Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-04188)

Anti-CDMP1 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse (predicted:Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 55 kDa. Actual: 60 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Sample: NIH/3T3 (Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 μg Primary: Anti-CDMP1 (TMAB-04188) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 55 kD Observed band size: 60 kD 2. Sample: NIH/3T3 (Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 μg LOVO (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 μg Primary: Anti-CDMP1 (TMAB-04188) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 55 kD Observed band size: 60 kD
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human CDMP1/GDF5
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	8200
Uniprot ID:	P43026

Research Background

Defects in GDF5 are the cause of acromesomelic chondrodysplasia Grebe type (AMDG) . Acromesomelic chondrodysplasias are rare hereditary skeletal disorders characterized by short stature, very short limbs, and hand/foot malformations. The severity of limb abnormalities increases from proximal to distal with profoundly affected hands and feet showing brachydactyly and/or rudimentary fingers (knob-like fingers). AMDG is an autosomal recessive form characterized by normal axial skeletons and missing or fused skeletal elements within the hands and feet.
Defects in GDF5 are the cause of acromesomelic chondrodysplasia Hunter-Thompson type (AMDH). AMDH is an

autosomal recessive form of dwarfism. Patients have limb abnormalities, with the middle and distal segments being most affected and the lower limbs more affected than the upper. AMDH is characterized by normal axial skeletons and missing or fused skeletal elements within the hands and feet.
Defects in GDF5 are the cause of brachydactyly type C (BDC). BDC is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by an abnormal shortness of the fingers and toes.

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