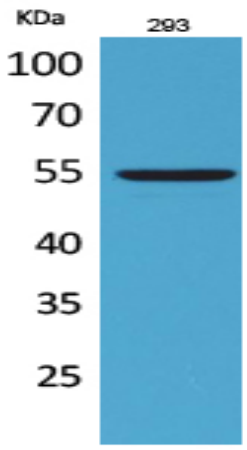
Best Tools for immunology Research

GDF-5 Polyclonal Antibody

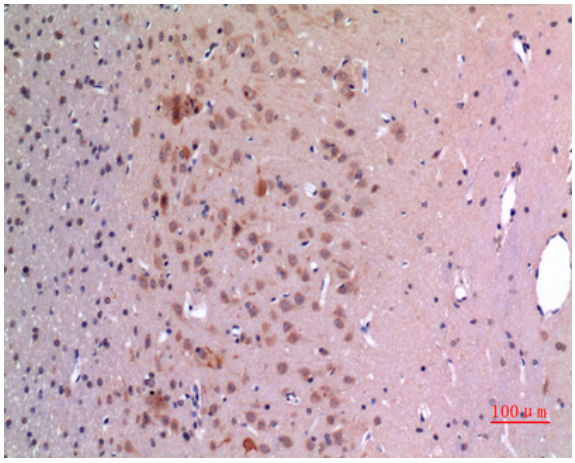
Catalog No :	YT5302
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	GDF-5
Fields :	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>TGF-beta signaling pathway;>>Hippo signaling pathway
Gene Name :	GDF5
Protein Name :	Growth/differentiation factor 5
Human Gene Id :	8200
Human Swiss Prot No :	P43026
Mouse Gene Id :	14563
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P43027
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human GDF5. AA range:361-410
Specificity :	GDF-5 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GDF-5 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	55kD
Cell Pathway :	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;TGF-beta;
Background :	This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate each subunit of the disulfide-linked homodimer. This protein regulates the development of numerous tissue and cell types, including cartilage, joints, brown fat, teeth, and the growth of neuronal axons and dendrites. Mutations in this gene are associated with acromesomelic dysplasia, brachydactyly, chondrodysplasia, multiple synostoses syndrome, proximal symphalangism, and susceptibility to osteoarthritis. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016],
Function :	disease:Defects in GDF5 are a cause of brachydactyly type A2 (BDA2) [MIM:112600]. Brachydactylies (BDs) are a group of inherited malformations characterized by shortening of the digits due to abnormal development of the phalanges and/or the metacarpals. They have been classified on an anatomic and genetic basis into five groups, A to E, including three subgroups (A1 to A3) that usually manifest as autosomal dominant traits.,disease:Defects in GDF5 are a cause of symphalangism proximal syndrome (SYM1) [MIM:185800]. SYM1 is characterized by the hereditary absence of the proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joints (Cushing symphalangism). Severity of PIP joint involvement diminishes towards the radial side. Distal interphalangeal joints are less frequently involved and metacarpophalangeal joints are rarely affected whereas carpal bone malformation and fusion are common. In the lower extremities,
Subcellular Location :	Secreted . Cell membrane .
Expression :	Predominantly expressed in long bones during embryonic development. Expressed in monocytes (at protein level).
Sort :	6530
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

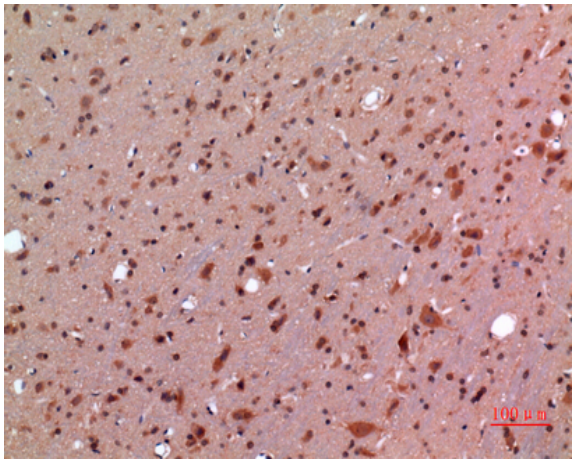
Products Images



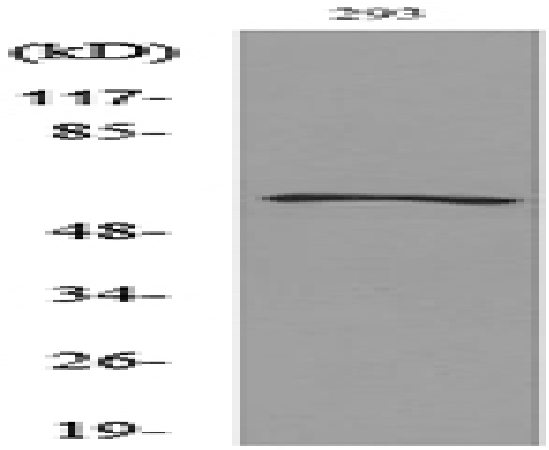
Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using GDF-5 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western blot analysis of lysate from 293 cells, using GDF5 Antibody.