



TGF β 1 Polyclonal Antibody

E20-53442

Catalog Number: E20-53442

Product name: TGF β 1 Polyclonal Antibody

Amount: 100ul

Applications: WB, IHC-p

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Gene Name: TGFB1

Protein Name: Transforming growth factor beta-1

Human Gene Id: 7040

Human Swiss Prot No: P01137

Mouse Swiss Prot No: P04202

Rat Swiss Prot No: P17246

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein of TGF β 1

Specificity: The antibody detects endogenous TGF β 1 protein.

Formulation: PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.

Source: Rabbit

Dilution: WB: 1:1000-2000

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Storage/Stability: -20° C/1 year

Other Names: TGFB1; TGFB; Transforming growth factor beta-1; TGF-beta-1

Observed Band(KD): 12,25,45-65

Background: transforming growth factor beta 1(TGFB1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to

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generate a latency-associated peptide (LAP) and a mature peptide, and is found in either a latent form composed of a mature peptide homodimer, a LAP homodimer, and a latent TGF-beta binding protein, or in an active form consisting solely of the mature peptide homodimer. The mature peptide may also form heterodimers with other TGFB family members.

Function : disease:Defects in TGFB1 are the cause of Camurati-Engelmann disease (CED) [MIM:131300]; also known as progressive diaphyseal dysplasia 1 (DPD1). CED is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by hyperostosis and sclerosis of the diaphyses of long bones. The disease typically presents in early childhood with pain, muscular weakness and waddling gait, and in some cases other features such as exophthalmos, facial paralysis, hearing difficulties and loss of vision.,function:Multifunctional protein that controls proliferation, differentiation and other functions in many cell types.

Subcellular Location : extracellular region,proteinaceous extracellular matrix,extracellular space, nucleus, cytoplasm, Golgi lumen,plasma membrane,microvillus,cell surface,axon,extracellular matrix, platelet alpha granule lumen.

Expression: Carcinoma,Duodenum,Eye,Plasma,Platelet,Urinary bladder carcinoma.

