homodimer format is expected to run at 27kDa, so the observed band is thought to be the monomer form.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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