GDF-15 Protein, Canine (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700726
Synonyms:	GDF-15; MIC-1; NAG-1; PDF; PLAB; PTGFB; GDF15; MIC1; RG-1; Placental TGF-beta; PTGF-beta; PTGFBPTGF-beta; Placental TGF-β; PTGF-β; PTGFBPTGF-β
Species:	Canine
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	A0A8C0TNP6 (A197-V307)
Gene ID:	484822
Molecular Weight:	15-20 kDa under reduced (R) condition & 23-26 kDa under Non reduced (N) condition.

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	A R D G C P L G E G R C C R L Q S L R A S L Q D L G W A N W V V A P R E L D V R M C V G A C P S Q F R S A N T H A Q M Q A R L H G L N P D A A P A P C C V P A S Y E P V V L M H Q D S D G R V S L T P F D D L V A K D C H C V
Biological Activity	1. Immobilized Canine GDF15, His Tag at 1 μg/mL (100 μl/Well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-GDF15 Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC_{50} of 6.7 ng/ml determined by ELISA. 2. Immobilized Canine GDF15, His Tag at 1 μg/mL (100 μl/Well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Human GFRAL, hFc Tag with the EC_{50} of 48.3 ng/mL determined by ELISA.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of 50 mM HAc, pH 2.9. Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in 50mM HAc, pH 2.9.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The GDF-15 Protein is a significant member of the TGF-beta family, underscoring its crucial role in diverse cellular processes, including cell growth, differentiation, and immune regulation. As part of this family, GDF-15 likely shares conserved structural and functional features with related proteins, emphasizing its involvement in signaling pathways associated with the TGF-beta superfamily. The classification within the TGF-beta family underscores its specific designation within the

broader context of growth factors, providing insights into its unique contributions to cellular homeostasis. The study of GDF-15 contributes to our understanding of its role in various physiological and pathological conditions, offering potential applications in cancer research, inflammation, and metabolic disorders. Further exploration of GDF-15's role holds promise for enhancing our knowledge of its contributions to both normal physiology and disease states.

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