

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse GDF-8 propeptide in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) GDF-1 propeptide, rmGDF-3 propeptide, rmGDF-5, or rmGDF-6 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 84231
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse GDF-8 Asn25-Ser376 Accession # O08689
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 either lyophilized or 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
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse GDF-8/Myostatin Propeptide (Catalog # 1539-PG)

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. *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. <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 secreted TGF-β superfamily protein that is expressed specifically in developing and adult skeletal muscle. It controls myoblast proliferation and is a potent negative regulator of skeletal muscle mass (1-3). Mouse GDF-8 is synthesized as a 376 amino acid (aa) preproprotein that consists of a 24 aa signal peptide, a 243 aa propeptide, and a 109 aa mature protein (2). Within the propeptide, mouse GDF-8 shares 96% and 99% aa sequence identity with human and rat GDF-8, respectively. GDF-8 is secreted as a preproprotein that is cleaved by BMP-1 family proteases to separate the 35-40 kDa propeptide from the 12 kDa bioactive mature protein (4-6). This results in a latent complex containing a disulfide-linked dimer of the mature protein and two noncovalently-associated molecules of the propeptide (2, 6). The GDF-8 propeptide functions as an inhibitor of mature GDF-8, and GDF-8 activity can also be inhibited through association with Follistatin, FLRG, Decorin, or GASP-1 (6-11). The uncleaved GDF-8 proprotein binds Latent TGF-β bp3 which can sequester it in the extracellular matrix and prevent the proteolytic cleavage of the propeptide (12). GDF-8 binds to the type II Activin receptor Activin RIIIB which then associates with the type I receptors Activin RIB/ALK-4 or TGF-beta RI/ALK-5 to induce signaling (13). GDF-8 additionally inhibits adipogenic differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells and preadipocytes (14). Genetic deletion of GDF-8 or *in vivo* administration of the GDF-8 propeptide induces muscle hypertrophy as well as enhanced glucose utilization and insulin sensitivity and a reduction in overall fat mass (15, 16).

References:

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