

TGF-beta3 Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10928

Specification

TGF-beta3 Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession P10600
Other Accession CAA33024

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 47328

TGF-beta3 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7043

Application & Usage Western blotting (0.5-4 µg/ml). However,

the optimal concentrations should be determined individually. The antibody recognizes~25 kDa TGF-β3 from samples of human, mouse, and rat origins. Reactivity to other species has not been tested.

Other Names

TGF-b3, TGF b3, TGF-beta3, TGF beta-3, TGFbeta, TGFb3, transforming growth factor beta 3

Target/Specificity

TGF-b3

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

 $100 \mu g$ (0.5 mg/ml) peptide affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions



Precautions

TGF-beta3 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TGF-beta3 Antibody - Protein Information

Name TGFB3

Function

Transforming growth factor beta-3 proprotein: Precursor of the Latency-associated peptide (LAP) and Transforming growth factor beta-3 (TGF-beta-3) chains, which constitute the regulatory and active subunit of TGF-beta-3, respectively.

Cellular Location

[Latency-associated peptide]: Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01137}

TGF-beta3 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TGF-beta3 Antibody - Images

TGF-beta3 Antibody - Background

The three mammalian isoforms of TGF-beta (TGF-beta1, TGF-beta2, TGF-beta3) signal thro µgh the same receptor and elicit similar biological responses. They are multifunctional cytokines that regulate cell proliferation, growth, differentiation and motility as well as synthesis and deposition of the extracellular matrix. They are involved in various physiological processes including embryogenesis, tissue remodeling and would healing. They are secreted predominantly as latent complexes which are stored at the cell surface and in the extracellular matrix. The release of biologically active TGF-beta isoform from a latent complex involves proteolytic processing of the complex and/or induction of conformational changes by proteins such as thrombospondin-1. TGF-beta2 has been shown to exert suppressive effects on IL-2 dependent T-cell growth, and may also have an autocrine function in enhancing tumor growth by suppressing immuno-surveillance of tumor development.