

GDF15 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8725b**Specification**

GDF15 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q99988
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1, κ
Calculated MW	34140

GDF15 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 9518**Other Names**

Growth/differentiation factor 15, GDF-15, Macrophage inhibitory cytokine 1, MIC-1, NSAID-activated gene 1 protein, NAG-1, NSAID-regulated gene 1 protein, NRG-1, Placental TGF-beta, Placental bone morphogenetic protein, Prostate differentiation factor, GDF15 (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=30142)
HGNC:30142

Target/Specificity

This GDF15 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein from the human GDF15.

Dilution

WB~~1:4000

Format

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GDF15 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GDF15 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** GDF15 ([HGNC:30142](#))

Function Regulates food intake, energy expenditure and body weight in response to metabolic and toxin-induced stresses (PubMed:[28953886](#), PubMed:[28846097](#), PubMed:[28846098](#), PubMed:[28846099](#), PubMed:[23468844](#), PubMed:[29046435](#)). Binds to its receptor, GFRAL, and activates GFRAL- expressing neurons localized in the area postrema and nucleus tractus solitarius of the brainstem (PubMed:[28953886](#), PubMed:[28846097](#), PubMed:[28846098](#), PubMed:[28846099](#)). It then triggers the activation of neurons localized within the parabrachial nucleus and central amygdala, which constitutes part of the 'emergency circuit' that shapes feeding responses to stressful conditions (PubMed:[28953886](#)). On hepatocytes, inhibits growth hormone signaling (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Secreted

Tissue Location

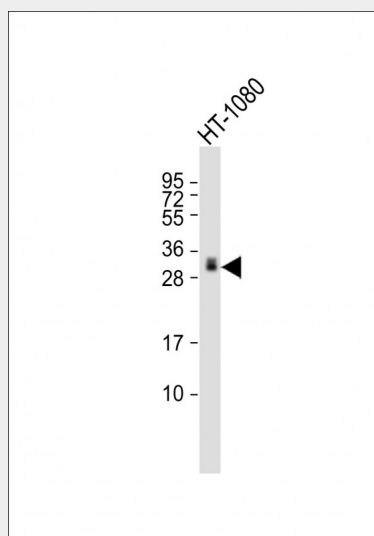
Highly expressed in placenta, with lower levels in prostate and colon and some expression in kidney (PubMed:9348093) Detected in plasma (at protein level) (PubMed:28572090, PubMed:29046435).

GDF15 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

GDF15 Antibody - Images



Anti-GDF15 Antibody at 1:4000 dilution + HT-1080 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 34 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

GDF15 Antibody - Background

Regulates food intake, energy expenditure and body weight in response to metabolic and toxin-induced stresses (PubMed:28953886, PubMed:28846097, PubMed:28846098, PubMed:28846099, PubMed:23468844, PubMed:29046435). Binds to its receptor, GFRAL, and activates GFRAL-expressing neurons localized in the area postrema and nucleus tractus solitarius of the brainstem (PubMed:28953886, PubMed:28846097, PubMed:28846098, PubMed:28846099). It then triggers the activation of neurons localized within the parabrachial nucleus and central amygdala, which constitutes part of the 'emergency circuit' that shapes feeding responses to stressful conditions (PubMed:28953886). On hepatocytes, inhibits growth hormone signaling (By similarity).

GDF15 Antibody - References

Hromas R., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1354:40-44(1997).
Yokoyama-Kobayashi M., et al. J. Biochem. 122:622-626(1997).
Bootcov M.R., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 94:11514-11519(1997).
Paralkar V.M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 273:13760-13767(1998).
Kalnine N., et al. Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.