



Rabbit Anti-GDF9 antibody

SL1795R

Product Name:	GDF9
Chinese Name:	生长分化因子9抗体
Alias:	GDF9; GDF-9; GDF 9; GDF9 HUMAN; Growth differentiation factor 9.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	15kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GDF-9:351-452/452
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	<p>Growth factors synthesized by ovarian somatic cells directly affect oocyte growth and function. Growth differentiation factor-9 (GDF9) is expressed in oocytes and is thought to be required for ovarian folliculogenesis. GDF9 is a member of the transforming growth factor-beta superfamily. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p> <p>Function: Required for ovarian folliculogenesis. Promotes primordial follicle development.</p>

Stimulates granulosa cell proliferation. Promotes cell transition from G0/G1 to S and G2/M phases, through an increase of CCND1 and CCNE1 expression, and RB1 phosphorylation. It regulates STAR expression and cAMP-dependent progesterone release in granulosa and thecal cells. Attenuates the suppressive effects of activin A on STAR expression and progesterone production by increasing the expression of inhibin B. It suppresses FST and FSTL3 production in granulosa-lutein cells.

Subunit:

Homodimer or heterodimer (Potential). But, in contrast to other members of this family, cannot be disulfide-linked (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:

Secreted (By similarity).

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in ovarian granulosa cells. Present in oocytes of primary follicles (at protein level).

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated; phosphorylation is critical for GDF9 function. In vitro, can be phosphorylated by CK at Ser-325.

DISEASE:

Note=Altered GDF9 function may be involved in ovarian disorders. Rare variants in GDF9 have been found in patients with premature ovarian failure and mothers of dizygotic twins.

Similarity:

Belongs to the TGF-beta family.

SWISS:

O60383

Gene ID:

2661

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2661](#)Human

[GenBank: NP_005251](#)Human

[Oimim: 601918](#)Human

[SwissProt: O60383](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q4VAW5](#)Human

[Unigene: 25022](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

GDF9属于转移生长因子- β (TGF- β)及骨形态发生蛋白(BMP)家族成员。

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