

Myostatin (GDF8) Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2068A**Specification**

Myostatin (GDF8) Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	O14793
Other Accession	O18831 , Q95J86 , O18836 , Q9GM97
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Horse, Monkey, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	9-38

Myostatin (GDF8) Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2660**Other Names**

Growth/differentiation factor 8, GDF-8, Myostatin, MSTN, GDF8

Target/Specificity

This Myostatin (GDF8) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 9-38 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human Myostatin (GDF8).

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:50

WB~~1:2000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Myostatin (GDF8) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Myostatin (GDF8) Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** MSTN

Synonyms GDF8

Function Acts specifically as a negative regulator of skeletal muscle growth.

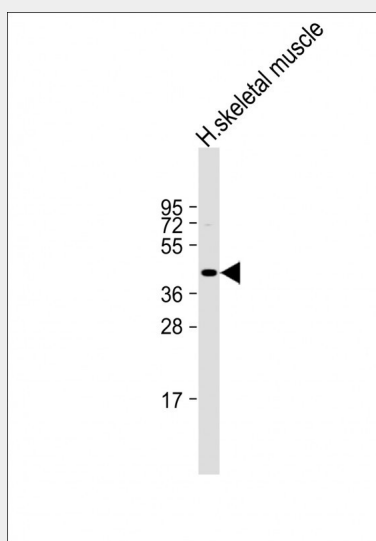
Cellular Location

Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O08689}.

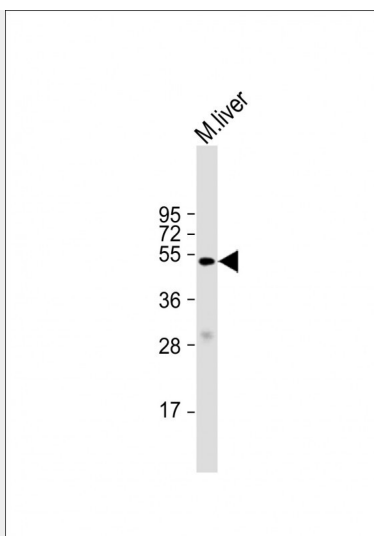
Myostatin (GDF8) Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

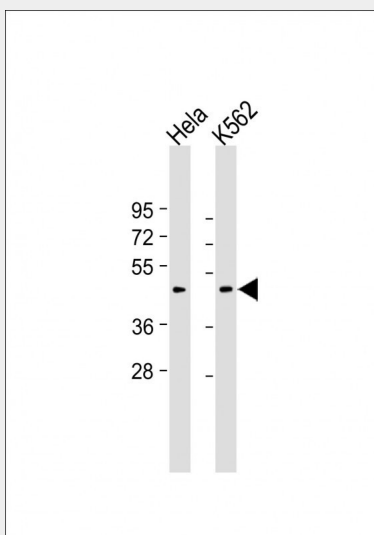
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Myostatin (GDF8) Antibody (N-term) - Images

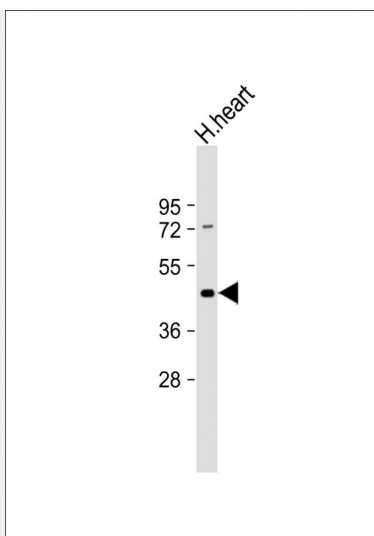
Anti-GDF8 Antibody (N24) at 1:2000 dilution + human skeletal muscle lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 43 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Anti-GDF8 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution + mouse liver lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 43 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



All lanes : Anti-Myostatin (GDF8) Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 2: K562 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 43 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



Anti-Myostatin (GDF8) Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution + Human heart lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 43 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle tissue reacted with GDF8 antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP2068a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Myostatin (GDF8) Antibody (N-term) - Background

GDF8 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.

Myostatin (GDF8) Antibody (N-term) - References

Hill, J.J., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(43):40735-40741 (2002). Hamrick, M.W., et al., Calcif. Tissue Int. 71(1):63-68 (2002). Welle, S., et al., Exp. Gerontol. 37(6):833-839 (2002). Ducey, P., et al., Kidney Int. 57(6):2207-2214 (2000). Ferrell, R.E., et al., Genomics 62(2):203-207 (1999).