

TGFBI Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP90062

Product Information

Application WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IHF

Primary Accession Q15582

Reactivity Rat, Human, Mouse

Clonality Monoclonal

Other Names Beta ig; Beta ig h3; Beta ig-h3; BGH3_HUMAN; Big h3; BIGH3; CDB1; CDG2;

CDGG1; CSD1; CSD2; CSD3; EBMD; Kerato epithelin; Kerato-epithelin;

LCD1;

IsotypeRabbit IgGHostRabbitCalculated MW74681

Additional Information

Dilution WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human TGFBI

Description TGFBI is a RGD-containing protein that binds to type I, II and IV collagens. The

RGD motif is found in many extracellular matrix proteins modulating cell adhesion and serves as a ligand recognition sequence for several integrins. TGFBI plays a role in cell-collagen interactions and may be involved in

endochondrial bone formation in cartilage. TGFBI is induced by transforming

growth factor-beta and acts to inhibit cell adhesion.

Storage Condition and Buffer Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium

azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

Name TGFBI

Synonyms BIGH3

Function Plays a role in cell adhesion (PubMed: 8024701). May play a role in

cell-collagen interactions (By similarity).

Cellular Location Secreted. Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix Note=May be

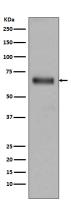
associated both with microfibrils and with the cell surface (PubMed:8077289).

Tissue Location Highly expressed in the corneal epithelium (PubMed:27609313,

PubMed:8077289). Expressed in heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle,

kidney and pancreas (PubMed:8077289)

Images



Western blot analysis of TGFBI expression in Human fetal kidney lysate.

Image not found: 202311/AP90062-IHC.jpg

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kideny, using TGFBI Antibody.

Image not found: 202311/AP90062-IF.jpg

Immunofluorescent analysis of MCF-7 cells, using TGFBI

Antibody.

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Overexpression of the 14-3-3y protein in uterine leiomyoma cells results in growth retardation and increased apoptosis. -Cellular Signalling

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