

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TGF-β1.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 860206
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant mouse TGF-β1 Met1-Ser390 Accession # P04202
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Mouse splenocytes treated with Anti-CD3, Anti-CD28, Recombinant Human TGF-β1 (Catalog # 240-B), and Recombinant Mouse IL-2 (Catalog # 402-L) for 24 hours to induce T regulatory cells (iTregs)

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

TGF-β1 (Transforming Growth Factor beta 1) is one of three closely related mammalian members of the large TGF-β superfamily that share a characteristic cystine knot structure (1-7). TGF-β1, -2 and -3 are highly pleiotropic cytokines that are proposed to act as cellular switches that regulate processes such as immune function, proliferation and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (1-4). Each TGF-β isoform has some non-redundant functions; for TGF-β1, mice with targeted deletion show defects in hematopoiesis and endothelial differentiation, and die of overwhelming inflammation (2). Human TGF-β1 cDNA encodes a 390 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 29 aa signal peptide and a 361 aa proprotein (8). A furin-like convertase processes the proprotein to generate an N-terminal 249 aa Latency-Associated Peptide (LAP) and a C-terminal 112 aa mature TGF-β1 (8, 9). Disulfide-linked homodimers of LAP and TGF-β1 remain non-covalently associated after secretion, forming the small latent TGF-β1 complex (8-10). Covalent linkage of LAP to one of three latent TGF-β binding proteins (LTBPs) creates a large latent complex that may interact with the extracellular matrix (9, 10). TGF-β is activated from latency by pathways that include actions of the protease plasmin, matrix metalloproteases, thrombospondin 1 and a subset of integrins (10). Mature human TGF-β1 shares 100% aa identity with pig, dog and cow TGF-β1, and 99% aa identity with mouse, rat and horse TGF-β1. It demonstrates cross-species activity (1). TGF-β1 signaling begins with high-affinity binding to a type II ser/thr kinase receptor termed TGF-β RII. This receptor then phosphorylates and activates a second ser/thr kinase receptor, TGF-β RI, also known as Activin Receptor-Like Kinase 5 (ALK-5), or alternatively, ALK-1. This complex phosphorylates and activates Smad proteins that regulate transcription (3, 11, 12). Contributions of the accessory receptors Betaglycan (also known as TGF-β RIII) and Endoglin, or use of Smad-independent signaling pathways, allow for disparate actions observed in response to TGF-β in different contexts (11).

References:

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Mouse TGF- β 1 Alexa Fluor® 700-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Rat IgG_{2A} Clone # 860206

Catalog Number: FAB7666N
100 μ g

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