

DESCRIPTION

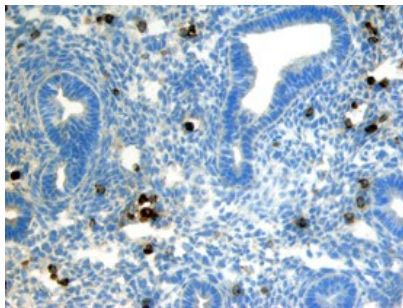
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human, mouse, and rat GDF-8/Myostatin in Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 15% cross-reactivity with recombinant human/mouse/rat GDF-11 is observed, 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) GDF-3 is observed, and less than 2% cross-reactivity with rmGDF-1, rmGDF-5, and rmGDF-6 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse GDF-8/Myostatin Asp268-Ser376 Accession # O08689
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human/Mouse/Rat GDF-8/Myostatin (Catalog # 788-G8)
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

<p>Immunohistochemistry</p> 	<p>GDF-8/Myostatin in Mouse Embryonic Lung. GDF-8/Myostatin was detected in immersion fixed frozen sections of mouse embryo (lung) using Goat Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat GDF-8/Myostatin Biotinylated Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # BAF788) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for Chromogenic IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections.</p>
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PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Growth Differentiation Factor 8 (GDF-8), also known as myostatin, is a member of the TGF- β superfamily that is expressed specifically in developing and adult skeletal muscle. GDF-8 cDNA encodes a 376 amino acid (aa) prepropeptide with a 24 aa residue signal peptide, a 223 aa residue amino-terminal propeptide, and a 109 aa residue carboxy-terminal mature protein. Mature GDF-8 contains the canonical 7-cysteine motif common to other TGF- β superfamily members. Similar to the TGF- β s, activins and BMP-11, GDF-8 also contains one extra pair of cysteine residues that is not found in other family members. The bioactive form of GDF-8 is a homodimer with an apparent molecular weight of approximately 25 kDa. GDF-8 is highly conserved across species. At the amino acid sequence level, mature human, mouse, rat and cow GDF-8 are 100% identical. Within the TGF- β superfamily, GDF-8 is most closely related to BMP-11, a mammalian protein that acts as a dorsal mesoderm and neural inducer in *Xenopus* explants. The two proteins share 90% amino acid sequence identity within their mature chain. A targeted disruption of GDF-8 in mouse results in large mice with a widespread increase in skeletal muscle mass, indicating that GDF-8 is a negative regulator of skeletal muscle growth. A mutation in the bovine GDF-8 gene has been shown to be responsible for the double-muscling phenotype in cattle breeds such as Belgian Blue cattle that is characterized by an increase in muscle mass. GDF-8 has also been shown to inhibit preadipocyte differentiation to adipocytes. Mature GDF-8 binds to activin type II receptors and the binding is antagonized by the activin-binding protein, follistatin. R&D Systems recombinant GDF-8 preparations have been shown to act similarly to Activin A in both the *Xenopus* animal cap and the K562 assays.

References:

1. Storm, E.E. *et al.* (1994) *Nature* **368**:639
2. Sharma, M. *et al.* (1999) *J. Cell Physiol.* **180**:1
3. McPherron, A.C. *et al.* (1997) *Nature* **387**:83
4. Lee, S.J. *et al.* (2001) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **98**:9306
5. Kim, H.S. *et al.* (2001) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **281**:902