For Research Use Only

CoraLite® Plus 488-conjugated TGFBI / BIGH3 Monoclonal antibody

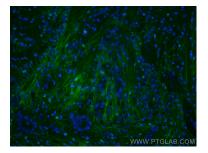


Basic Information	Catalog Number: CL488-60007	GenBank Accession Number: BC000097	Purification Method: Protein A purification	
	Size:	GeneID (NCBI):	CloneNo.:	
	1000 µg/ml Source:	7045 ENSEMBL Gene ID:	3E11D11 Recommended Dilutions:	
	Mouse	ENSG00000120708	IF-P 1:50-1:500	
	Isotype: IgG2a Immunogen Catalog Number: AG0241	UNIPROT ID: Q15582	Excitation/Emission maxima wavelengths: 493 nm / 522 nm	
		Full Name: transforming growth factor, beta induced, 68kDa		
		Calculated MW: 683 aa, 75 kDa		
Applications	Tested Applications: IF-P, FC (Intra)	Positive Controls: IF-P : human colon cancer tissue,		
	Species Specificity: human			
		TGFBI, also named as BIGH3, Kerato-epithelin and RGD-CAP, binds to type I, II, and IV collagens. TGFBI is an adhesion protein which may play an important role in cell-collagen interactions. In cartilage, it may be involved in endochondral bone formation. TGFBI is an extracellular matrix adaptor protein, it has been reported to be differentially expressed in transformed tissues. TGFBI is a predictive factor of the response to chemotherapy, and suggest the use of TGFBI-derived peptides as possible therapeutic adjuvants for the enhancement of responses to chemotherapy.(PMID:20509890) Defects in TGFBI are the cause of epithelial basement membrane corneal dystrophy (EBMD). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of corneal dystrophy lattice type 1 (CDL1). Defects in TGFBI are a cause of corneal dystrophy Thiel-Behnke type (CDTB). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of Reis-Buecklers corneal dystrophy (CDRB). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of lattice corneal dystrophy type 3A (CDL3A). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of Avellino corneal dystrophy (ACD).		
Background Information	adhesion protein which may play endochondral bone formation. TC differentially expressed in transf suggest the use of TGFBI-derived chemotherapy.(PMID:20509890) (EBMD). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of corneal dystrophy lattice type (CDTB). Defects in TGFBI are cause of lattice corneal dystrophy	r an important role in cell-collagen inte FBI is an extracellular matrix adaptor p ormed tissues. TGFBI is a predictive fac peptides as possible therapeutic adjuv Defects in TGFBI are the cause of epithe cause of corneal dystrophy Groenouw ty e type 1 (CDL1). Defects in TGFBI are a c the cause of Reis-Buecklers corneal dyst	ractions. In cartilage, it may be involved in protein, it has been reported to be tor of the response to chemotherapy, and ants for the enhancement of responses to lial basement membrane corneal dystroph (pe 1 (CDGG1). Defects in TGFBI are the ause of corneal dystrophy Thiel-Behnke strophy (CDRB). Defects in TGFBI are the	
	adhesion protein which may play endochondral bone formation. TC differentially expressed in transf suggest the use of TGFBI-derived chemotherapy.(PMID:20509890) (EBMD). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of corneal dystrophy lattice type (CDTB). Defects in TGFBI are cause of lattice corneal dystrophy	r an important role in cell-collagen inte FBI is an extracellular matrix adaptor p ormed tissues. TGFBI is a predictive fac peptides as possible therapeutic adjuv Defects in TGFBI are the cause of epithe cause of corneal dystrophy Groenouw ty e type 1 (CDL1). Defects in TGFBI are a c the cause of Reis-Buecklers corneal dyst	ractions. In cartilage, it may be involved in protein, it has been reported to be tor of the response to chemotherapy, and ants for the enhancement of responses to lial basement membrane corneal dystroph (pe 1 (CDGG1). Defects in TGFBI are the ause of corneal dystrophy Thiel-Behnke strophy (CDRB). Defects in TGFBI are the	
Background Information	adhesion protein which may play endochondral bone formation. TC differentially expressed in transf suggest the use of TGFBI-derived chemotherapy.(PMID:20509890) (EBMD). Defects in TGFBI are the cause of corneal dystrophy lattice type (CDTB). Defects in TGFBI are cause of lattice corneal dystrophy (ACD).	y an important role in cell-collagen inte FBI is an extracellular matrix adaptor p formed tissues. TGFBI is a predictive fac peptides as possible therapeutic adjuv Defects in TGFBI are the cause of epithe cause of corneal dystrophy Groenouw ty e type 1 (CDL1). Defects in TGFBI are a c the cause of Reis-Buecklers corneal dys y type 3A (CDL3A). Defects in TGFBI are	ractions. In cartilage, it may be involved in protein, it has been reported to be tor of the response to chemotherapy, and ants for the enhancement of responses to lial basement membrane corneal dystroph (pe 1 (CDGG1). Defects in TGFBI are the ause of corneal dystrophy Thiel-Behnke strophy (CDRB). Defects in TGFBI are the the cause of Avellino corneal dystrophy	

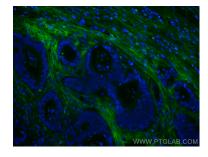
For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:T: 4006900926E: Proteintech-CN@ptglab.comW: ptgcn.com

This product is exclusively available under Proteintech Group brand and is not available to purchase from any other manufacturer.

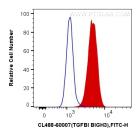
Selected Validation Data



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% PFA) fixed human colon cancer tissue using CoraLite® Plus 488 TGFBI / BIGH3 antibody (CL488-60007, Clone: 3E11D11) at dilution of 1:200.



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% PFA) fixed human colon cancer tissue using CoraLite® Plus 488 TGFBI / BIGH3 antibody (CL488-60007, Clone: 3E11D11) at dilution of 1:200.



1X10^6 Y79 cells were intracellularly stained with 0.4 ug CoraLite® Plus 488 Anti-Human TGFBI / BIGH3 (CL488-60007, Clone:3E11D11) (red), or 0.4 ug Control Antibody. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA and permeabilized with Flow Cytometry Perm Buffer (PF00011-C).