SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TGFβ (hTGF-β): sc-73337

BACKGROUND

Transforming growth factor betas (TGFβs) were originally discovered due to their ability to promote anchorage-independent growth of rat NRK fibroblasts in the presence of TGFα. It is now realized that TGFβs mediate many cell-cell interactions that occur during embryonic development. Three TGFβs have been identified in mammals. TGFβ1, TGFβ2 and TGFβ3 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 TGFβ requires dimerization of the monomers (usually homodimers) and release of the latent peptide portion. Overall, the mature region of the TGFβ3 protein has approximately 80% identity to the mature region of both TGFβ1 and TGFβ2. However, the NH_2 terminals or precursor regions of their molecules share only 27% sequence identity.

REFERENCES

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STORAGE

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

SOURCE

TGFβ (hTGF-β) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant TGFβ of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG_1 in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

TGFβ (hTGF-β) is recommended for detection of TGFβ of human origin by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of TGFβ: 25 kDa.

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.