Human GDF-11/BMP-11 Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 743833

Catalog Number: MAB19581

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human GDF-11/BMP-11 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human BMP-6 or recombinant mouse GDF-8 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 743833
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant human GDF-11/BMP-11 Asn299-Ser407 Accession # O95390
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

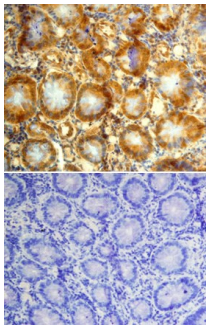
APPLICATIONS

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
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Immunohistochemistry



GDF-11/BMP-11 in Human Colon Cancer Tissue. GDF-11/BMP-11 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human colon cancer tissue using Mouse Anti-Human GDF-11/BMP-11 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB19581) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Mouse HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS002) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Lower panel shows a lack of labeling when primary antibodies are omitted and tissue is stained only with secondary antibody followed by incubation with detection reagents. Specific staining was localized to epithelia of the colon. View our protocol for Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
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.

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BACKGROUND

Growth Differentiation Factor 11 (GDF-11), also known as BMP-11, is a member of the TGF-β superfamily and is highly related to GDF-8. GDF-11 encodes a 407 amino acid (aa) prepropeptide which contains a signal sequence for secretion and an RXXR proteolytic processing site to yield a 109 aa residue carboxy-terminal mature protein (1). Mature GDF-11 contains the canonical 7-cysteine motif common to other TGF-β superfamily members; however, like the TGF-βs, Activins and GDF-8, GDF-11 also contains one extra pair of cysteine residues. At the amino acid sequence level, mature human, mouse, rat and chicken GDF-11 are 99-100% identical. GDF-11 and GDF-8 share 90% amino acid sequence identity within the mature protein. As detected by *in situ* hybridization, GDF-11 is expressed in diverse regions of the mouse embryo: tailbud, somitic precursors, limbs, mandibular and branchial arches, dorsal neural tube, odontoblasts, nasal epithelium, and particular regions of the brain (1, 2). Likewise, a targeted deletion of GDF-11 in mice results in a spectrum of abnormalities including palatal malformation, vertebral defects, elongated trunks with a reduced or absent tail, missing or malformed kidneys, and an increased number of neurons in the olfactory epithelium (2-5). An intriguing finding in the knockout mice was that the trunk elongation was due to an increase in the number of thoracic vertebrae (4). This implicates GDF-11 as the first secreted factor to influence the specification of segmental identity in vertebrates (3). In fact, GDF-11 does regulate expression of segmental transcription factors, the Hox genes (6). GDF-11 signals through the Activin type II receptors and induces phosphorylation of Smad2 to mediate axial patterning (7). Despite the strong expression in the limb throughout development, no limb abnormalities were found in the knockout mice. However, *in vitro* micromass studies indicate that GDF-11 inhibits myogenic and chondrogenic cell differentiation and may impact formation and development of the limb skeleton (6).

References:

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4. McPherron, A.C. *et al.* (1999) Nat. Genet. **22**:260.
5. Esquela, A.F. and S.J. Lee (2003) Dev. Biol. **257**:356.
6. Gamer, L.W. *et al.* (2001) Dev. Biol. **229**:407.
7. Oh, S.P. *et al.* (2002) Genes & Dev. **16**:274.

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