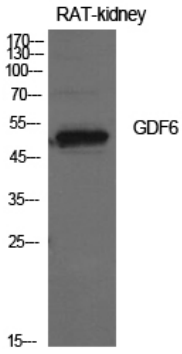
GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody

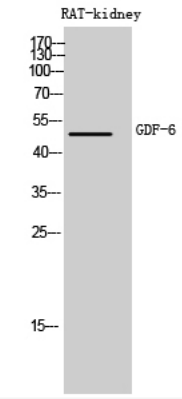
Catalog No	YP-Ab-16066
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	GDF6
Protein Name	Growth/differentiation factor 6
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human GDF6. AA range:311-360
Specificity	GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GDF-6 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	GDF6; GDF16; Growth/differentiation factor 6; GDF-6; Growth/differentiation factor 16
Observed Band	50kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted .
Tissue Specificity	Hindbrain,Testis,
Function	disease:A chromosomal aberration involving GDF6 is associated with Klippel-Feil syndrome (KFS) [MIM:118100]. Paracentric inv(8)(q22;2q23.3).,disease:Defects in GDF6 are associated with Klippel-Feil syndrome (KFS) [MIM:118100]. Klippel-Feil syndrome is a complex skeletal disorder characterized by congenital fusion of vertebrae within the anterior/cervical spine. Vertebral fusion appears to be caused by a failure in the normal segmentation of vertebrae during the early weeks of fetal development and defective somitogenesis has been postulated as a mitigating factor. However, the etiology of KFS is still unknown and no definitive disease-causing genes have yet been identified. Although most cases are sporadic, both autosomal dominant and autosomal recessive inheritance have been reported.,function:Required for normal formation of bones and joints in the limbs, skull, and axial skeleton. Pla

Background	This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate each subunit of the disulfide-linked homodimer. This protein is required for normal formation of some bones and joints in the limbs, skull, and axial skeleton. Mutations in this gene are associated with Klippel-Feil syndrome, microphthalmia, and Leber congenital amaurosis. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2016],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

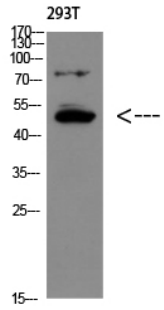
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of rat kidney cells using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western Blot analysis of RAT-kidney cells using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western Blot analysis of 293T using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000