

## 生长分化因子 1 抗体

产品货号： mlR1794

英文名称： GDF1

中文名称： 生长分化因子 1 抗体

别名： DORV; DTGA3; Embryonic growth/differentiation factor 1; GDF 1; GDF-1; GDF1; GDF1\_HUMAN;  
Growth differentiation factor 1.

研究领域： 心血管 神经生物学 信号转导 干细胞 生长因子和激素 细胞分化

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Guinea Pig,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需  
做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 13kDa

细胞定位： 分泌型蛋白

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GDF-1:301-372/372

亚型： IgG

**纯化方法：** affinity purified by Protein A

**储 存 液：** 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

**保存条件：** Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

**PubMed：** PubMed

**产品介绍：** This gene encodes a member of the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) family and the TGF-beta superfamily. This group of proteins is characterized by a polybasic proteolytic processing site that is cleaved to produce a mature protein containing seven conserved cysteine residues. The members of this family are regulators of cell growth and differentiation in both embryonic and adult tissues. This protein is involved in the establishment of left-right asymmetry in early embryogenesis and in neural development in later embryogenesis. This protein is transcribed from a monocistronic mRNA early in development, and from a bicistronic mRNA in later stages that also encodes the LAG1 homolog, ceramide synthase 1 gene.

**Function:**

May mediate cell differentiation events during embryonic development.

**Subunit:**

Homodimer; disulfide-linked.

**Subcellular Location:**

Secreted.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Expressed in the brain.

**DISEASE:**

Conotruncal heart malformations (CTHM) [MIM:217095]: A group of congenital heart defects involving the outflow tracts. Examples include truncus arteriosus communis, double-outlet right ventricle and transposition of great arteries. Truncus arteriosus communis is characterized by a single outflow tract instead of a separate aorta and pulmonary artery. In transposition of the great arteries, the aorta arises from the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery from the left ventricle. In double outlet of the right ventricle, both the pulmonary artery and aorta arise from the right ventricle. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Transposition of the great arteries dextro-looped 3 (DTGA3) [MIM:613854]: A congenital heart defect consisting of complete inversion of the great vessels, so that the aorta incorrectly arises from the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery incorrectly arises from the left ventricle. This creates completely separate pulmonary and systemic circulatory systems, an arrangement that is incompatible with life. The presence or absence of associated cardiac anomalies defines the clinical presentation and surgical management of patients with transposition of the great arteries. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) [MIM:187500]: A congenital heart anomaly which consists of pulmonary stenosis, ventricular septal defect, dextroposition of the aorta (aorta is on the right side instead of the left) and hypertrophy of the right ventricle. In this condition, blood from both ventricles (oxygen-rich and oxygen-poor) is pumped into the body often causing cyanosis. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the TGF-beta family.

**SWISS:**

P27539

**Gene ID:**

2657

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

GDF-1 属于转移生长因子 -  $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ ) 家族成员。