



GDF-5 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-16016
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GDF5
Protein Name	Growth/differentiation factor 5
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human GDF5. AA range:361-410
Specificity	GDF-5 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GDF-5 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	GDF5; CDMP1; Growth/differentiation factor 5; GDF-5; Cartilage-derived morphogenetic protein 1; CDMP-1; Radotermis
Observed Band	55kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted . Cell membrane .
Tissue Specificity	Predominantly expressed in long bones during embryonic development. Expressed in monocytes (at protein level).
Function	disease:Defects in GDF5 are a cause of brachydactyly type A2 (BDA2) [MIM:112600]. Brachydactyly (BDs) are a group of inherited malformations characterized by shortening of the digits due to abnormal development of the phalanges and/or the metacarpals. They have been classified on an anatomic and genetic basis into five groups, A to E, including three subgroups (A1 to A3) that usually manifest as autosomal dominant traits..disease:Defects in GDF5 are a cause of symphalangism proximal syndrome (SYM1) [MIM:185800]. SYM1 is characterized by the hereditary absence of the proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joints (Cushing symphalangism). Severity of PIP joint involvement diminishes towards the radial side. Distal interphalangeal joints are less frequently involved and metacarpophalangeal joints are rarely affected whereas carpal bone malformation and fusion are common. In the lower extremities,



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 regulates the development of numerous tissue and cell types, including cartilage, joints, brown fat, teeth, and the growth of neuronal axons and dendrites. Mutations in this gene are associated with acromesomelic dysplasia, brachydactyly, chondrodysplasia, multiple synostoses syndrome, proximal symphalangism, and susceptibility to osteoarthritis. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016],

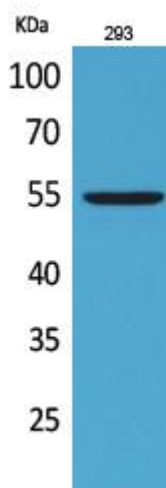
matters needing attention

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 various cells using GDF-5 Monoclonal Antibody