

# GMFB

Catalog # PVGS1651

## Product Information

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<b>Primary Accession Species</b>	<a href="#">P60983</a> Human
<b>Sequence</b>	Met1-His142
<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin Level Expression System</b>	E. coli
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in 20 mM Tris, 200 mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in distilled water up to 100 $\mu$ g/ml.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4-7°C and up to 3 months at -20 °C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	2764
<b>Other Names</b>	Glia maturation factor beta, GMF-beta, GMFB
<b>Target Background</b>	Glia maturation factor beta (GMFB) contains an ADF-H domain , which is a member of the actin-binding proteins ADF family, GMF subfamily. It is a nerve growth factor implicated in nervous system development, angiogenesis, and immune function. GMFB causes differentiation of brain cells, stimulation of neural regeneration, and inhibition of proliferation of tumor cells. It is phosphorylated after phorbol ester stimulation and is crucial for the nervous system. GMFB overexpression in astrocytes results in the increase of BDNF production. GMFB expression is increased by exercise, thus BDNF is important for exercise-induction of BDNF.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	GMFB
<b>Function</b>	This protein causes differentiation of brain cells, stimulation of neural

regeneration, and inhibition of proliferation of tumor cells.

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