

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human GDF6 protein ab50230

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human GDF6 protein
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin level	< 0.100 Eu/μg
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	TAFASRHGKR HGKKSRLRCS KKPLHVNFKK LGWDDWIAP LEYEAYHCEG VCDFPLRSHL EPTNHAIQT LMNSMDPGST PPSCCVPTKL TPISILYIDA GNNVVYKQYE DMVVESCGCR

Specifications

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.

Applications	Western blot Functional Studies SDS-PAGE
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	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.

General Info

Function

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.

Involvement in disease

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;2q23.3).

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.

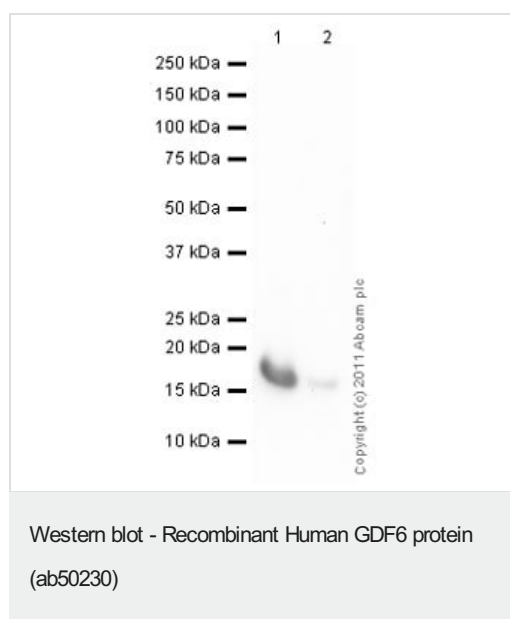
Sequence similarities

Belongs to the TGF-beta family.

Cellular localization

Secreted.

Images



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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