## **GMFG Polyclonal Antibody**

catalog number: E-AB-10913



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

#### Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat

**Immunogen** Recombinant protein of human GMFG

Host Rabbit Isotype IgG

PurificationAffinity purificationConjugationUnconjugated

buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

### **Applications** Recommended Dilution

**WB** 1:500-1:2000 **IHC** 1:50-1:200

#### Data

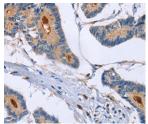
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use heart and Human fetal brain Immunohist

Western Blot analysis of Mouse heart and Human fetal brain tissue using GMFG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1142

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer using GMFG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50





Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer using GMFG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50

#### Preparation & Storage

Storage Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

**Shipping** The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

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Glia maturation factor, gamma, also known as GMFG, is a 142 amino acid protein that belongs to the GMF subfamily of the larger actin-binding protein ADF family. GMF-gamma is expressed predominantly in lung, heart and placenta. GMF-gamma is considered a candidate regulatory growth factor protein, mediating both paracrine and autocrine cell-cell interactions. GMF-gamma is phosphorylated at N-terminal serine, and its phosphorylation is enhanced by coexpression of dominant active Rac 1 and Cdc42. GMF-gamma expression is significantly increased in a cardiac ischemia/reperfusion model where inflammation and angiogenesis take place actively. As a regulator of actin-based cellular functions, GMF-gamma may provide a novel approach to modulate the pathophysiology of cardiovascular diseases. GMF-gamma is primarily found in proliferative and differentiative organs.