

Immunotag™ TGFβ1 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITM3442
Product Description	Immunotag™ TGFβ1 Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	TGFβ1
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB
Recommended Dilution	WB: 1:1000-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein of TGFβ1
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous TGFβ1 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Gene Name	TGFB1
Accession No.	P01137 P04202 P17246
Alternate Names	TGFB1; TGFB; Transforming growth factor beta-1; TGF-beta-1

Antibody Specification

Description	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 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. This encoded protein regulates cell proliferation, differentiation and growth, and can modulate expression and activation of other growth factors including interferon gamma and tumor necrosis factor alpha. This gene i
Cell Pathway/ Category	MAPK_ERK_Growth,MAPK_G_Protein,Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction,Cell_Cycle_G1S,Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA,TGF-beta,Intestinal immune network for IgA production,Pathways in cancer,Colorectal cancer,Renal cell carcinoma,Pancreatic cancer,Chronic myeloid leukemia,Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM),Dilated cardiomyopathy,
Protein Expression	Carcinoma,Duodenum,Eye,Plasma,Platelet,Urinary bladder carcinoma,
Subcellular Localization	extracellular region,proteinaceous extracellular matrix,extracellular space,nucleus,cytoplasm,Golgi lumen,plasma membrane,microvillus,cell surface,axon,extracellular matrix,platelet alpha granule lumen,
Protein 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. 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.,induction:Activated in vitro at pH below 3.5 and over 12.5.,online information:TGF beta-1 entry,polymorphism:In post-menopausal Japanese women, the frequency of Leu-10 is higher in subjects with osteoporosis than in controls.,PTM:Glycosylated.,PTM:The precursor is cleaved into mature TGF-beta-1 and LAP, which remains non-covalently linked to mature TGF-beta-1 rendering it inactive.,similarity:Belongs to the TGF-beta family.,subunit:The inactive form consists of a TGFB1 homodimer non-covalently linked to a latency-associated peptide (LAP) homodimer. The inactive complex can contain a latent TGFB1-binding protein. The active form is a homodimer of mature TGFB1; disulfide-linked. Heterodimers of TGFB1/TGFB2 have been found in bone. Interacts with CD109 and DPT.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in bone.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.