Product Name: Recombinant Mouse GDF15 (N-8His-Flag)
Catalog #: PHM2405

Summary

Name	GDF15/GDF-15
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Growth Differentiation Factor/xa015 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser189-Ala303 is expressed with a 8His, Flag tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	Q9Z0J7
Host	Human cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	16.9 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 4mM HCl.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in 4mM HCl. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in 4mM HCl. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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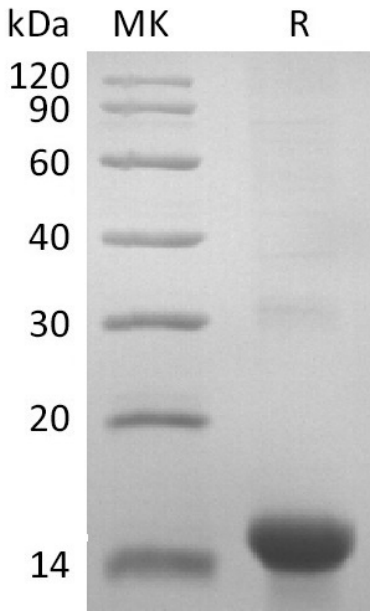

Alternative Names

Growth Differentiation Factor/xa015, Macrophage inhibitory cytokine 1, GDF-15, MIC-1, NAG-1, PLAB, PTGFB

Background

Growth Differentiation Factor 15 (GDF-15), also called Macrophage Inhibitory Cytokine 1 (MIC-1), is a divergent member of the TGF-beta superfamily. GDF15 can be secreted by a wide variety of cell types in response to a broad range of stressors. GDF-15 expression is dramatically upregulated during acute brain injury, cancer, cardiovascular disease, and inflammation, suggesting its potential value as a disease biomarker. GDF15 was shown to inhibit proliferation of primitive hematopoietic progenitors and introduced as a putative placental mediator of embryonic development. GDF15 has recently gained scientific and translational prominence with the discovery that its receptor is a GFRAL-RET heterodimer of which GFRAL is expressed solely in the hindbrain.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.