



# GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-16066
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	GDF6
<b>Protein Name</b>	Growth/differentiation factor 6
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human GDF6. AA range:311-360
<b>Specificity</b>	GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GDF-6 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	GDF6; GDF16; Growth/differentiation factor 6; GDF-6; Growth/differentiation factor 16
<b>Observed Band</b>	50kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Secreted .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Hindbrain,Testis,
<b>Function</b>	disease:A chromosomal aberration involving GDF6 is associated with Klippel-Feil syndrome (KFS) [MIM:118100]. Paracentric inv(8)(q22;2q23.3).,disease:Defects in GDF6 are associated with Klippel-Feil syndrome (KFS) [MIM:118100]. Klippel-Feil syndrome is a complex skeletal disorder characterized by congenital fusion of vertebrae within the anterior/cervical spine. Vertebral fusion appears to be caused by a failure in the normal segmentation of vertebrae during the early weeks of fetal development and defective somitogenesis has been postulated as a mitigating factor. However, the etiology of KFS is still unknown and no definitive disease-causing genes have yet been identified. Although most cases are sporadic, both autosomal dominant and autosomal recessive inheritance have

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been reported.,function:Required for normal formation of bones and joints in the limbs, skull, and axial skeleton. Pla

**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 is required for normal formation of some bones and joints in the limbs, skull, and axial skeleton. Mutations in this gene are associated with Klippel-Feil syndrome, microphthalmia, and Leber congenital amaurosis. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2016],

**matters needing attention**

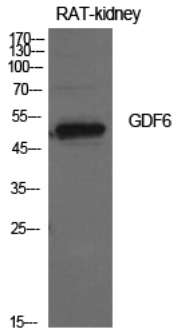
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

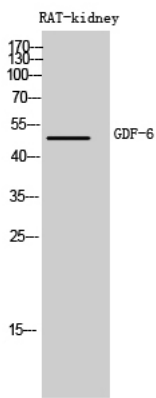
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



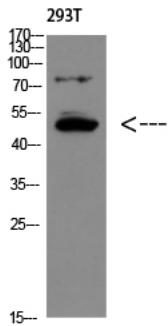
## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of rat kidney cells using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western Blot analysis of RAT-kidney cells using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western Blot analysis of 293T using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000