

Product datasheet for **AP01108BT-S**

Follistatin (FST) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: Direct: To detect hFollistatin by direct ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml is required. In conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, it allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hFollistatin. Sandwich: To detect hFollistatin by sandwich ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml is required. In conjunction with Polyclonal Anti-Human Follistatin as a capture antibody, it allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hFollistatin. Western Blot: To detect hFollistatin by Western Blot analysis this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1 - 0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant hFollistatin is 1.5 - 3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (> 98 %) recombinant human Follistatin
Specificity:	This antibody detects Follistatin.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 State: Aff - Purified Label: Biotin
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1 - 1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the lyophilized antibody at -20 °C. Following reconstitution it is stable for two weeks at 2 - 8 °C. Frozen aliquots are stable for 6 months when stored at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.



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Gene Name:	follistatin
Database Link:	<u>Entrez Gene 10468 Human P19883</u>
Background:	Follistatin is a single-chain gonadal protein that specifically inhibits follicle-stimulating hormone release. The single FST gene encodes two isoforms, FST317 and FST344 containing 317 and 344 amino acids respectively, resulting from alternative splicing of the precursor mRNA. There is evidence linking polycystic ovary syndrome and follistatin. Follistatin binds directly to activin and functions as an activin antagonist. It specific inhibitor of the biosynthesis and secretion of pituitary follicle stimulating hormone. There are three different isoforms, generated by alternative splicing.
Synonyms:	FST, FS, Activin-binding protein