

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse Follistatin in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line <i>Sf</i> 21-derived recombinant human (rh) Follistatin Gly30-Asp329 Accession # P19883
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide

*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

<i>Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.</i>	
Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

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. Overexpression of FS can also cause reproductive defects in transgenic mice. Over aa 30-329, human Follistatin shares 97% aa identity with mouse Follistatin.

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