10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

TGF beta 1/3 (12N11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
TGF beta 1/3 (12N11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP93768

Specification

TGF beta 1/3 (12N11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P01137, P10600
Reactivity	**Rat, Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**

TGF beta 1/3 (12N11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Storage Conditions
-20℃

TGF beta 1/3 (12N11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

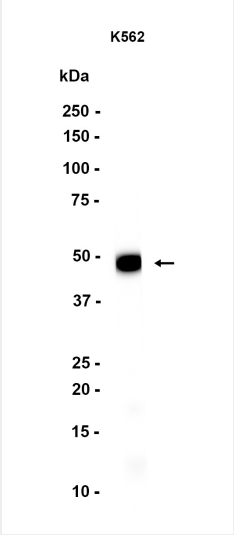
TGF beta 1/3 (12N11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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 beta 1/3 (12N11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



Western blot analysis of extracts from K562 cells using AP93768 at 1:1000.

TGF beta 1/3 (12N11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Background

This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate a latency-associated peptide (LAP) and a mature peptide, and is found in either a latent form composed of a mature peptide homodimer, a LAP homodimer, and a latent TGF-beta binding protein, or in an active form consisting solely of the mature peptide homodimer. The mature peptide may also form heterodimers with other TGFB family members. This encoded protein regulates cell proliferation, differentiation and growth, and can modulate expression and activation of other growth factors including interferon gamma and tumor necrosis factor alpha. This gene is frequently upregulated in tumor cells, and mutations in this gene result in Camurati-Engelmann disease. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016]