## TGF-β Antibody Cell Signaling View Corders: 877-616-CELL (2355) orders: 877-678-TECH (8324) Web: info@cellsignal.com Cell Signal.com 21 Support: 877-678-TECH (8324) Web: info@cellsignal.com Cellsignal.com 21

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

| Applications:<br>W           | <b>Reactivity:</b><br>H M R | <b>Sensitivity:</b><br>Endogenous   | <b>MW (kDa):</b><br>12, 25, 45 to 65  | Source/Isotype:<br>Rabbit                    | <b>UniProt ID:</b><br>#P61812, #P01137,<br>#P10600  | <b>Entrez-Gene Id:</b><br>7042, 7040, 7043 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Product Usage<br>Information | 1                           | <b>Application</b><br>Western Blotting  |   |  | Dilution<br>1:1000  |  |
| Storage                      |                             | Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –<br>20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.  |   |  |   |  |
| Specificity/Sensitivity      |                             | TGF-beta Antibody detects recombinant TGF-β1, TGF-β2, and TGF-β3. The antibody also detects<br>endogenous levels of the TGF-β1 precursor proteins.  |   |  |   |  |
| Source / Purification        |                             | Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with synthetic peptide corresponding to a region in the carboxy terminus of TGF-beta1. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.   |   |  |   |  |
| Background                   |                             | Transforming growth factor- $\beta$ (TGF- $\beta$ ) proteins belong to the TGF- $\beta$ superfamily of cytokines that play a critical role in regulating cell proliferation and differentiation, developmental patterning and morphogenesis, and disease pathogenesis (1-3). TGF- $\beta$ ligands elicit signaling through three cell surface receptors: type I (RI), type II (RII), and type III (RIII) TGF- $\beta$ receptors. Type I and type II receptors are serine/threonine kinases that form a heteromeric complex following ligand binding to the type II receptor. In response to ligand binding, the type II receptors form a stable complex with the type I receptors, triggering phosphorylation and activation of the type I receptor (4). This results in the recruitment of receptor-mediated SMADs (SMAD2, SMAD3), which are phosphorylated by the type I kinase in an SSXS domain in the C-terminus. This leads to recruitment of the co-SMAD (SMAD4), and subsequent translocation of this heteromeric SMAD complex to the nucleus, where it regulates transcription of target genes (5-7). The type III receptor, also known as betaglycan, is a transmembrane proteoglycan with a large extracellular domain that binds TGF- $\beta$ with high affinity but lacks a cytoplasmic signaling domain. Expression of the type III receptor can regulate TGF- $\beta$ signaling through presentation of the ligand to the signaling complex (8). |   |  |   |  |
|                              |                             | by distinct genes and<br>precursor proteins the   | d are expressed in a ti<br>nat are cleaved and re<br>n occurs by proteolyti | ssue specific manner<br>assembled in associa | TGF-β2, and TGF-β3, wl<br>(10). TGF-β proteins ar<br>tion with other proteir<br>pnomers, which dimeri | e synthesized as<br>is to form latent      |
| Background References        |                             | 1. Massagué, J. et al. (2000) <i>Cell</i> 103, 295-309.<br>2. de Caestecker, M.P. et al. (2000) <i>J Natl Cancer Inst</i> 92, 1388-402.<br>3. Derynck, R. et al. (2001) <i>Nat Genet</i> 29, 117-29.<br>4. Derynck, R. and Feng, X.H. (1997) <i>Biochim Biophys Acta</i> 1333, F105-50.<br>5. Miyazono, K. et al. (2000) <i>Adv Immunol</i> 75, 115-57.<br>6. Massagué, J. (2000) <i>Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol</i> 1, 169-78.<br>7. Derynck, R. et al. (1998) <i>Cell</i> 95, 737-40.<br>8. López-Casillas, F. et al. (1991) <i>Cell</i> 67, 785-95.<br>9. Kingsley, D.M. (1994) <i>Genes Dev</i> 8, 133-46.  |   |  |   |  |
| Species Reactiv              | vity                        | Species reactivity is o   | determined by testing   | in at least one appro                        | ved application (e.g., w  | vestern blot).                             |
| Western Blot Buffer          |                             | IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X<br>TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.   |   |  |   |  |
| Applications Key             |                             | W: Western Blotting   |   |  |   |  |
| Cross-Reactivity Key         |                             | H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat  |   |  |   |  |

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