

## GDF6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP11672a

## **Specification**

### GDF6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

**Q6KF10** 

## GDF6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 392255** 

#### **Other Names**

Growth/differentiation factor 6, GDF-6, Bone morphogenetic protein 13, BMP-13, Growth/differentiation factor 16, GDF6, BMP13, GDF16

#### **Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

## **Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

#### **Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## GDF6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name GDF6

Synonyms BMP13, GDF16

#### **Function**

Growth factor that controls proliferation and cellular differentiation in the retina and bone formation. Plays a key role in regulating apoptosis during retinal development. Establishes dorsal-ventral positional information in the retina and controls the formation of the retinotectal map (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23307924" target="\_blank">23307924</a>). Required for normal formation of bones and joints in the limbs, skull, digits and axial skeleton. Plays a key role in establishing boundaries between skeletal elements during development. Regulation of GDF6 expression seems to be a mechanism for evolving species-specific changes in skeletal structures. Seems to positively regulate differentiation of chondrogenic tissue through the growth factor receptors subunits BMPR1A, BMPR1B, BMPR2 and ACVR2A, leading to the activation of SMAD1- SMAD5-SMAD8 complex. The regulation of chondrogenic differentiation is inhibited by NOG (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26643732" target="\_blank">26643732</a>). Also involved in the induction of adipogenesis from

mesenchymal stem cells. This mechanism acts through the growth factor receptors subunits BMPR1A, BMPR2 and ACVR2A and the activation of SMAD1-SMAD5-SMAD8 complex and MAPK14/p38 (By similarity).



**Cellular Location** Secreted.

## GDF6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

• Blocking Peptides

GDF6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

# GDF6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

The glypicans comprise a family ofglycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored heparan sulfateproteoglycans, and they have been implicated in the control of cellgrowth and cell division. The glypican encoded by this gene is aputative cell surface coreceptor for growth factors, extracellularmatrix proteins, proteases and anti-proteases. [provided byRefSeq].

## GDF6 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :Lau, C.S., et al. Br J Ophthalmol 94(3):357-362(2010)Calboli, F.C., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11504 (2010) :Wheeler, H.E., et al. PLoS Genet. 5 (10), E1000685 (2009) :Campos-Xavier, A.B., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 84(6):760-770(2009)