abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human GDF1 protein ab158508

1 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human GDF1 protein
Protein length	Full length protein

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Wheat germ
Amino Acid Sequence	
Species	Human
Sequence	MAAAGPAAGPTGPEPMPSYAQLVQRGWGSALAAAR GCTDCGWGLARRGLA EHAHLAPPELLLLALGALGWTALRSAATARLFRPLAKR CCLQPRDAAKMP ESAWKFLFYLCSWSYSAYLLFGTDYPFFHDPPSVFYD WTPGMAVPRDIAA AYLLQGSFYGHSIYATLYMDTWRKDSVVMLLHHVVTLILI VSSYAFRYHN VGILVLFLHDISDVQLEFTKLNIYFKSRGGSYHRLHALAA DLGCLSFGFS WFWFRLYWFPLKVLYATSHCSLRTVPDIPFYFFFNALL LLLTLMNLYWFL YIVAFAAKVLTGQVHELKDLREYDTAEAQSLKPSKAE
Amino acids	1 to 337
Tags	proprietary tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab158508** 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
	ELISA
Form	Liquid

Additional notes	Protein concentration is above or equal to 0.05 mg/ml.

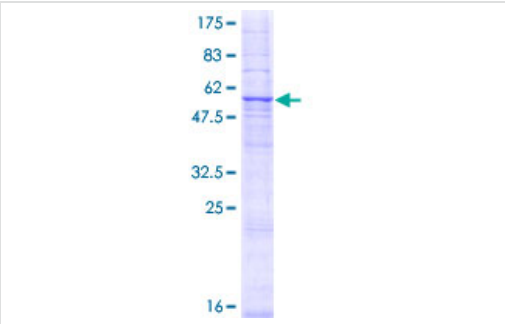
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

General Info

Function	May mediate cell differentiation events during embryonic development.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in the brain.
Involvement in disease	Defects in GDF1 are a cause of conotruncal heart malformations (CTHM) [MIM:217095]. A group of congenital heart defects involving the outflow tracts. Examples include truncus arteriosus communis, double-outlet right ventricle and transposition of great arteries. Truncus arteriosus communis is characterized by a single outflow tract instead of a separate aorta and pulmonary artery. In transposition of the great arteries, the aorta arises from the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery from the left ventricle. In double outlet of the right ventricle, both the pulmonary artery and aorta arise from the right ventricle. Defects in GDF1 are the cause of transposition of the great arteries dextro-looped type 3 (DTGA3) [MIM:613854]. A congenital heart defect consisting of complete inversion of the great vessels, so that the aorta incorrectly arises from the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery incorrectly arises from the left ventricle. This creates completely separate pulmonary and systemic circulatory systems, an arrangement that is incompatible with life. The presence or absence of associated cardiac anomalies defines the clinical presentation and surgical management of patients with transposition of the great arteries. Defects in GDF1 are a cause of tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) [MIM:187500]. A congenital heart anomaly which consists of pulmonary stenosis, ventricular septal defect, dextroposition of the aorta (aorta is on the right side instead of the left) and hypertrophy of the right ventricle. In this condition, blood from both ventricles (oxygen-rich and oxygen-poor) is pumped into the body often causing cyanosis.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the TGF-beta family.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

Images



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human GDF1 protein (ab158508)

ab158508 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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