

生长分化因子 8 抗体

产品货号： mlR23012

英文名称： GDF8

中文名称： 生长分化因子 8 抗体

别 名： GDF 8; GDF-8; GDF8_HUMAN; Growth differentiation factor 8; Growth/Differentiation Factor 8; MSTN; myostatin; OTTHUMP00000163498.

研究领域： 免疫学 生长因子和激素

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Horse, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500
(石蜡切片需做抗原修复)

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量 : 12/43kDa

细胞定位 : 分泌型蛋白

性 状 : Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度 : 1mg/ml

免 疫 原 : KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GDF8:301-375/375

亚 型 : IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍： The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) family and the TGF-beta superfamily. This group of proteins is characterized by a polybasic proteolytic processing site which is cleaved to produce a mature protein containing seven conserved cysteine residues. The members of this family are regulators of cell growth and differentiation in both embryonic and adult tissues. This gene is thought to encode a secreted protein which negatively regulates skeletal muscle growth. Acts specifically as a negative regulator of skeletal muscle growth. [SUBUNIT] Homodimer; [TISSUE SPECIFICITY] Expressed specifically in developing and adult skeletal muscle. Weak expression in adipose tissue. Belongs to the TGF-beta family.

Function:

Acts specifically as a negative regulator of skeletal muscle growth.

Subunit:

Homodimer; disulfide-linked. Interacts with WFIKKN2, leading to inhibit its activity. Interacts with FST3.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted

Tissue Specificity:

Predominantly expressed in muscle. At hatching, expression is strongest in the skin epithelium, and is also found in the retina and brain. From day 28, expressed in skeletal muscle. In the adult, highest expression is seen in the gastrointestinal tract, brain, muscle, heart and testis. Also expressed in the adult pharynx, kidney, spleen, liver, gill, eyes, skin, swim bladder and ovary.

DISEASE:

Defects in MSTN are the cause of muscle hypertrophy (MSLHP) [MIM:614160]. MSLHP is a condition characterized by increased muscle bulk and strength. Affected individuals are exceptionally strong.

Similarity:

Belongs to the TGF-beta family.

SWISS:

O14793

Gene ID:

2660

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

GDF-8 又称 MSTN,是转化生长因子超家族,也是近年来发现的一类重要的肌细胞生长调控因子,它通过抑制 MyoD 家族成员转录活性负向控制肌细胞的生长发育,它的表达量与肌肉重量的变化呈负相关

产品图片

