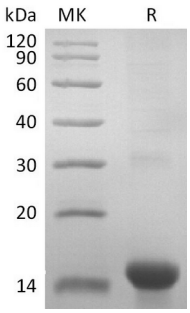
Product Name: Recombinant Mouse GDF15 (N-8His-Flag)
Catalog #: PHM2405

概述（Summary）

英文全称	GDF15/GDF-15
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建（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
蛋白标签（Tag）	
表达宿主（Host）	Human cells
种属（Species）	Mouse
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	16.9 KDa
蛋白形态（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 4mM HCl.
储存缓冲液（Buffer）	
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（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.
复溶（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.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）

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



背景（Background）

分子别名（Alternative Names）

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

背景介绍（References）

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.

注意事项（Note）

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.