

DESCRIPTION

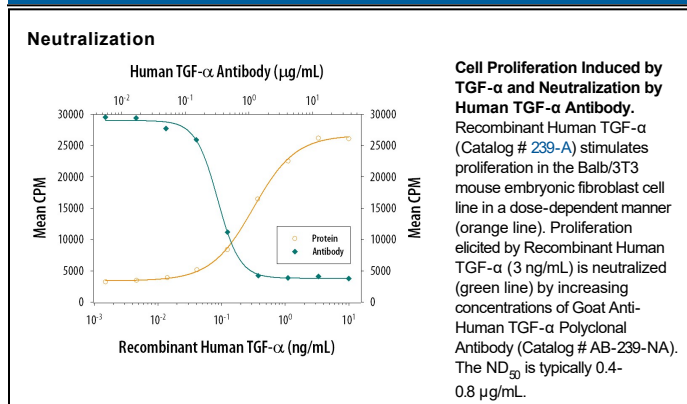
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TGF- α in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) AR, rhBTC, rhEGF, rhHB-EGF, rhHRG- α , and rhHRG- β is observed. Neutralizes the biological activity of rhTGF- α , but will not neutralize the biological activity of rhEGF.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Protein A or G purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human TGF- α Val40-Ala89 Accession # P01135
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 μ g of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 μ g/mL	Recombinant Human TGF- α (Catalog # 239-A)
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 μ g/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human astrocytoma, pituitary adenoma, and prostate cancer tissue subjected to Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # CTS013)
Neutralization		Measured by its ability to neutralize TGF- α -induced proliferation in the Balb/3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.4-0.8 μ g/mL in the presence of 3 ng/mL Recombinant Human TGF- α .

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 1 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

TGF- α was originally isolated from the conditioned media of oncogenically transformed cells as an EGF-like bioactivity. TGF- α is a member of the EGF family of cytokines that are synthesized as transmembrane precursors and are characterized by the presence of one or several EGF structural units in their extracellular domain. The soluble forms of these cytokines are released from the transmembrane protein by proteolytic cleavage. Membrane-bound proTGF- α is biologically active and seems to play a role in mediation of cell-cell adhesion and in juxtacrine stimulation of adjacent cells. Expression of TGF- α is widespread in tumors and transformed cells. TGF- α is also expressed in normal tissues during embryogenesis and in adult tissues, including pituitary, brain, keratinocytes and macrophages. Mature TGF- α shows approximately 93% amino acid sequence identity with mouse or rat TGF- α and is not species specific in its biological effects.

TGF- α binds to the EGF receptor and activates the receptor tyrosine kinase. Accordingly, TGF- α shows a similar potency to EGF as a mitogen for fibroblasts and as an inducer of epithelial development *in vivo*. TGF- α is reportedly more potent than EGF as an angiogenic factor *in vivo* and as a stimulator for keratinocyte migration. The EGF receptor gene represents the cellular homologue of the avian *v-erb-B* oncogene.