

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

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

#### **Product Information**

**Application** WB

Primary Accession P01137, P10600
Reactivity Rat, Human, Mouse

Clonality Monoclonal Calculated MW 44325

### **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7040

**Dilution** WB~~1:1000

Storage Conditions -20°C

#### **Protein Information**

Name TGFB1 ( HGNC:11766)

Synonyms TGFB

**Function** Transforming growth factor beta-1 proprotein: Precursor of the

Latency-associated peptide (LAP) and Transforming growth factor beta-1 (TGF-beta-1) chains, which constitute the regulatory and active subunit of

TGF-beta-1, respectively.

**Cellular Location** [Latency-associated peptide]: Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular

matrix

**Tissue Location** 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

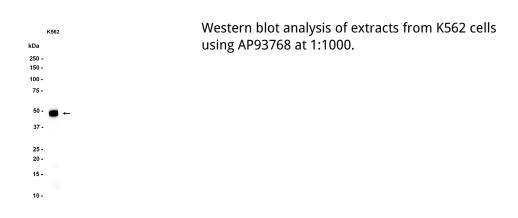
(PubMed:17827158)

## **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]

## **Images**



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