Elabscience Biotechnology Co., Ltd.



A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

TGFBI Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-52170

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

Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse

Immunogen Fusion protein of human TGFBI

Host Rabbit Isotype IgG

Purification Antigen affinity purification

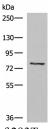
Conjugation Unconjugated

Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications Recommended Dilution

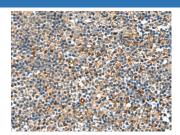
WB 1:500-1:2000 **IHC** 1:50-1:200

Data



Western blot analysis of 293T cell lysate using TGFBI Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1050

Observed-MW:Refer to figures Calculated-MW:75 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using TGFBI Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:75(×200)

Preparation & Storage

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

Shipping The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

Background

TGFBI, also named as BIGH3, Kerato-epithelin and RGD-CAP, binds to type I, II, and IV collagens. TGFBI is an adhesion protein which may play an important role in cell-collagen interactions. In cartilage, it may be involved in endochondral bone formation. TGFBI is an extracellular matrix adaptor protein, it has been reported to be differentially expressed in transformed tissues. TGFBI is a predictive factor of the response to chemotherapy, and suggest the use of TGFBI-derived peptides as possible therapeutic adjuvants for the enhancement of responses to chemotherapy. Defects in TGFBI are the cause of epithelial basement membrane corneal dystrophy (EBMD). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of comeal dystrophy Groenouw type 1 (CDGGI). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of corneal dystrophy lattice type 1 (CDL 1). Defects in TGFBI are a cause of corneal dystrophy Thiel-Behnke type (CDTB). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of Reis-Buecklers corneal dystrophy (CDRB). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of lattice corneal dystrophy type 3A (CDL3 A). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of Avellino corneal dystrophy (ACD).

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