

GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73836**Specification**

GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q6KF10
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 392255**Other Names**

GDF6; GDF16; Growth/differentiation factor 6; GDF-6; Growth/differentiation factor 16

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** GDF6**Synonyms** BMP13, GDF16**Function**

Growth factor that controls proliferation and cellular differentiation in the retina and bone formation. Plays a key role in regulating apoptosis during retinal development. Establishes dorsal-ventral positional information in the retina and controls the formation of the retinotectal map (PubMed:23307924). Required for normal formation of bones and joints in the limbs, skull, digits and axial skeleton. Plays a key role in establishing boundaries between skeletal elements during development. Regulation of GDF6 expression seems to be a mechanism for evolving species-specific changes in skeletal structures. Seems to positively regulate differentiation of chondrogenic tissue through the growth factor receptors subunits BMPR1A, BMPR1B, BMPR2 and ACVR2A, leading to the activation of SMAD1- SMAD5-SMAD8 complex. The regulation of chondrogenic differentiation is inhibited by NOG (PubMed:26643732). Also involved in the induction of adipogenesis from mesenchymal stem cells. This mechanism acts through the growth factor receptors subunits BMPR1A, BMPR2 and ACVR2A and the activation of SMAD1-SMAD5-SMAD8 complex and

MAPK14/p38 (By similarity).

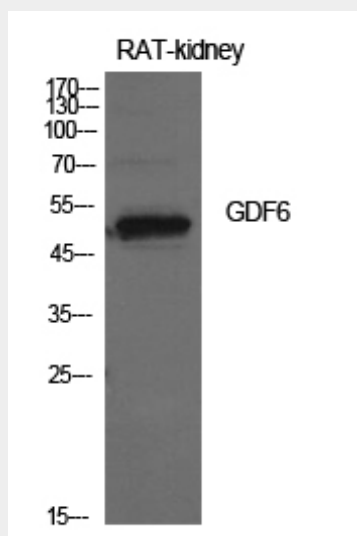
Cellular Location
Secreted.

GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

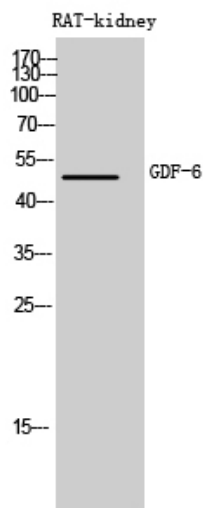
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

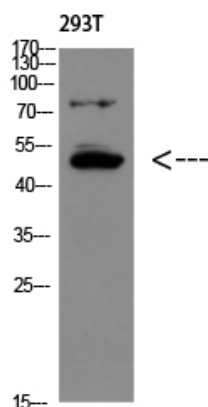
GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



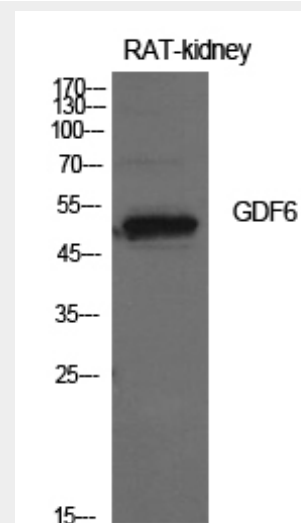
Western Blot analysis of rat kidney cells using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



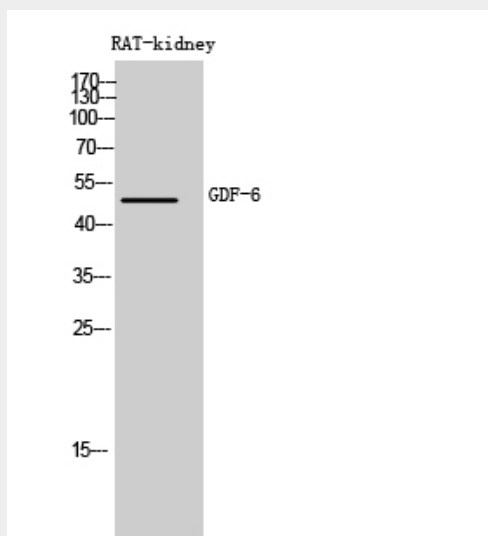
Western Blot analysis of RAT-kidney cells using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



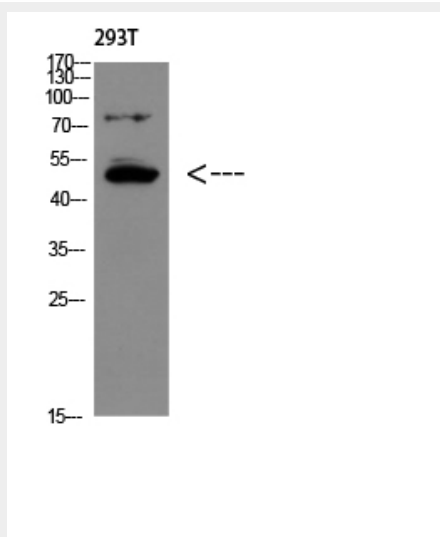
Western Blot analysis of 293T using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Western Blot analysis of rat kidney cells using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Western Blot analysis of RAT-kidney cells using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Western Blot analysis of 293T using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Growth factor that controls proliferation and cellular differentiation in the retina and bone formation. Plays a key role in regulating apoptosis during retinal development. Establishes dorsal-ventral positional information in the retina and controls the formation of the retinotectal map (PubMed:23307924). Required for normal formation of bones and joints in the limbs, skull, digits and axial skeleton. Plays a key role in establishing boundaries between skeletal elements during development. Regulation of GDF6 expression seems to be a mechanism for evolving species-specific changes in skeletal structures. Seems to positively regulate differentiation of chondrogenic tissue through the growth factor receptors subunits BMPR1A, BMPR1B, BMPR2 and ACVR2A, leading to the activation of SMAD1-SMAD5-SMAD8 complex. The regulation of chondrogenic differentiation is inhibited by NOG (PubMed:26643732). Also involved in the induction of adipogenesis from mesenchymal stem cells. This mechanism acts through the growth factor receptors subunits BMPR1A, BMPR2 and ACVR2A and the activation of SMAD1-SMAD5-SMAD8

complex and MAPK14/p38 (By similarity).