GDF-15 Protein, Cynomolgus (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700866
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:	Cynomolgus
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	G7PWZ3 (R193-V308)
Gene ID:	102117226
Molecular Weight:	15-18 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	1. Immobilized Cynomolgus GDF15, His Tag at 5μg/ml (100μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Cynomolgus GFRAL, His Tag with the EC_{50} of 56.5ng/ml determined by ELISA. 2. Immobilized Cynomolgus GDF15, His Tag at 0.2μg/ml (100μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-GDF15 Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC_{50} of 6.1ng/ml determined by ELISA.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of 50mM 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	GDF-15 Protein is a key regulator of food intake, energy expenditure, and body weight in response to metabolic and toxin-induced stresses. It exerts its effects by binding to its receptor, GFRAL, and activating GFRAL-expressing neurons found in the area postrema and nucleus tractus solitarius of the brainstem. This activation subsequently leads to the activation of neurons within the parabrachial nucleus and central amygdala, which form part of the 'emergency circuit' responsible for shaping feeding responses during stressful conditions. Furthermore, GDF-15 Protein inhibits growth hormone signaling on hepatocytes and exists as a homodimer that is disulfide-linked. It also interacts with GFRAL, acting as a ligand to mediate GDF15 internalization and cellular signaling through its interaction with RET.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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