

DESCRIPTION

Source *Spodoptera frugiperda*, Sf21 (baculovirus)-derived human Follistatin protein
Gly30-Asp329, with an N-terminal Met
Accession # P19883

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Met

Predicted Molecular Mass 31 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 38-43 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to neutralize Activin-mediated erythroid differentiation of K562 human chronic myelogenous leukemia cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.1-0.4 µg/mL in the presence of 7.5 ng/mL of rhActivin A.

Endotoxin Level <0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >90%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Acetonitrile and TFA. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Follistatin (FS) was initially identified as a follicle-stimulating hormone inhibiting substance found in ovarian follicular fluid. It has since been shown that FS is a high-affinity activin-binding protein that can act as an activin antagonist. Two alternatively spliced follistatin mRNAs, encoding mature FS with 288 amino acid (aa) residues (FS-288) and 315 aa residues (FS-315), exist. Natural FS purified from porcine ovaries is primarily a carboxy-terminal truncated form of FS-315 composed of 300 aa residues. The recombinant human FS-300 produced at R&D Systems contains 301 aa residues and represents a molecular form derived from human FS-315 containing a truncation of 15 residues from the carboxy-terminus. FS-288 binds with high-affinity to cell-surface heparan sulfate proteoglycans whereas FS-315 binds with low-affinity. The binding affinity of R&D Systems' FS-300 to heparan sulfate has not been determined. Cell surface-associated FS has been suggested to play a role in the clearance and bioavailability of activin in vivo. Besides activin, FS has also been shown to bind with multiple BMPs and to inhibit BMP activity in early *Xenopus* embryos. FS deficient mice have been shown to have multiple embryonic defects that will result in death shortly after birth. Over-expression of FS can also cause reproductive defects in transgenic mice.

References:

1. Iemura, S. *et al.* (1998) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **95**:9337
2. Guo, Q. (1998) Mol. Endocrinol. **12**:96
3. Hashimoto, O. *et al.* (1997) J. Biol. Chem. **272**:13835