

Peninsula Laboratories, LLC A Member of the Bachem Group

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## Monoclonal Antibody To Human (Rat) CTGF

## **Connective Tissue Growth Factor**

CTGF is an immediate early growth responsive gene that has been shown to be a downstream mediator of TGF $\beta$  actions in fibroblasts and vascular endothelial cells. CTGF promotes cell adhesion and mitogenesis in both fibroblasts and endothelial cells and stimulates cell migration in fibroblasts. The localization of CTGF in angiogenic tissues, as well as in atherosclerotic plaques, suggests a possible role in the regulation of vessel growth during development, wound healing, and vascular disease. CTGF is expressed in myocardial infarct tissue following acute myocardial infarction. This monoclonal antibody also stains cells in rat spleen, indicating significant cross reactivity with the corresponding rat CTGF.

T-1424
2154-60
Mouse IgM
500µg
Concentrated tissue culture supernatant, dialyzed, lyophilized
Reconstitute by adding 0.5ml distilled water. This stock solution contains 1mg/ml IgM, phosphate buffered saline pH 7.2 (PBS), no stabilizer and 0.1% sodium azide as a preservative.
Original vial: 1 year at 4° - 8°C
Stock solution or aliquots thereof: 1 year at -20°C. Avoid repeated thawing and freezing.
Tested for immunohistochemistry (IHC).
Approximate working dilution for IHC: Frozen sections: 2.5-5µg/ml (1:200 - 1:400) Paraffin sections: 20µg/ml (1:50); microwave pretreatment in citrate buffer is recommended for antigen retrieval.
Optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user.
Suggested positive control: Human placenta, rat spleen.
Recombinant human CTGF.



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## **Selected references**

Schwab J.M. et al. Connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) is expressed by a subset of reactive astrocytes. Localization and accumulation in human cerebral infarctions. Neuropathol Appl Neurobiol 2000, 26: 434-440

Schwab JM, Beschorner R, Nguyen TD, Mittelbronn M, Schluesener HJ: Differential cellular accumulation of connective tissue growth factor defines a subset of reactive astrocytes, invading fibroblasts, and endothelial cells following central nervous system injury in rats and humans. J Neurotrauma. 2001 Apr;18(4):377-88

For in vitro research only. Caution: this product contains sodium azide, a poisonous and hazardous substance.