

GDF-3 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73829**Specification**

GDF-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9NR23
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

GDF-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 9573**Other Names**

GDF3; Growth/differentiation factor 3; GDF-3

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

GDF-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** GDF3**Function**

Growth factor involved in early embryonic development and adipose-tissue homeostasis. During embryogenesis controls formation of anterior visceral endoderm and mesoderm and the establishment of anterior-posterior identity through a receptor complex comprising the receptor ACVR1B and the coreceptor CRIPTO (By similarity). Regulates adipose-tissue homeostasis and energy balance under nutrient overload in part by signaling through the receptor complex based on ACVR1C and CRIPTO/Cripto (PubMed:21805089).

Cellular Location

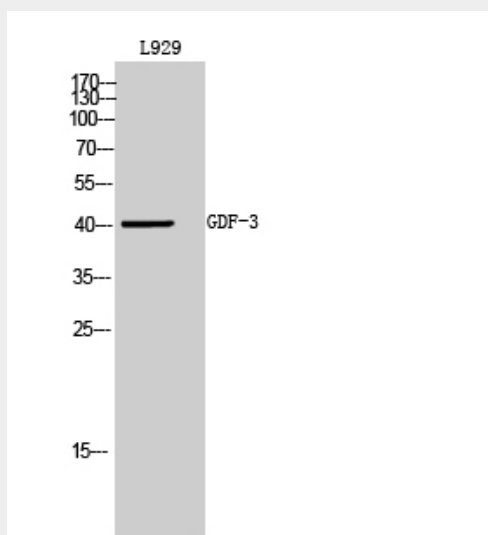
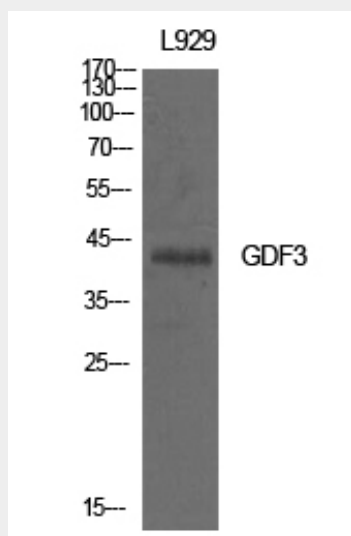
Secreted. Cytoplasm. Note=Mainly accumulated in the cytoplasm

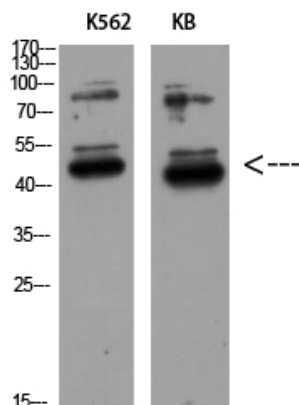
GDF-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

GDF-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





GDF-3 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Growth factor involved in early embryonic development and adipose-tissue homeostasis. During embryogenesis controls formation of anterior visceral endoderm and mesoderm and the establishment of anterior-posterior identity through a receptor complex comprising the receptor ACVR1B and the coreceptor TDGF1/Cripto (By similarity). Regulates adipose-tissue homeostasis and energy balance under nutrient overload in part by signaling through the receptor complex based on ACVR1C and TDGF1/Cripto (PubMed:21805089).