



# Mouse Anti-bovine TGF- $\beta$ Monoclonal antibody, clone 1D11.16.8 (CABT-L4301)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	The 1D11.16.8 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse, human, rat, monkey, hamster, canine and bovine TGF- $\beta$ (transforming growth factor beta) isoforms 1, 2 and 3.
<b>Target</b>	Mouse/Human/Rat/monkey/hamster/canine/bovine TGF- $\beta$
<b>Immunogen</b>	Bovine TGF $\beta$ isoform 2
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1, $\kappa$
<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Hamster, Canine, Bovine
<b>Clone</b>	1D11.16.8
<b>Purification</b>	Protein G purified. Purity>95%. Determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Conjugate</b>	Functional Grade
<b>Applications</b>	in vivo TGF $\beta$ neutralization, in vitro TGF $\beta$ neutralization, WB
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	150 kDa
<b>Format</b>	0.2 $\mu$ M filtered liquid. Purified from tissue culture supernatant in an animal free facility
<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific
<b>Size</b>	5 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, pH 7.0. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives. [low endotoxin azide-free]

Endotoxin level: <2EU/mg (<0.002EU/μg). Determined by LAL gel clotting assay  
Related dilution buffer: CABT-LB04

<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
<b>Ship</b>	Wet ice

## BACKGROUND

**Introduction**

The 1D11.16.8 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse, human, rat, monkey, hamster, canine and bovine TGF-β (transforming growth factor beta) isoforms 1, 2 and 3. TGF-β is a multifunctional cytokine that regulates the proliferation of epithelial cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, neurons, lymphoid cells including T lymphocytes and NK cells, and other hematopoietic cell types. TGF-β also regulates the activities of activated macrophages and the development of regulatory T cells. Additionally, TGF-β plays roles in immune function, tissue remodeling and wound repair. TGF-β exists as five highly similar isoforms (TGF-β 1-5) with homologies of 70-80%. TGF-β1 is synthesized by the enzymatic cleavage of a long precursor TGF-β1 polypeptide encoded by the TGFB1 gene which yields the mature protein and the Latency Associated Peptide (LAP). The LAP and mature TGF-β1 non-covalently associate during secretion. TGF-β is ubiquitously expressed by many cell types including macrophages and platelets which express high levels of TGF-β. TGF-β signaling has been shown to play roles in cancer, autoimmune diseases, asthma, heart disease, and diabetes. Its importance is illustrated by TGF-β knockout mice which show defects in hematopoiesis and endothelial differentiation, and die of overwhelming inflammation. The 1D11.16.8 monoclonal antibody is a neutralizing antibody.

**Keywords** CED;Diaphyseal dysplasia 1 progressive;DPD 1;DPD1;LAP;Latency-associated peptide;TGF beta 1 antibody;TGF beta;TGF beta1;TGF beta2

## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Official Symbol</b>	Transforming growth factor beta
<b>Synonyms</b>	CED; Diaphyseal dysplasia 1 progressive; DPD 1; DPD1; LAP; Latency-associated peptide; TGF beta 1 antibody; TGF beta; TGF beta1; TGF beta2
<b>References</b>	Komai, T., et al. (2018). "Transforming Growth Factor-beta and Interleukin-10 Synergistically Regulate Humoral Immunity via Modulating Metabolic Signals." Front Immunol 9: 1364. PubMed;Tai, N., et al. (2013). "TLR9 deficiency promotes CD73 expression in T cells and diabetes protection in nonobese diabetic mice." J Immunol 191(6): 2926-2937.

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