PRODUCT INFORMATION



GDF8 Signaling Domain (human, recombinant)

Item No. 42188

Overview and Properties

Synonyms: Growth Differentiation Factor 8, Myostatin

Source: Recombinant human N-terminal human IgG1 FC-tagged GDF8 signaling domain

expressed in HEK293 cells

Amino Acids: 267-375 008689 **Uniprot No.:** Molecular Weight: 40.8 kDa

Storage: -80°C (as supplied)

Stability: ≥1 year

≥92% estimated by SDS-PAGE **Purity:** Supplied in: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

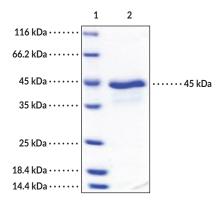
Endotoxin Testing: <1.0 EU/µg, determined by the LAL endotoxin assay

Protein

Concentration: batch specific mg/ml

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Image



Lane 1: MW Markers Lane 2: GDF8 Signaling Domain

SDS-PAGE Analysis of GDF8 Signaling Domain. This protein has a calculated molecular weight of 40.8 kDa. It has an apparent molecular weight of approximately 45 kDa by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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Description

Growth differentiation factor 8 (GDF8) is a myokine and member of the TGF-β superfamily.^{1,2} It is produced in skeletal and cardiac muscle cells as a proprotein, which shares sequence identity between the human, mouse, and rat.^{1,5} The proprotein is cleaved in the endoplasmic reticulum into a protein containing a prodomain and C-terminal signaling domain. 1,3,5 This protein is secreted and forms homodimers that either circulate or remain near the extracellular membrane in a latent state.⁶ The prodomain is cleaved by bone morphogenetic protein 1 (BMP1) or tolloid family metalloproteinases, releasing the signaling domain to activate TGF- β receptor type 2 (TGFBR2) and negatively regulate muscle growth and differentiation. ^{1,2,6} Knockout of Myst, the gene expressing Gdf8, increases muscle mass, muscle fiber length, bone mineral content (BMC), and bone size in Myst^{-/-} mice compared to wild-type mice.⁴ The levels of full-length GDF8 and GDF8 prodomain are increased in left ventricle tissue samples from patients with dilated- or ischemic cardiomyopathy.⁵ Cayman's GDF8 Signaling Domain (human, recombinant) protein is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer, composed of GDF8 (amino acids 267-375) fused to human IgG1 Fc at its N-terminus, consists of 369 amino acids and has a calculated molecular weight of 40.8 kDa. This protein consists of 108 amino acids and has a predicted N-terminus of Gly20 after signal peptide cleavage. As a result of glycosylation, the monomer migrates to approximately 45 kDa by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

References

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- 3. Sharma, M., Kambadur, R., Matthews, K.G., *et al.* Myostatin, a transforming growth factor-beta superfamily member, is expressed in heart muscle and is upregulated in cardiomyocytes after infarct. *J. Cell Physiol.* **180(1)**, 1-9 (1999).
- 4. Elkasrawy, M.N., and Hamrick, M.W. Myostatin (GDF-8) as a key factor linking muscle mass and skeletal form. *J. Musculoskelet. Neuronal. Interact.* **10(1)**, 56-63 (2010).
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