# TGFβ1 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT4632

## Key Features

| Host Species | Reactivity | Applications |
|---|---|---|
| • Rabbit | • Human,Mouse,Rat | • WB,IHC,IF,ELISA |

| MW | Isotype |
|---|---|
| • 44-55kD (Observed) | • IgG |

## Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:500-1:2000**
**IHC: 1:100-300**
**ELISA 1:20000**
**IF 1:100-300**
**Not yet tested in other applications.**

## Storage

| | |
|---|---|
| **Storage*** | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) |
| **Formulation** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |

## Basic Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |

## Immunogen Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Immunogen** | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TGF beta1. AA range:336-385 |
| **Specificity** | TGFβ1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TGFβ1 protein. |

## Target Information

**Gene name** TGFB1 TGFB

**Protein Name** Transforming growth factor beta-1, TGF-β1, TGF b

| Organism | Gene ID | UniProt ID |
|---|---|---|
| Human | 7040; | P01137; |
| Mouse | 21803; | P04202; |
| Rat | 59086; | P17246; |

**Cellular Localization** [Latency-associated peptide]: Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix .; [Transforming growth factor beta-1]: Secreted .

**Tissue specificity** Highly expressed in bone (PubMed:11746498, PubMed:17827158). Abundantly expressed in articular cartilage and chondrocytes and is increased in osteoarthritis (OA) (PubMed:11746498, PubMed:17827158). Colocalizes with ASPN in chondrocytes within OA lesions of articular cartilage (PubMed:17827158).

**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.,

## Validation Data

## Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
**TGFβ1 Rabbit pAb**