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GMF beta Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54647

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P60983
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Predicted	Human, Dog, Pig, Horse, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	16713
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GMF beta
Epitope Specificity	21-110/142
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the actin-binding proteins ADF family. GMF subfamily. Contains 1 ADF-H domain.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated; stimulated by phorbol ester.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Glia maturation factor β (GMF-β) belongs to the GMF subfamily of the larger actin-binding protein ADF family. This protein, which is phosphorylated following phorbol ester stimulation, is important for the nervous system. It causes brain cell differentiation, stimulates neural regeneration and inhibits tumor cell proliferation. Overexpression of GMF in astrocytes has been shown to enhance brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) production. GMF expression is increased by exercise, and the protein is crucial for exercise-induction of BDNF. Through BDNF production, GMF appears to play a role in neuroprotection. In thymoma, T-cell development is maintained by GMF-β being produced by the tumor cells.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2764
Other Names	Glia maturation factor beta, GMF-beta, GMFB
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

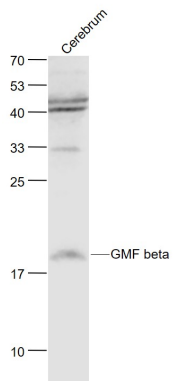
Protein Information

Name	GMFB
Function	This protein causes differentiation of brain cells, stimulation of neural regeneration, and inhibition of proliferation of tumor cells.

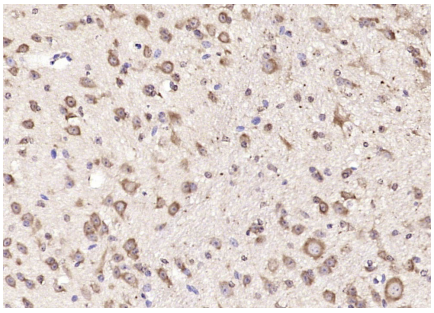
Background

Glia maturation factor β (GMF-β) belongs to the GMF subfamily of the larger actin-binding protein ADF family. This protein, which is phosphorylated following phorbol ester stimulation, is important for the nervous system. It causes brain cell differentiation, stimulates neural regeneration and inhibits tumor cell proliferation. Overexpression of GMF in astrocytes has been shown to enhance brain-derived neurotrohic factor (BDNF) production. GMF expression is increased by exercise, and the protein is crucial for exercise-induction of BDNF. Through BDNF production, GMF appears to play a role in neuroprotection. In thymoma, T-cell development is maintained by GMF-β being produced by the tumor cells.

Images



Sample:
Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti- GMF beta (AP54647) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 17 kD
Observed band size: 19 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse cerebellum); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (GMF beta) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP54647) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.