

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.
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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 µg (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](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TGF-beta3 Antibody - Images**TGF-beta3 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 wound 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.