

GDF-3 (H-136): sc-292293

BACKGROUND

Growth/differentiation factors (GDFs) are members of the TGF superfamily. Members of the TGF superfamily are involved in embryonic development and adult tissue homeostasis. GDF-1 expression is almost exclusively restricted to the central nervous system and mediates cell differentiation events during embryonic development. Neither GDF-3 (Vgr-2) nor GDF-9 contains the conserved cysteine residue which is found in most other TGF superfamily members. GDF-3 is detectable in bone marrow, spleen, thymus and adipose tissue, whereas GDF-9 has only been detected in ovary. GDF-5 (also designated CDMP-1) has been shown to induce activation of plasminogen activator, thereby inducing angiogenesis. It is predominantly expressed in long bones during fetal embryonic development and is involved in bone formation. GDF-5 mutations have been identified in mice with the mutation brachypodism (bp), a mutation which affects the length and number of bones in limbs. GDF-6 and GDF-7 are closely related to GDF-5. GDF-8 has been shown to be a negative regulator of skeletal muscle mass.

REFERENCES

1. Massague, J. 1990. The transforming growth factor- β family. *Annu. Rev. Cell Biol.* 6: 597-641.
2. Lee, S.J. 1991. Expression of growth/differentiation factor 1 in the nervous system: conservation of a bicistronic structure. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 4250-4254.
3. McPherron, A.C., et al. 1993. GDF-3 and GDF-9: two new members of the transforming growth factor- β superfamily containing a novel pattern of cysteines. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 3444-3449.
4. Storm, E.E., et al. 1994. Limb alterations in brachypodism mice due to mutations in a new member of the TGF β -superfamily. *Nature* 368: 639-643.
5. Yamashita, H., et al. 1997. Growth differentiation factor-5 induces angiogenesis *in vivo*. *Exp. Cell Res.* 235: 218-226.
6. McPherron, A.C., et al. 1997. Regulation of skeletal muscle mass in mice by a new TGF- β superfamily member. *Nature* 387: 83-90.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GDF3 (human) mapping to 12p13.31.

SOURCE

GDF-3 (H-136) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 77-212 mapping within an internal region of GDF-3 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

GDF-3 (H-136) is recommended for detection of GDF-3 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for GDF-3 siRNA (h): sc-39766, GDF-3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39766-SH and GDF-3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39766-V.

Molecular Weight of GDF-3 precursor: 42 kDa.

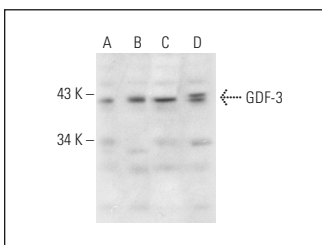
Molecular Weight of mature/secreted GDF-3: 14 kDa.

Positive Controls: Raji whole cell lysate: sc-364236, SH-SY5Y cell lysate: sc-3812 or CCRF-CEM cell lysate: sc-2225.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



GDF-3 (H-136): sc-292293. Western blot analysis of GDF-3 expression in Raji (A), SH-SY5Y (B), CCRF-CEM (C) and H9 (D) whole cell lysates.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.