

Recombinant Human GDF6 protein ab50230

1 图像

描述	
产品名称	重组人GDF6蛋白
纯度	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
内毒素水平	< 0.100 Eu/μg
表达系统	Escherichia coli
蛋白长度	Full length protein
无动物成分	No
性质	Recombinant
种属	Human
序列	TAFASRHGKR HGKKSRLRCS KKPLHVNFKELGWDDWIIAP LEYEAYHCEG VCDFPLRSHLEPTNHAIQT LMNSMDPGST PPSCCVPTKLTPISILYIDA GNNVVYKQYE DMVVESCGCR

技术指标	
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.	
应用	Western blot Functional Studies SDS-PAGE
形式	Lyophilized

制备和贮存	
稳定性和存储	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
复溶	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 4oC for 1 week or -20oC for future use.

常规信息

功能

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.

疾病相关

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.

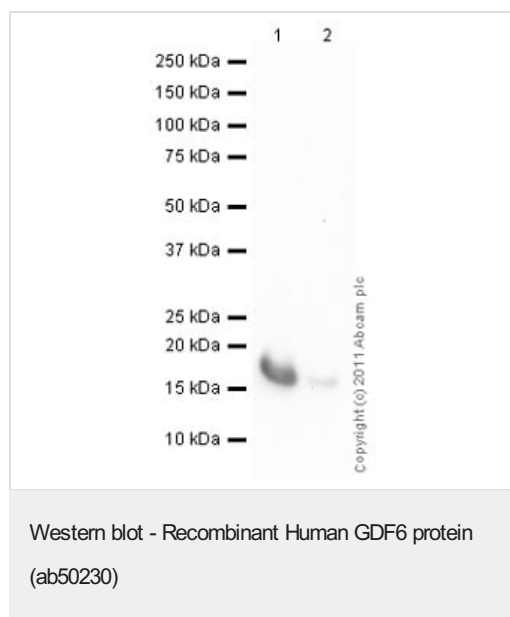
序列相似性

Belongs to the TGF-beta family.

细胞定位

Secreted.

图片



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.

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