Recombinant TGF beta 1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301902L**

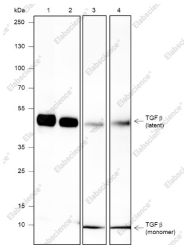
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human TGF beta 1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C121523
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000
IHC-P	1:200-1:500

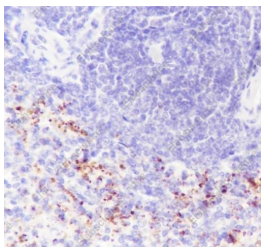
Data



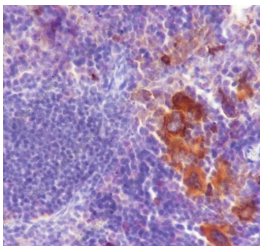
Western Blot with TGF beta 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: Saos-2, Lane 2: K562, Lane 3: Mouse spleen, Lane 4: Rat spleen

Observed-MW:44, 12 kDa

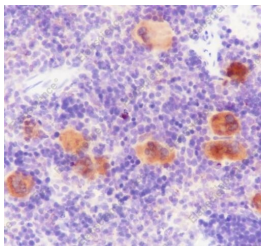
Calculated-MW:44 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human spleen using TGF beta 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse spleen using TGF beta 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat spleen using TGF beta 1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Web: www.elabscience.com
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Transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) superfamily members are critical regulators of cell proliferation and differentiation, developmental patterning and morphogenesis, and disease pathogenesis. TGF-β elicits signaling through three cell surface receptors: type I (RI), type II (RII), and type III (RIII). Type I and type II receptors are serine/threonine kinases that form a heteromeric complex. In response to ligand binding, the type II receptors form a stable complex with the type I receptors allowing phosphorylation and activation of type I receptor kinases. The type III receptor, also known as betaglycan, is a transmembrane proteoglycan with a large extracellular domain that binds TGF-β with high affinity but lacks a cytoplasmic signaling domain. Expression of the type III receptor can regulate TGF-β signaling through presentation of the ligand to the signaling complex. The only known direct TGF-β signaling effectors are the Smad family proteins, which transduce signals from the cell surface directly to the nucleus to regulate target gene transcription.

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