G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ TGFβ3 Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT5953
Product Description	Immunotag™ TGFβ3 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	TGFβ3
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 221-270
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous TGFβ3
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	TGFB3
Accession No.	P10600 P17125 Q07258
Alternate Names	Transforming growth factor beta-3 (TGF-beta-3)

Antibody Specification

Description	transforming growth factor beta 3(TGFB3) 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 TGF-beta family members. This protein is involved in embryogenesis and cell differentiation, and may play a role in wound healing. Mutations in this gene are a cause of aortic aneurysms and dissections, as well as familial arrhythmogenic
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	Amygdala,Esophageal,Placenta,Prostate,
Subcellular Localization	extracellular region,extracellular space,nucleus,plasma membrane,cell surface,secretory granule,T-tubule,extracellular matrix,platelet alpha granule lumen,neuronal cell body,
Protein Function	disease:Defects in TGFB3 are a cause of familial arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia 1 (ARVD1) [MIM:107970]; also known as arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy 1 (ARVC1). ARVD is an autosomal dominant disease characterized by partial degeneration of the myocardium of the right ventricle, electrical instability, and sudden death. It is clinically defined by electrocardiographic and angiographic criteria; pathologic findings, replacement of ventricular myocardium with fatty and fibrous elements, preferentially involve the right ventricular free wall.,function:Involved in embryogenesis and cell differentiation.,online information:TGF beta-3 entry,similarity:Belongs to the TGF-beta family.,subunit:Homodimer; disulfide-linked.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.