



# GDF-9 (C-6): sc-514933

## 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 been detected in ovary and is required for ovarian folliculogenesis. 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. *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- $\beta$  superfamily containing a novel pattern of cysteines. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 3444-3449.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GDF9 (human) mapping to 5q31.1.

## SOURCE

GDF-9 (C-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 331-454 mapping at the C-terminus of GDF-9 of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG<sub>2a</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

GDF-9 (C-6) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-514933 AC), 500  $\mu$ g/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-514933 HRP), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-514933 PE), fluorescein (sc-514933 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-514933 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-514933 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-514933 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-514933 AF647), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-514933 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-514933 AF790), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

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## RESEARCH USE

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

## APPLICATIONS

GDF-9 (C-6) is recommended for detection of GDF-9 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ 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-9 siRNA (h): sc-39776, GDF-9 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39776-SH and GDF-9 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39776-V.

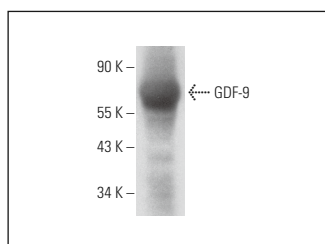
Molecular Weight of GDF-9: 57 kDa.

Positive Controls: human ovary extract: sc-363769.

## RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 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 m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## DATA



GDF-9 (C-6): sc-514933. Western blot analysis of GDF-9 expression in human ovary tissue extract.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Daneshjou, D., et al. 2022. Sitagliptin/metformin improves the fertilization rate and embryo quality in polycystic ovary syndrome patients through increasing the expression of GDF-9 and BMP15: a new alternative to metformin (a randomized trial). *J. Reprod. Immunol.* 150: 103499.
2. Safitri, E., et al. 2023. Role of apoptotic inhibitors, viability, and differentiation in low oxygen tension of mesenchymal stem cells cultured in a rat model of ovarian failure. *F1000Res.* 12: 24.

## STORAGE

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