Species Reactivity: Human

Specificity:
- Detects human LAP (TGF-β1) in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant human (rh) TGF-β1, rhTGF-β2, rhTGF-β1.2, rhTGF-β3, or rhTGF-α.

Source:
- Monoclonal Mouse IgG1, Clone # 27232

Purification:
- Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant

Immunogen:
- S. frugiperda insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human LAP (TGF-β1) Leu30-Arg278 (Cys33Ser)
- Accession # P01137

Conjugate:
- Phycoerythrin
- Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm
- Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm

Formulation:
- Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.
- *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

**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.

**Flow Cytometry**
- Recommended Concentration: 10 µL/10⁶ cells
- Sample: See Below

**DATA**

Detection of LAP (TGF-β1) in Human Platelets by Flow Cytometry. Human CD41⁺ platelets were stained with Mouse Anti-Human LAP (TGF-β1) PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB2463P, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # IC002P, open histogram). View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**
shipping:
The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage:
- Protect from light. Do not freeze.
- 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

**BACKGROUND**
The TGF-β family includes several related proteins (70-80% sequence homology) from mammalian, avian, or Xenopus systems that are now designated TGF-β1, TGF-β2, TGF-β1.2, TGF-β3, TGF-β4, and TGF-β5. These proteins are secreted by cells in the form of an inactive complex, referred to as latent TGF-β, that consists of TGF-β associated non-covalently with a Latency-associated peptide (LAP). These two proteins are synthesized as a single pro-peptide that is cleaved in a post Golgi compartment prior to secretion. Different TGF-β family members are naturally associated with their own distinct LAPS.