Datasheet for ABIN1043915

anti-GDF15 antibody (C-Term) (HRP)

2 Images | 1 Publication

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	GDF15
Binding Specificity:	C-Term
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This GDF15 antibody is conjugated to HRP
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC)

Product Details

Purpose:	GDF15 Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated
Immunogen:	Immunogen: Anti-NAG-1 (C-terminal specific) antibody was prepared by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to a region near the carboxy terminal end of human NAG-1 protein. A residue of cysteine was added to facilitate coupling to KLH. Immunogen Type: Conjugated Peptide
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	This antibody reacts with the C-terminus of endogenous NAG-1 protein from human and mouse tissues.
Characteristics:	Synonyms: rabbit anti-NAG1 antibody peroxidase conjugation, HRP conjugated rabbit anti-NAG1 antibody, NAG 1, NAG-1, GDF15, MIC1, MIC-1, GDF-15, PLAB, PTGFB, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug-activated gene, NSAID-activated gene 1 protein, growth differentiation factor

Product Details

	15, macrophage inhibitory compound 1, Placental bone morphogenetic protein, Prostate differentiation factor
Purification:	Anti-NAG-1 (C-terminal specific) was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography.

Target Details

Target:	GDF15
Alternative Name:	GDF15 (GDF15 Products)
Background:	Background: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) activated gene (NAG-1) is a member of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily. NAG-1 is also known as Macrophage Inhibitory Cytokine-1 (MIC-1), Growth Differentiation Factor 15 (GDF15), Placental Bone Morphogenetic Protein (PLAB), or Prostate Derived Factor (PDF). NAG-1 is expressed in human placenta, prostate and colon. It possesses antitumorigenic and proapoptotic activities. NAG-1 expression is dramatically increased in inflammation, injury and malignancy. Increase of NAG-1 expression is a feature of many cancers including breast, colon, pancreas and prostate. In a number of studies, NAG-1 expression was increased by a number of NSAIDs. This increase in expression may correlate with the chemopreventive effect NSAIDs seem to have with certain cancers. NAG-1 expression is also induced by PPAR gamma ligands and by several dietary compounds such as conjugated linoleic acids (CLAs), naturally occurring fatty acids in ruminant food products, indoles, epicatechin gallate, and genistein. Induced expression of NAG-1 results in stimulation of apoptosis and inhibition of cell growth. Inhibition of NAG-1 induced expression by small interference RNA (siRNA) results in repression of induced apoptosis. NAG-1 expression is regulated by a numbers of transcription factors such as ERG-1 and Sp1. EGR-1 may be necessary for NSAID-induced NAG-1 expression. The study of expression of NAG-1 proteins, including variants, is important to define their potential role as serum biomarkers for cancer diagnosis, treatment monitoring, epidemiology study, and nutrition surveys.
Gene ID:	9518
UniProt:	Q99988
Pathways:	SARS-CoV-2 Protein Interactome

Application Details

Application Notes:	Immunohistochemistry Dilution: 1:500-1:2,500

Application Details

	Application Note: Anti-NAG1/GDF15 (C-terminal specific) antibody has been tested by ELISA and is suitable for IHC and western blotting of human and mouse NAG-1 protein. For detection of NAG-1 in human serum, a sandwich ELISA is suggested using this antibody in combination with anti-NAG-1/GDF15 (N-terminal), H variant or D variant specific antibodies. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect bands in Western blots of approximately 14 and 28 kDa in size corresponding to NAG-1 monomer and dimer, respectively, using the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Western Blot Dilution: 1:1,000-1:5,000 ELISA Dilution: 1:10,000-1:50,000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

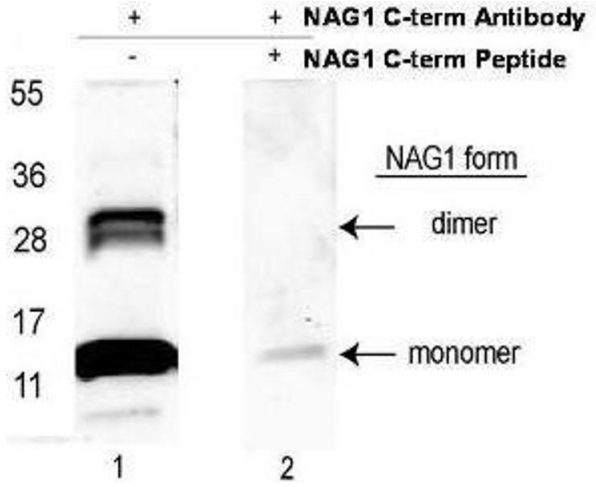
Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Reconstitution Volume: 100 µL Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Concentration:	1.07 mg/ml
Buffer:	Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Stabilizer: 10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free Preservative: 0.01 % (w/v) Gentamicin Sulfate. Do NOT add Sodium Azide!
Preservative:	Gentamicin sulfate
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Gentamicin sulfate: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Publications

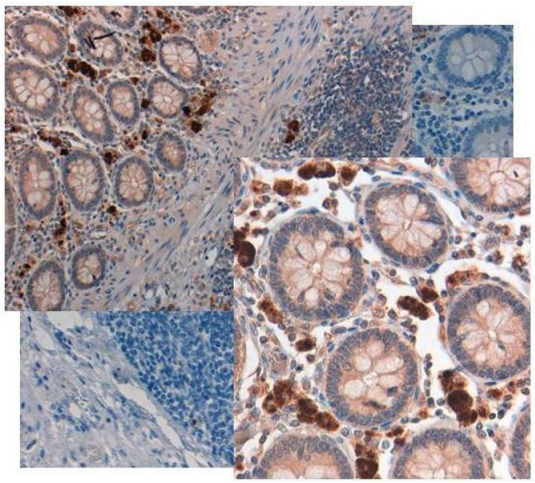
Product cited in:	Baek, Eling: "Changes in gene expression contribute to cancer prevention by COX inhibitors." in: **Progress in lipid research**, Vol. 45, Issue 1, pp. 1-16, (2006) (PubMed).

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot using affinity purified anti-NAG-1/GDF15 (C-terminal) antibody shows detection NAG-1 purified from CHO cells as a 14 kDa band corresponding to monomer and a 28 kDa band corresponding to dimerized NAG-1. Samples were electro-phoresed on a 4-20% gradient gel under reducing conditions. Lane 1 shows NAG-1 detection. Lane 2 shows reactivity is blocked when this antibody is pre-incubated with the immunizing peptide prior to Western blotting.



Immunohistochemistry

Image 2. Immunohistochemistry of Rabbit anti NAG1 antibody (C-terminal specific) at 20X in colon tissue at pH 9 . Negative control of human colon tissue pH9 is shown in background. Tissue: Human Colon