Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-01414)

TargetMol

GDF-15 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His & Flag)

General Information

Synonyms:	Growth Differentiation Factor 15, Macrophage inhibitory cytokine 1, GDF-15, MIC-1, NAG-1, PLAB, PTGFB
Protein Construction:	Ser189-Ala303
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q9Z0J7
Molecular Weight:	14-16 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Ser189-Ala303

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 4 mM HCl.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in 4mM HCl. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Growth Differentiation Factor 15 (GDF-15), also called Macrophage Inhibitory Cytokine 1 (MIC-1), is a divergent member of the TGF-beta superfamily. GDF15 can be secreted by a wide variety of cell types in response to a broad range of stressors. GDF-15 expression is dramatically upregulated during acute brain injury, cancer, cardiovascular disease, and inflammation, suggesting its potential value as a disease biomarker. GDF15 was shown to inhibit proliferation of primitive hematopoietic progenitors and introduced as a putative placental

mediator of embryonic development. GDF15 has recently gained scientific and translational prominence with the discovery that its receptor is a GFRAL-RET heterodimer of which GFRAL is expressed solely in the hindbrain.

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