Product Information Sheet

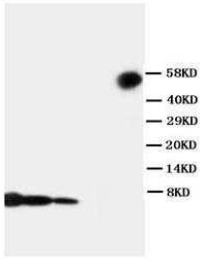
Polyclonal Anti- Transforming growth factor alpha，***TGFα***

Catalogue No. PA1360

Lot No. 01310120260124

Ig type rabbit IgG

Size 100μg/vial



Lane 1 : Recombinant Human TGFa Protein 20ng
Lane 2 : Recombinant Human TGFa Protein 10ng
Lane 3 : Recombinant Human TGFa Protein 5ng
Lane 4 : HeLa Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 5 : MK(55KD)

Specificity

Human

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Western blot

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of human TGFα (73-90 aa), different from the mouse sequence by one amino acid.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

	Concen-tration	Tested Species	Concluded Species	Antigen Retrieval
WB	1μg/ml	Hu	-	-
IHC-P	-	-	-	-
IHC-F	-	-	-	-
ICC	-	-	-	-

WB: The detection limit for TGFa is approximately 2.5ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions.

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500μg/ml.

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for longer time.

To reorder contact us at:

Antagene, Inc.

Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589

email: Info@antageneinc.com

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BACKGROUND

Transforming growth factor alpha (TGF-α) is upregulated in some human cancers. It is produced in macrophages, brain cells, and keratinocytes, and induces epithelial development. It is closely related to EGF, and can also bind to the EGF receptor with similar effects . TGFα stimulates neural cell proliferation in the adult injured brain. TGFα was cited in the 2001 NIH Stem Cell report to the U.S. Congress as promising evidence for the ability of adult stem cells to restore function in neurodegenerative disorders.

REFERENCE

1.In vivo induction of massive proliferation, directed migration, and differentiation of neural cells in the adult mammalian brain.

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