

Human GMFB Protein

Catalog Number: 13244-HNAE



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

GMF

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human GMFB (NP_004115.1)(Met1-His142) was expressed.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human GMFB consists of 142 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 16.7 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 17 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

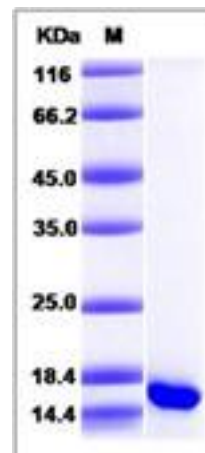
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

GMFB is a nerve growth factor which belongs to the actin-binding proteins ADF family, GMF subfamily. GMFB is involved in nervous system development, angiogenesis and immune function. It is especially crucial for the nervous system. GMFB causes brain cell differentiation, stimulates neural regeneration and inhibits tumor cell proliferation. It contains 1 ADF-H domain and is phosphorylated after phorbol ester stimulation. 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.

References

- 1.Kim W, et al. (2011) Systematic and quantitative assessment of the ubiquitin-modified proteome. Mol Cell. 44(2):325-40.
- 2.Zaheer S, et al. (2011) Augmented expression of glia maturation factor in Alzheimer's disease. Neuroscience. 194:227-33.
- 3.Danielsen JM, et al. (2011) Mass spectrometric analysis of lysine ubiquitylation reveals promiscuity at site level. Mol Cell Proteomics. 10(3):M110.003590.

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