

# Mouse GDF-5/BMP-14 Biotinylated Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG<sub>2A</sub> Clone # 90509

Catalog Number: BAM853

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse GDF-5/BMP-14 in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 90509
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant mouse GDF-5/BMP-14 Ala376-Arg495 Accession # P43027
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

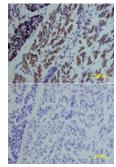
#### **APPLICATIONS**

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	1 μg/mL	Recombinant Mouse GDF-5 (Catalog # 853-G5)
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 μg/mL	See Below

#### DATA

### Immunohistochemistry



GDF-5 in Mouse Embryo. GDF-5 was detected in immersion fixed frozen sections of mouse embryo using Mouse GDF-5 Biotinylated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # BAM853) at 25  $\mu$ g/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Rat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS017) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Lower panel shows a lack of labeling if primary antibodies are omitted and tissue is stained only with secondary antibody followed by incubation with detection reagents. View our protocol for Chromogenic IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE		
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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	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.  6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.	

#### BACKGROUND

Growth Differentiation Factor 5 (GDF-5), also known as cartilage-derived morphogenetic protein 1 (CDMP-1), is a member of the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) family which belongs to the transforming growth factor β (TGF-β) superfamily. GDF-5 is synthesized as a large precursor protein that consists of an N-terminal 19 amino acid (aa) signal sequence, a 362 aa pro region and a 120 aa C-terminal mature peptide. Mature GDF-5 is a homodimeric protein which contains the characteristic seven conserved cysteine residues. GDF-5, GDF-6, and GDF-7, which share 80-86% identity, define a new subgroup within the BMP family. Like other TGF-β superfamily proteins, GDF-5 is highly conserved across species. At the amino acid sequence level, mature human and mouse GDF-5 are 98% identical. It has been reported that GDF-5 has multiple functions including regulation of myogenesis, regulation of chondrogenesis, bone morphogenesis, and neuron differentiation and survival. GDF-5 response is mediated by the formation of hetero-oligomeric complexes of type I (BMPR-IB) and type II (BMPR-II or Activin R-II) sereine/threonine kinase receptors, and the activation of Smad proteins (Smad 1, 5, and 8).

## References:

- 1. Storm, E.E. et al. (1994) Nature 368:639.
- 2. Nishitoh, H. et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:21345.
- 3. Francis-West, P.H. et al. (1999) Development 126:1035.
- Massague, J. *et al.* (2000) Genes and Dev. **14**:627.
   Settle, S.H., Jr. *et al.* (2003) Dev. Biol. **254**:116.
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