



# TGF-alpha (Transforming Growth Factor alpha); Clone 1E8-G6 (Concentrate)

<b>Availability/Contents:</b>	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0305-C.5	0.5 ml
<b>Description:</b>		
Species:	Mouse	
Immunogen:	A 10-amino acid synthetic peptide (aa 34-43) from human TGF $\alpha$ .	
Clone:	1E8-G6	
Isotype:	IgG1, kappa	
Entrez Gene ID:	7039 (Human)	
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	2p13.3	
Synonyms:	EGF-like TGF; ETGF; TFGA; TGF Type 1; TGFA; Wa1; Waved 1.	
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	~6kDa	
Format:	200 $\mu$ g/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.	
Specificity:	This antibody reacts with TGF-alpha and shows no cross-reaction with EGF or the neuropeptide synenkephalin. The staining with this antibody is completely blocked by the peptide used for raising the antibody.	
Background:	TGF-alpha is a growth factor with 33% homology to EGF, binds to EGFR, activates tyrosine phosphorylation of the receptor, and stimulates cell proliferation. It plays a role in tumor initiation by inducing the reversible transformed phenotype.	
Species Reactivity:	Human, Rabbit, and Zebrafish. Others not known.	
Positive Control:	Jurkat or Ramos cells. Heart, kidney, pituitary, breast cancer, melanoma.	
Cellular Localization:	Cytoplasmic and Secreted	
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 1-2 $\mu$ g/ml Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 $\mu$ g/million cells Immunofluorescence: 1-2 $\mu$ g/ml Immunoprecipitation: 1-2 $\mu$ g/500 $\mu$ g protein lysate	
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.	

Storage: 2° C  8° C



ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.  
 205 South 600 West  
 Logan, UT 84321  
 U.S.A.

**Uses/Limitations:** Not to be taken internally.  
For Research Use Only.  
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.  
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.  
Do not use past expiration date.  
Non-Sterile.

**Ordering Information and Current Pricing at [www.scytek.com](http://www.scytek.com)**

**Procedure:**


1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).


**Precautions:** Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).  
Do not pipette by mouth.  
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.  
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.  
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

**References:**

1. Bebok Z; Szekeres G; Horvath G; Duda E; Nemeth P. [Creation of monoclonal antibodies against tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) and transforming growth factor alpha (TFG-alpha), their definition and possible use]. Orvosi Hetilap, 1993, 134(24):1303-7. Language: Hungarian.
2. Bebok Z; Markus B; Nemeth P. Prognostic relevance of transforming growth factor alpha (TGF-alpha) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) detected in breast cancer tissues by immunohistochemistry. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 1994, 29(3):229-35.
3. Nasim, M. M., Thomas, D. M., Alison, M. R., and Filjipe, M. I. Transforming growth factor a expression in normal gastric mucosa, intestinal metaplasia, dysplasia and gastric carcinoma – an immunohistochemical study, Histopathology. 20: 339-343, 1992.

**Warranty:** No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

Storage: 2° C  8° C



ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.  
205 South 600 West  
Logan, UT 84321  
U.S.A.