

Rabbit anti-Human TBRG4 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-TBRG4 antibody

Anti-TBRG4 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

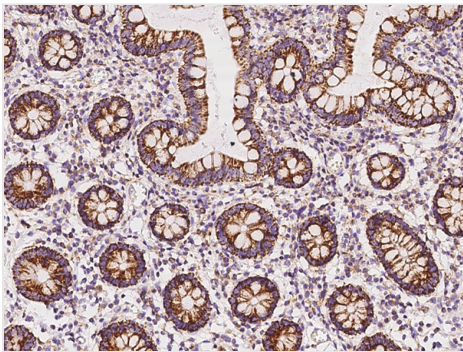
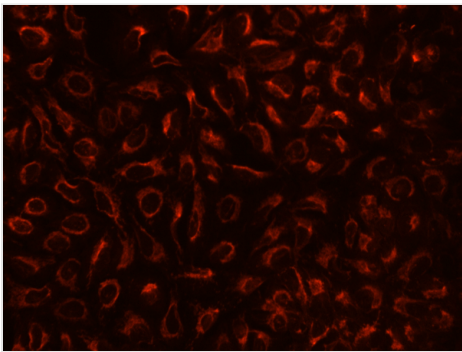
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256459	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

TBRG4; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-TBRG4 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; TBRG4 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; transforming growth factor beta regulator 4; Anti-CPR2 Antibody; Anti-FASTKD4 Antibody; anti-TBRG4 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human TBRG4
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-TBRG4 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human TBRG4 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human TBRG4 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IF (Immunofluorescence)
Immunofluorescence staining of TB RG4 in U2OS cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human TB RG4 polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor594-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (red). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm.

IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human TB RG4 in human large intestine with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TB RG4 antibody	The transforming growth factor beta regulator 4 (TB RG4) gene, located on the 7p14-p13 chromosomal region, is implicated in numerous types of cancer. TB RG4 is a novel regulator in the tumorigenic progression of several tumors. TB RG4 knockdown could suppress osteosarcoma progression, suggesting TB RG4 may become a promising therapeutic target for the treatment of human osteosarcoma (OS). TB RG4 serves a role in the tumorigenesis of lung cancer via deregulation of DDIT3, CAV1, and RRM2. Transforming growth factor beta regulator 4 (TB RG4) and caveolin-1 (CAV-1) are implicated in tumor progression. The upregulated expression of TB RG4 or CAV-1 promotes esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) progression via regulation of intracellular ROS levels and inhibition of mitochondria-dependent apoptotic pathway.
References	Wang J, et al. (2020) Tbrg4 silencing promotes progression of squamous cell carcinoma via regulation of cav-1 expression and ros formation. Cell Mol Biol (Noisy-le-grand) 66 (2): 157-164.Wang A, et al. (2018) Knockdown of tbrg4 affects tumorigenesis in human h1299 lung cancer cells by regulating ddit3, cav1 and rrm2. Oncol Lett 15 (1): 121-128.Huang F, et al. (2020) Knockdown of tbrg4 suppresses proliferation, invasion and promotes apoptosis of osteosarcoma cells by downregulating tgfbeta1 expression and pi3k/akt signaling pathway. Arch Biochem Biophys 686 108351.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.