

Human/Mouse/Rat Recombinant Follistatin-Resistant Activin A, ACF

Follistatin-resistant Activin A

Catalog #100-1795

100 μg

Product Description

Follistatin-resistant activin A (FRACTA) is a modified version of activin A that has been engineered to reduce binding to follistatin, the natural inhibitor of activin A. Activin A is a member of the transforming growth factor beta (TGF-β) family of proteins, and is produced by many cell types throughout development (Gurdon et al.). It is a disulfide-linked homodimer (two beta-A chains) that binds to heteromeric complexes of a type I (Act RI-A and Act RI-B) and a type II (Act RII-A and Act RII-B) serine-threonine kinase receptor (Attisano et al.). Activins primarily signal through SMAD2/3 proteins to regulate a variety of functions, including cell proliferation, differentiation, wound healing, apoptosis, and metabolism (McDowell et al.). Activin A signaling is regulated by binding of follistatin, which blocks the type-II receptor binding site (Harrington et al.). Activin A maintains the undifferentiated state of human embryonic stem cells (James et al.; Xiao et al.) and also facilitates differentiation of human embryonic stem cells into definitive endoderm (D'Amour et al.). This product is animal component-free (ACF).

Product Information

Alternative Names: Activin beta-A chain, EDF, Erythroid differentiation protein, FRACTA, FRP, FSH-releasing protein, INHBA,

Inhibin betaA chain, Inhibin beta-1

Accession Number: P08476

Predicted Molecular Mass: 26 kDa (dimer)

Species: Human, Mouse, Rat

Product Formulation: Lyophilized from a solution containing acetonitrile and trifluoroacetic acid.

Source: E. coli

Purity: ≥ 98% by SDS-PAGE

Specifications

Activity: The EC50 is approximately 0.23 ng/mL (~8.79 pM), as determined by an activin-responsive luciferase

reporter assay in HEK293T cells.

Endotoxin Level: Measured by kinetic Limulus amebocyte lysate (LAL) analysis and is ≤ 0.1 EU/µg protein.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage: Store at -20 to -80°C. Stable as supplied for 12 months from date of receipt.

Preparation: Centrifuge vial before opening. Reconstitute the product in 10 mM hydrochloric acid to at least

0.1 mg/mL by pipetting the solution down the sides of the vial. Do not vortex.

OPTIONAL: After reconstitution, if product will not be used immediately, dilute with concentrated bovine serum albumin (BSA) to a final BSA concentration of 0.1 - 1%. The effect of storage of stock solution on product performance should be tested for each application. As a general guide, do not store

at -20 to -80°C for more than 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Data

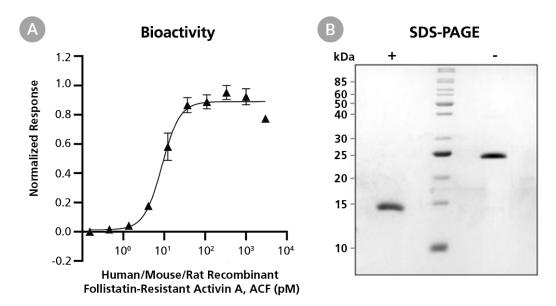


Figure 1. Biological Activity and Molecular Mass of Human/Mouse/Rat Recombinant Follistatin-Resistant Activin A, ACF

(A) The biological activity of Human/Mouse/Rat Recombinant Follistatin-Resistant Activin A, ACF was tested using an activin-responsive luciferase reporter assay in HEK293T cells. Firefly luciferase activity was normalized to control Renilla luciferase activity. The EC50 is defined as the effective concentration of the growth factor at which activin response is at 50% of maximum. The EC50 in the above example is 8.79 pM (0.23 ng/mL). (B) 1 μ g of Human/Mouse/Rat Recombinant Follistatin-Resistant Activin A, ACF was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (+) and non-reducing (-) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining. Human/Mouse/Rat Recombinant Follistatin-Resistant Activin A, ACF has a predicted molecular mass of 26 kDa (dimer).

Related Products

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References

Attisano L et al. (1996) Activation of signalling by the activin receptor complex. Mol Cell Biol 16(3): 1066-73.

D'Amour KA et al. (2005) Efficient differentiation of human embryonic stem cells to definitive endoderm. Nat Biotechnol 23(12): 1534–41. Gurdon JB et al. (1994) Activin signalling and response to a morphogen gradient. Nature 371(6497): 487–92.

Harrington AE et al. (2006) Structural basis for the inhibition of activin signalling by follistatin. EMBO J 25(5): 1035-45.

James D et al. (2005) TGFbeta/activin/nodal signaling is necessary for the maintenance of pluripotency in human embryonic stem cells. Development 132(6): 1273–82.

McDowell N et al. (1997) Activin has direct long-range signalling activity and can form a concentration gradient by diffusion. Curr Biol 7(9): 671–81

Xiao L et al. (2006) Activin A maintains self-renewal and regulates fibroblast growth factor, Wnt, and bone morphogenic protein pathways in human embryonic stem cells. Stem Cells 24(6): 1476–86.

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