

GDF-1 (N-19): sc-6904

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-beta family. *Ann. 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.

SOURCE

GDF-1 (N-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of GDF-1 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.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-6904 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

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

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

GDF-1 (N-19) is recommended for detection of GDF-1 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), 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-1 siRNA (h): sc-39764, GDF-1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39764-SH and GDF-1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39764-V.

Molecular Weight of GDF-1 predicted: 40 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (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) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

PROTOCOLS

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