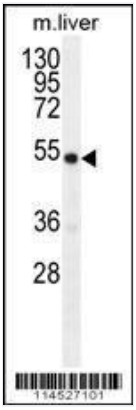
GDF6 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	GDF6, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	GDF6, NT (GDF6, GDF16, Growth/differentiation factor 6, Growth/differentiation factor 16) (MaxLight 650)
Product Gene Name	anti-GDF6 antibody
Product Synonym Names	GDF6; GDF16; Growth/differentiation factor 6; Growth/differentiation factor 16
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight650.
Purity/Purification	Purified by saturated ammonium sulfate precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: MaxLight650 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	50,662 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 8; NC_000008.10 (97154558..97173020, complement). Location: 8q22.1
OMIM	118100
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q6KF10
Immunogen	GDF6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 38-67 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GDF6.
Conjugate	MaxLight650
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-GDF6 antibody	Antibodies; Growth Factors; Cytokines
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-GDF6 antibody	Flow Cytometry (FC/FACS), FLISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-GDF6 antibody	FC/FACS: 1:10-50 FLISA: 1:1,000 IHC: 1:50-100 WB: 1:50-100 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-GDF6 antibody	This gene encodes a member of the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) family and the TGF-beta superfamily of secreted signaling molecules. It is required for normal formation of some bones and joints in the limbs, skull, and axial skeleton. Mutations in this gene result in colobomata, which are congenital abnormalities in ocular development, and in Klippel-Feil syndrome (KFS), which is a congenital disorder of spinal segmentation.
Product References and Citations for anti-GDF6 antibody	Gonzalez-Rodriguez, J., et al. Br J Ophthalmol 94(8):1100-1104(2010). Mikic, B., et al. J. Orthop. Res. 27(12):1603-1611(2009). Asai-Coakwell, M., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 18(6):1110-1121(2009). Zhang, X., et al. Mol. Vis. 15, 2911-2918 (2009): Shen, B., et al. Int. J. Biol. Sci. 5(2):192-200(2009).

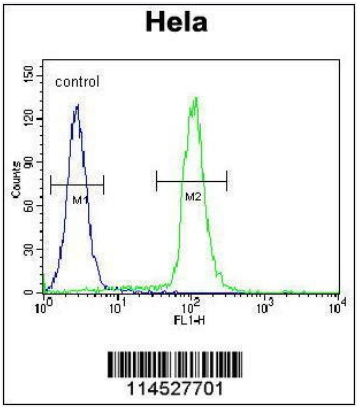
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-GDF6 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for GDF6 purchase	MBS6301827 is an antibody targeting GDF6. Also known as GDF6, NT (GDF6, GDF16, Growth/differentiation factor 6, Growth/differentiation factor 16) (MaxLight 650). Reactive in Mouse. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-GDF6 antibody
GDF6 Antibody (N-term) western blot analysis in mouse liver tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the GDF6 antibody detected the GDF6 protein (arrow).



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-GDF6 antibody
GDF6 Antibody (N-term) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human testis tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of GDF6 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Flow Cytometry (FC/FACS) of anti-GDF6 antibody
GDF6 Antibody (N-term) flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for GDF6. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	48475062
NCBI GeneID	392255
NCBI Accession #	NP_001001557.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q6KF10
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q6PI58
UniProt Related Accession #	Q6KF10
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001001557.2
NCBI Official Full Name	growth/differentiation factor 6

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	growth differentiation factor 6
NCBI Official Symbol	GDF6
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	KFM; KFS; KFS1; KFSL; SGM1; BMP13; CDMP2; MCOP4; SCDO4; MCOPCB6
UniProt Protein Name	Growth/differentiation factor 6
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Growth/differentiation factor 16
Protein Family	Growth/differentiation factor
UniProt Gene Name	GDF6
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	GDF16; GDF-6
UniProt Entry Name	GDF6_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	growth/differentiation factor 6; GDF-6; Klippel-Feil syndrome; Klip-Feil malformation; Klippel-Feil malformation; growth/differentiation factor 16
UniProt Comments for GDF6	GDF6: Required for normal formation of bones and joints in the limbs, skull, and axial skeleton. Plays a key role in establishing boundaries between skeletal elements during development. Defects in GDF6 are the cause of Klippel-Feil syndrome type 1 (KFS1). A skeletal disorder characterized by congenital fusion of cervical vertebrae. It is due to a failure in the normal segmentation of vertebrae during the early weeks of fetal development. The clinical triad consists of short neck, low posterior hairline, and limited neck movement. Deafness is a well- known feature of KFS and may be of sensorineural, conductive, or mixed type. A chromosomal aberration involving GDF6 has been found in a patient with Klippel-Feil syndrome (KFS). Paracentric inv(8)(q22;2q23.3). Defects in GDF6 are the cause of microphthalmia isolated type 4 (MCOP4). A disorder of eye formation, ranging from small size of a single eye to complete bilateral absence of ocular tissues. Ocular abnormalities like opacities of the cornea and lens, scaring of the retina and choroid, cataract and other abnormalities like cataract may also be present. Belongs to the TGF-beta family. Protein type: Secreted; Secreted, signal peptide; Cytokine; Cell development/differentiation Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 8q22.1 Cellular Component: extracellular space Molecular Function: protein homodimerization activity; growth factor activity; cytokine activity; transforming growth factor beta receptor binding Biological Process: BMP signaling pathway; regulation of apoptosis; apoptosis; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; regulation of MAPKKK cascade; activin receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of neuron differentiation; cell development; growth Disease: Klippel-feil Syndrome 1, Autosomal Dominant; Microphthalmia, Isolated 4; Leber Congenital Amaurosis 17; Microphthalmia, Isolated, With Coloboma 6
Research Articles on GDF6	**1.** a critical role of HTRA1 in the regulation of angiogenesis via TGF-beta signaling and identified GDF6 as a novel disease gene for AMD.
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