

## GDF15 Human, His

**Description:** Recombinant Human GDF15 produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 151 amino acids (195-308) and having a molecular mass of 16.7 kDa (molecular weight on SDS-PAGE will appear higher). GDF15 is expressed with a 36 amino acid His tag fused at N-Terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Catalog #:** CYP5-698

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** GDF-15, MIC1, MIC-1, NAG-1, PDF, PLAB, PTGFB, Growth/differentiation factor 15, Placental bone morphogenetic protein, Placental TGF-beta, Macrophage inhibitory cytokine 1, Prostate differentiation factor, NSAID-activated gene 1 protein, NSAID-regulated gene

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile filtered colorless solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** MRGSHHHHHH GMASMTGGQQ MGRDLYDDDD KDRWGSMARA  
RNGDHCP LGRCCRLHTVR ASLEDLGWAD WVLSPREVQV TMCIGACPSQ FRAANMHAQI  
KTS LHR LKPD TVPAPCCVPA SYNPMVLIQK TDTGVSLQTY DLLAKDCHC I.

**Purity:** Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

The GDF15 protein solution contains 10mM sodium citrate, pH-3.5 & 10% glycerol.

**Stability:**

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Introduction:**

GDF15 is part of the TGF-Beta superfamily that is involved in regulating inflammatory and apoptotic pathways in injured tissues and throughout disease processes. GDF15 is most abundant in the liver. Its expression in liver can be considerably up-regulated in during injury of organs such as liver, kidney, heart and lung. GDF-15 promotes proliferation or growth arrest and differentiation due to differences in cellular differentiation. GDF15 prevents apoptosis in cerebellar granule neurons by activating Akt and inhibiting endogenously active ERK. GDF15 is a novel autocrine/endocrine factor that antagonizes the hypertrophic response and loss of ventricular performance.

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