**31980- Human GDF-15 immunoassay kit**

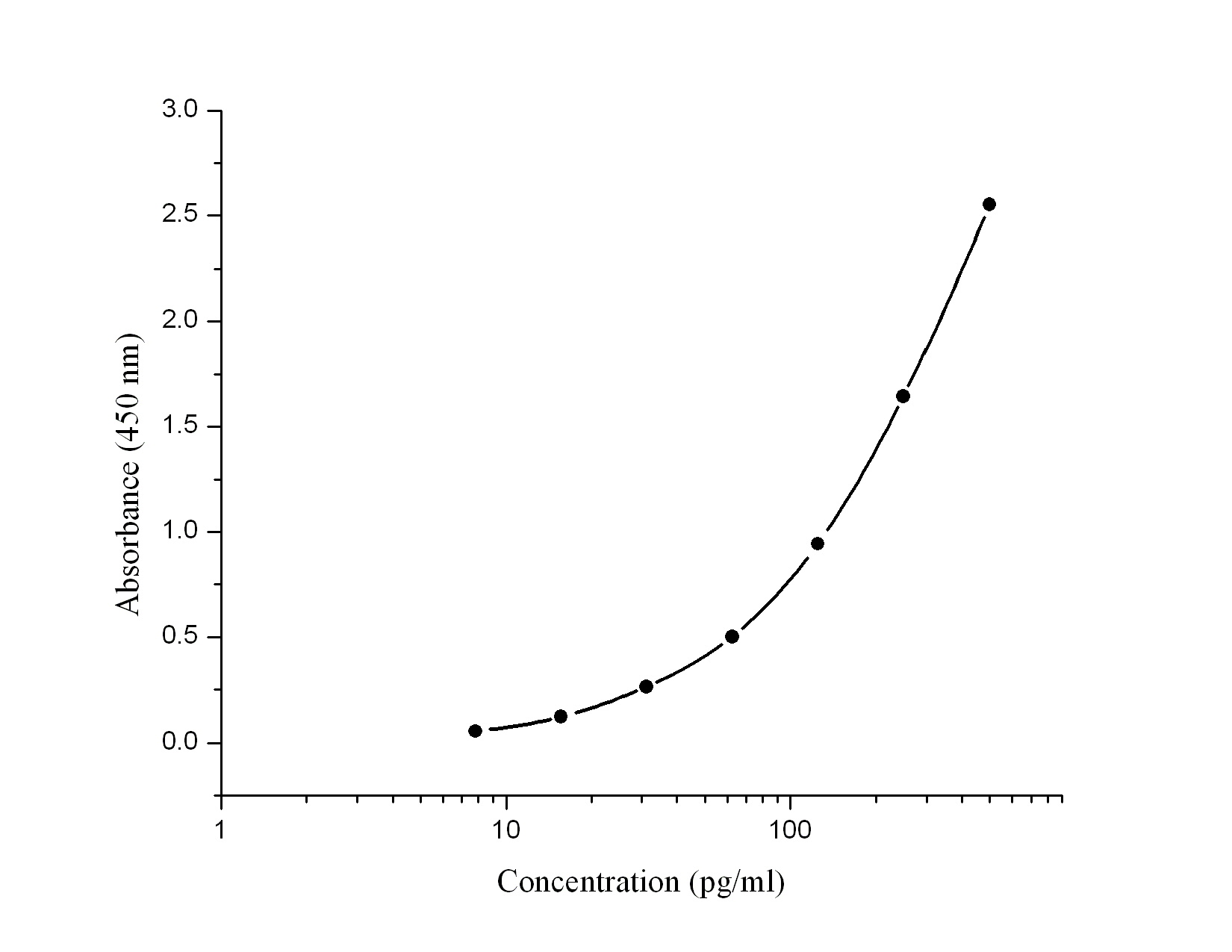
**Introduction of molecule**

Growth differentiation factor 15 (GDF-15) belongs to transforming growth factor β family1. The biologically active form of GDF-15 is a 28 kDa disulphide linked homodimer2.It is also known as macrophage inhibiting cytokine 1 (MIC-1), placental transformation growth factor (PTGF-β), prostate derived factor (PDF),placental bone morphogenetic protein (PLAB), NSAID activated gene-1 (NAG-1) and PL741.

**Performance and characteristics of assay**

**A. Typical representation of standard curve**

The following standard curve is provided for demonstration only. A standard curve should be generated for each set of sample assay.

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Human GDF-15 standardcurve (4-parameter)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Human GDF-15 (pg/ml) | Absorbance  (450 nm) | Blanked Absorbance |
| 0 | 0.074 | 0 |
| 7.8 | 0.13 | 0.056 |
| 15.6 | 0.197 | 0.123 |
| 31.2 | 0.338 | 0.264 |
| 62.5 | 0.577 | 0.503 |
| 125 | 1.017 | 0.943 |
| 250 | 1.719 | 1.645 |
| 500 | 2.626 | 2.552 |

**B. Sensitivity:**

The lowest level of human GDF-15 that can be detected by this assay is 7.8 pg/ml.

**C. Precision:**

Intra-assay Precision (Precision within an assay) <10%.

Inter-assay Precision (Precision between assays) <10%.

**D. Recovery:** Will update soon

**E. Specificity:** Will update soon

**F. Linearity:** Will update soon

**G. Sample :** Serum and plasma

**H. Storage :** 4°C

REFERENCES

1. Adela R & Banerjee SK (2015) *J Diabetes Res 2015:1-14*
2. Baek SJ & Eling T (2019) *Pharmacol Ther 198:46-58*