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TGFB2 antibody (Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM1893a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P61812
Other Accession	NP_001129071.1, NP_003229.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,K
Clone Names	220ct16.4.3.1
Calculated MW	47748

Additional Information

Gene ID	7042
Other Names	Transforming growth factor beta-2, TGF-beta-2, BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor, Cetermin, Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor, G-TSF, Polyergin, Latency-associated peptide, LAP, TGFB2
Target/Specificity	This TGFB2 monoclonal antibody is generated from mouse immunized with TGFB2 recombinant protein.
Dilution	WB~~1:500~16000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TGFB2 antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TGFB2
Function	[Transforming growth factor beta-2 proprotein]: Precursor of the Latency-associated peptide (LAP) and Transforming growth factor beta-2 (TGF-beta-2) chains, which constitute the regulatory and active subunit of TGF-beta-2, respectively.

Cellular Location	[Latency-associated peptide]: Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01137}

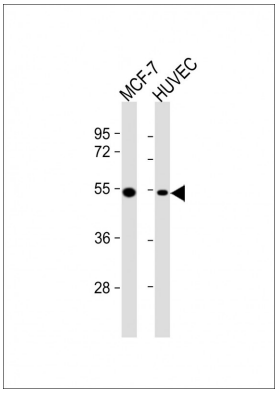
Background

This gene encodes a member of the transforming growth factor beta (TGFB) family of cytokines, which are multifunctional peptides that regulate proliferation, differentiation, adhesion, migration, and other functions in many cell types by transducing their signal through combinations of transmembrane type I and type II receptors (TGFBR1 and TGFBR2) and their downstream effectors, the SMAD proteins. Disruption of the TGFB/SMAD pathway has been implicated in a variety of human cancers. The encoded protein is secreted and has suppressive effects of interleukin-2 dependent T-cell growth. Translocation t(1;7)(q41;p21) between this gene and HDAC9 is associated with Peters' anomaly, a congenital defect of the anterior chamber of the eye. The knockout mice lacking this gene show perinatal mortality and a wide range of developmental, including cardiac, defects. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified.

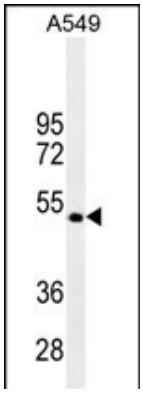
References

Nalpas, B., et al. Gut 59(8):1120-1126(2010)
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press :
Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :
Johnatty, S.E., et al. PLoS Genet. 6 (7), E1001016 (2010) :
Sambo, M.R., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (6), E11141 (2010) :

Images



All lanes : Anti-TGFB2 antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HUVEC whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 48 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



TGFB2 antibody (Cat. #AM1893a) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the TGFB2 antibody detected the TGFB2 protein (arrow).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.