TGFβ1 (9016.2): sc-57443



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Transforming growth factor betas (TGF β s) were originally discovered due to their ability to promote anchorage-independent growth of rat NRK fibroblasts in the presence of TGF α . It is now realized that TGF β s mediate many cell-cell interactions that occur during embryonic development. Three TGF β s have been identified in mammals. TGF β 1, TGF β 2 and TGF β 3 are each synthesized as precursor proteins that are very similar in that each is cleaved to yield a 112 amino acid polypeptide that remains associated with the latent portion of the molecules. Biologically active TGF β requires dimerization of the monomers (usually homodimers) and release of the latent peptide portion. Overall, the mature region of the TGF β 3 protein has approximately 80% identity to the mature region of both TGF β 1 and TGF β 2. However, the NH2 terminals or precursor regions of their molecules share only 27% sequence identity.

REFERENCES

- 1. Todaro, G.J., et al. 1980. Transforming growth factors produced by certain human tumor cells: polypeptides that interact with epidermal growth factor receptors. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77: 5258-5262.
- 2. Anzano, M.A., et al. 1983. Sarcoma growth factor from conditioned medium of virally transformed cells is composed of both type α and type β transforming growth factors. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 80: 6264-6268.
- 3. Derynck, R., et al. 1985. Human TGFβ cDNA sequence and expression in tumor cell lines. Nature 316: 701-705.
- deMartin, R., et al. 1987. Complementary DNA for human glioblastomaderived factor-β family. EMBO J. 6: 3673-3677.
- 5. ten Dijke, P., et al. 1988. Identification of a new member of the transforming growth factor type β gene family. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85: 4715-4719.
- 6. Wakefield, L.M., et al. 1989. Recombinant TGF β 1 is synthesized as a two component latent complex that shares some structural features with the native latent TGF β 1 complex. Growth Factors 1: 203-218.
- 7. ten Dijke, P., et al. 1990. Recombinant expression and purification of TGFβ3, a potent growth regulator. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 593: 36-42.
- Miller, D.A., et al. 1990. TGFβ: a family of growth regulatory peptides. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 593: 208-217.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TGFB1 (human) mapping to 19q13.1; Tgfb1 (mouse) mapping to 7 A3.

SOURCE

TGFβ1 (9016.2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length TGFβ1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 $\mu g \; lg G_1$ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and protein stabilizer.

APPLICATIONS

TGF β 1 (9016.2) is recommended for detection of TGF β 1 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); non cross-reactive with TGF β 1.2, TGF β 2, TGF β 3, and TGF β 5.

Suitable for use as control antibody for TGF_B1 siRNA (h): sc-37191.

Molecular Weight of TGF β 1 monomer: 12.5 kDa.

Molecular Weight of TGFβ1 dimer: 25 kDa.

Positive Controls: MCF7 whole cell lysate: sc-2206 or T-47D cell lysate: sc-2293.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 fax 831.457.3801 Europe +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 www.scbt.com