

# Trefoil Factor 3 Human, Sheep Polyclonal Antibody

#### **Product Data Sheet**

Source of Antigen: E. coli

Cat. No.:

**Host:** Sheep RD184160100 (0.1 mg)

Other names: TFF3, Intestinal trefoil factor, P1.B, ITF, Polypeptide P1.B, TFI

#### Research topic

Energy metabolism and body weight regulation, Oncology, Renal disease, Sepsis

#### Preparation

The antibody was raised in sheep by immunization with the recombinant Human Trefoil Factor 3.

## **Amino Acid Sequence**

The immunization antigen (7.82 kDa - calculated) is a protein containing 69 AA of recombinant Human Trefoil Factor 3. N-terminal His-tag, 10 extra AA (highlighted).

MKHHHHHHAS EEYVGLSANO CAVPAKDRVD CGYPHVTPKE CNNRGCCFDS RIPGVPWCFK PLOEAECTF

### **Species Reactivity**

Human

Not yet tested in other species.

#### **Purification Method**

Immunoaffinity chromatography on a column with immobilized recombinant Human Trefoil Factor 3.

## **Antibody Content**

0.1 mg (determined by BCA method, BSA was used as a standard)

## **Formulation**

The antibody is lyophilized in 0.05 M phosphate buffer, 0.1 M NaCl, pH 7.2. AZIDE FREE.

### Reconstitution

Add 0.1 ml of deionized water and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Slight turbidity may occur after reconstitution, which does not affect activity of the antibody. In this case clarify the solution by centrifugation.

## Shipping

At ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store the product at the temperature recommended below.

#### Storage/Stability

The lyophilized antibody remains stable and fully active until the expiry date when stored at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles and store frozen at -80°C. Reconstituted antibody can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show decline in activity after one week at 4°C.

## **Expiration**

See vial label.

## Lot Number

See vial label.

## **Quality Control Test**

Indirect ELISA - to determine titer of the antibody SDS PAGE - to determine purity of the antibody

#### **Applications**

ELISA, Western blotting

#### Introduction to the Molecule

Trefoil factor 3 (TFF3, also known as intestinal trefoil factor) belongs together with TFF1 and TFF2 to a small group of mucinassociated peptides. TFF3 contains seven cysteine residues, six of which form disulfide bonds to create a characteristic threeleafed structure. Due to its compact structure, TFF3 is extremely resistant toward acids, proteolytical cleavage or heat degradation. Monomeric form of TFF3 consists of 60 amino acids and has 6.7 kDa, while the dimer (13.1 kDa) consists of 118 amino acids. TFF3 is expressed mainly in gastrointestinal tract, in the mucous cells of the small and large intestine, where it maintains the integrity of mucous layer and in cooperation with mucins protects the gastrointestinal epithelial cells against various injurious agents. However, TFF3 was also detected in salivary glands, posterior pituitary gland and in the inner ear. Secretion of TFF3 is triggered by the presence of certain inflammation mediators and neurotransmitters. Studies showed that oral administration of TFF3 in rats protects gastric mucosa from damage. Over-expression of TFF3 occurs at the sites of damage of the gastrointestinal tract, e.g. peptic ulcer or inflammatory bowel disease. Patients suffering from these diseases have increased levels of TFF3 in serum. TFF3 was reported to be over-expressed also in patients with various neoplasms including intestinal, pancreatic and prostate carcinomas. On the contrary, its expression decreases in thyroid follicular carcinomas. In vitro studies showed that in breast cancer cells, expression of TFF3 is regulated by the level of estrogen. Recent study with human and rodent pancreatic islet beta-cells has demonstrated that TFF3 overexpression increases their proliferation. Both major forms of diabetes involve a decline in islet beta-cells mass and their controlled expansion would have great potential utility for treatment of this diseases. Another study with rats has shown that urinary TFF3 protein levels were markedly reduced in response to renal tubular injury, while his levels did not respond to nonrenal toxicants.

#### Note

This product is for research use only.

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