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# TGF-b3 Polyclonal Antibody
**Purified Goat Polyclonal Antibody**
**Catalog # ABV11588**

## Specification

### TGF-b3 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **WB** |
| Primary Accession | P10600 |
| Reactivity | **Human, Mouse, Rat** |
| Host | **Goat** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Isotype | **Goat IgG** |
| Calculated MW | **47328** |

### TGF-b3 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 7043

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

**Target/Specificity**
TGF-beta3

**Formulation**
100 mg (0.5 mg/ml) antigen affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50% glycerol, 1% BSA, and 0.02% thimerosal.

**Handling**
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Background Descriptions**

**Precautions**
TGF-b3 Polyclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### TGF-b3 Polyclonal 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-b3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

**TGF-b3 Polyclonal Antibody - Images**

**TGF-b3 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

The three mammalian isoforms of TGF-beta (TGF-beta1, TGF-beta2, TGF-beta3) signal through 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.