# **Elabscience**®

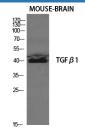
## **TGFB1** Polyclonal Antibody

### catalog number: E-AB-33090

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

Description	
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human TGF $\beta$ 1
Host	Rabbit
Is otype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer, 0.5% protein protectant and 50% glycerol.
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:100-1:300
IF	1:200-1:1000

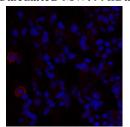
#### Data





Western Blot analysis of MCF7 cells using TGFB1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.

#### Observed-MW:44 kDa Calculated-MW:44 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using TGFB1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Immunofluorescence analysis of Rat lung tissue using TGFB1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & 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

### For Research Use Only

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# **Elabscience**®

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. Can promote either T-helper 17 cells (Th17) or regulatory T-cells (Treg) lineage differentiation in a concentration-dependent manner. At high concentrations, leads to FOXP3-mediated suppression of RORC and down-regulation of IL-17 expression, favoring Treg cell development. At low concentrations in concert with IL-6 and IL-21, leads to expression of the IL-17 and IL-23 receptors, favoring differentiation to Th17 cells.

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