

# Anti-TGF-b1 Antibody (3D9)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody  
Catalog # ABV12069

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P01137</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1κ
<b>Clone Names</b>	3D9
<b>Calculated MW</b>	44325

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	7040
<b>Application &amp; Usage</b>	WB: HepG2 cell lysate
<b>Other Names</b>	Transforming growth factor beta-1, TGF-beta-1, TGFB
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	TGF-b1
<b>Antibody Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Appearance</b>	Colorless liquid
<b>Formulation</b>	In phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Handling</b>	The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
<b>Reconstitution &amp; Storage</b>	-20 °C
<b>Background Descriptions</b>	
<b>Precautions</b>	Anti-TGF-b1 Antibody (3D9) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	TGFB1 ( <a href="#">HGNC:11766</a> )
<b>Synonyms</b>	TGFB
<b>Function</b>	Transforming growth factor beta-1 proprotein: Precursor of the Latency-associated peptide (LAP) and Transforming growth factor beta-1

(TGF-beta-1) chains, which constitute the regulatory and active subunit of TGF-beta-1, respectively.

**Cellular Location**

[Latency-associated peptide]: Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix

**Tissue Location**

Highly expressed in bone (PubMed:11746498, PubMed:17827158). Abundantly expressed in articular cartilage and chondrocytes and is increased in osteoarthritis (OA) (PubMed:11746498, PubMed:17827158). Colocalizes with ASPN in chondrocytes within OA lesions of articular cartilage (PubMed:17827158)

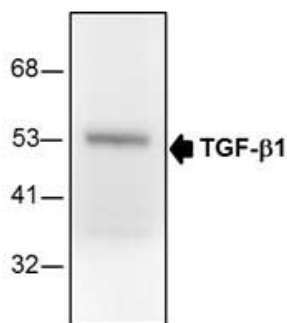
**Background**

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TGF-β1 (transforming growth factor-beta) is a multifunctional protein that controls proliferation, differentiation and other functions in many cell types. Many cells synthesize TGFB1 and have specific receptors for it. It positively and negatively regulates many other growth factors. It plays an important role in bone remodeling as it is a potent stimulator of osteoblastic bone formation, causing chemotaxis, proliferation and differentiation in committed osteoblasts. It also stimulates sustained production of collagen through the activation of CREB3L1 by regulated intramembrane proteolysis.

**Images**

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Western blot analysis of TGF-β1 in HepG2 cell lysate using IUh-fi\* AntiDoay

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.