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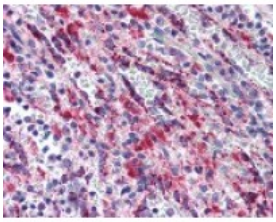
TGFB1 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-553



Immunohistochemistry staining of TGFB1 in spleen tissue using TGFB1 Antibody.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
APPLICATIONS:	TGFB1 antibody can be used in ELISA starting at 1:000 - 1:1000, and immunohistochemistry starting at 10 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
IMMUNOGEN:	TGFB1 antibody was raised against Aa 286-293 (of 390) of full-length (including signal peptide) precursor TGFb protein.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	0.02 M potassium phosphate, 0.15 M sodium chloride, pH 7.2, 0.01% sodium azide.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store TGFB1 antibody at 4 ˚C or -20 ˚C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	TGFB1, CED, DPD1, Diaphyseal dysplasia 1, LAP, Latency-associated peptide, TGF Beta, TGFbeta, TGF-beta 1 protein, TGF-beta-1, TGFB
ACCESSION NO.:	P01137
PROTEIN GI NO.:	135674
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	TGFB1
GENE ID:	7040

Background

BACKGROUND: TGF-β-1 is a multifunctional cytokine that belongs to a superfamily of structurally related regulatory proteins,

which includes three mammalian TGF-β isoforms (TGF-β-1, -beta-2, and -beta-3), activin/inhibins and bone morphogenetic proteins. The most abundant isoform, TGF-β-1, is a 25 kDa homodimer composed of two 12.5 kDa subunits joined by disulfide bonds. TGF-β-1 is a highly conserved molecule - the amino acid sequence between human and mouse differ only by one residue. Although originally defined by its ability to cause anchorage independent cell growth and changes in cell morphology of rat fibroblasts, subsequent research has revealed that TGF-β is actually a major growth inhibitor for most cell types. It is produced by a wide variety of cell and tissue types during all stages of cell differentiation. TGF-β-1 sources include platelets, bone and soft tissues such as placenta and kidneys.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 13, 2016