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TGF-beta (Transforming Growth Factor beta) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 1D11.16.8]
Catalog # AH12405

Product Information

Primary Accession	P01137
Other Accession	7040 (beta1), 7042 (beta2), 7043 (beta3), 645227, P10600 (beta2), P61812 (beta3)
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Hamster, Monkey, Bovine, Dog
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Clone Names	1D11.16.8
Calculated MW	44325

Additional Information

Gene ID	7040
Other Names	Transforming growth factor beta-1, TGF-beta-1, Latency-associated peptide, LAP, TGFB1, TGFB
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	TGF-beta (Transforming Growth Factor beta) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TGFB1 (HGNC:11766)
Synonyms	TGFB
Function	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

This MAb recognizes TGF beta 1, 2 and 3. Three TGF □ □s have been identified in mammals. TGF □ □1, TGF □ □2 and TGF □ □3 are each synthesized as precursor proteins that are very similar in that each is cleaved to yield a 112 amino acid polypeptide that remains associated with the latent portion of the molecules. Biologically active TGF □ □requires dimerization of the monomers (usually homodimers) and release of the latent peptide portion. Overall, the mature region of the TGF □ □3 protein has approximately 80% identity to the mature region of both TGF □ □1 and TGF □ □2. However, the NH2 terminals or precursor regions of their molecules share only 27% sequence identity. TGF □ □â€™s inhibit the growth of epithelial cells and stimulate the growth of mesenchymal cells. □

References

Dasch JR, Pace DR, Waegell W, Inenaga D, Ellingsworth L. Monoclonal antibodies recognizing transforming growth factor-beta. Bioactivity neutralization and transforming growth factor beta 2 affinity purification. J Immunol. 1989 Mar 1;142(5):1536-41

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