Anti-Human Follistatin (#9D47)

20230310DS

FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!

Cat.-no.:	**101-M741**
Size:	100 µg
Lot. No.:	According to product label

Preparation: This antibody was produced from a hybridoma (mouse myeloma fused with spleen cells from a mouse) immunized with human recombinant protein of Follistatin like protein-1.

Target Background

Synonyms (Target):	FST; FS

Follistatin is a secreted protein that binds to ligands of the TGF-β family and regulates their activity by inhibiting their access to signaling receptors. It was originally discovered as activin antagonists whose activity suppresses expression and secretion of the pituitary hormone FSH (follicle stimulating hormone). In addition to being a natural antagonist, follistatin can inhibit the activity of other TGF-β ligands including BMP-2,-4,-6,-7, Myostatin, GDF-11, and TGF-β1. Follistatin is expressed in the pituitary, ovaries, decidual cells of the endometrium, and in some other tissues. Human Follistatin is aa 31-33 kDa protein containing 288 amino acids. Its primary structure contains three cysteine-rich domains (called FS domains), each followed by a protease-inhibitory kazal domain.

Database References Target

Protein RefSeq:	NP_006341.1
Uniprot ID:	P19883
mRNA RefSeq:	NM_006350

Product Specifications

Host	Mouse
Reactivity against	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone	(#9D47)
Isotype	IgG2
Purification	Protein G chromatography
Antigen	Recombinant human Follistatin
Formulation	lyophilized
Reconstitution buffer	PBS

Application/Handling

Reconstitution: Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Reconstitute the antibody with 500 µl sterile PBS and the final concentration is 200 µg/ml.

Stability: Lyophilized samples are stable for 2 years from date of receipt when stored at -70°C. Reconstituted antibody can be aliquoted and stored frozen at < -20°C for at least for six months without detectable loss of activity.

AVOID REPEATED FREEZE AND THAW CYCLES!

Applications

The antibody can be used within the following applications:

Capture Ab

NOTE: OPTIMAL DILUTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY EACH LABORATORY FOR EACH APPLICATION!