

# GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73836

## Product Information

---

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB, E                  |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q6KF10</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat      |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |
| Calculated MW     | 50662                  |

## 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. E~~N/A |
| Format             | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.                  |
| Storage Conditions | -20°C  |

## Protein Information

---

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| Name     | GDF6   |
| Synonyms | BMP13, GDF16   |
| Function | <p>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:<a href="#">23307924</a>). 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:<a href="#">26643732</a>). 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</p> |

activation of SMAD1-SMAD5-SMAD8 complex and MAPK14/p38 (By similarity).

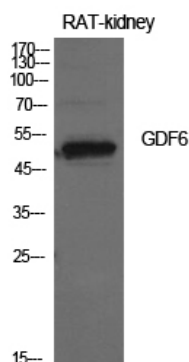
## Cellular Location

Secreted.

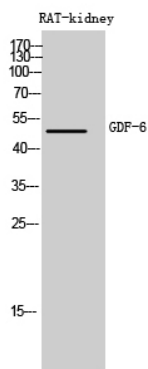
## Background

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).

## Images

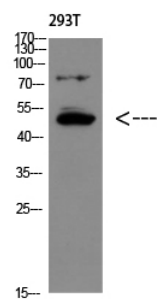


Western Blot analysis of rat kidney cells using GDF-6 Polyclonal Antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



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



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.