TGFB2 Antibody – Mouse Monoclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	TGFB2, Monoclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	TGFB2 (TGFB2, Transforming growth factor beta-2, BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor, Cetermin, Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor, Polyergin) (MaxLight 405)
Product Gene Name	anti-TGFB2 antibody
Product Synonym Names	TGFB2; Transforming growth factor beta-2; BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor; Cetermin; Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor; Polyergin
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Clone Number	220ct16.4.3.1
Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight405.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein G Affinity Chromatography
Specificity	Recognizes human TGFB2.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: MaxLight405 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	47,748 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 1; NC_000001.10 (218518676..218617961). Location: 1q41
OMIM	190220
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P61812
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to human TGFB2.
Conjugate	MaxLight405
Product Categories/Family for anti-TGFB2 antibody	Antibodies; Growth Factors; Cytokines
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-TGFB2 antibody	FLISA, Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunohistochemistry (IHC) Paraffin, Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-TGFB2 antibody	Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-TGFB2 antibody	MBS6188642 is an antibody targeting TGFB2. Also known as TGFB2 (TGFB2, Transforming growth factor beta-2, BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor, Cetermin, Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor, Polyergin) (MaxLight 405). Reactive in Human. Host: Mouse.
Product References and Citations for anti-TGFB2 antibody	1. Nalpas, B., et al. Gut 59(8):1120-1126(2010) 2. Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press 3. Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) 4. Johnatty, S.E., et al. PLoS Genet. 6 (7), E1001016 (2010) 5. Sambo, M.R., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (6), E11141 (2010)

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-TGFB2 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for TGFB2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	208022653
NCBI GeneID	7042
NCBI Accession #	NP_001129071.1
NCBI Related Accession #	NP_003229.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P61812
UniProt Secondary Accession #	P08112; Q15579; Q15581; Q4VAV9; B4DKC5
UniProt Related Accession #	P61812
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001135599.2
NCBI Official Full Name	transforming growth factor beta-2 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	transforming growth factor, beta 2
NCBI Official Symbol	TGFB2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	LDS4; TGF-beta2
UniProt Protein Name	Transforming growth factor beta-2
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor; Cetermin; Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor; G-TSF; Polyergin
Protein Family	Transforming growth factor
UniProt Gene Name	TGFB2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	TGF-beta-2; G-TSF; LAP
UniProt Entry Name	TGFB2_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	transforming growth factor beta-2; G-TSF; cetermin; polyergin; BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor; glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor
NCBI Summary for TGFB2	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. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2010]

UniProt Comments for TGFB2	TGFB2: TGF-beta 2 has suppressive effects on interleukin-2 dependent T-cell growth. Homodimer; disulfide-linked. Heterodimers with TGFB1 and with TGFB3 have been found in bone. Interacts with the serine proteases, HTRA1 and HTRA3. Interacts with ASPN. Belongs to the TGF-beta family. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Secreted; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis; Cell development/differentiation; Secreted, signal peptide Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 1q41 Cellular Component: extracellular matrix; extracellular space; cell soma; axon; extracellular region; endosome Molecular Function: protein binding; protein homodimerization activity; growth factor activity; protein heterodimerization activity; beta-amyloid binding; punt binding; cytokine activity; transforming growth factor beta receptor binding; receptor binding; receptor signaling protein serine/threonine kinase activity Biological Process: heart morphogenesis; extracellular matrix organization and biogenesis; collagen fibril organization; catagen; heart development; SMAD protein nuclear translocation; dopamine biosynthetic process; protein amino acid phosphorylation; cell-cell signaling; hair follicle development; transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; somatic stem cell division; cell cycle arrest; cell growth; embryonic gut development; cartilage condensation; response to drug; neutrophil chemotaxis; platelet activation; negative regulation of immune response; neuron fate commitment; positive regulation of cell cycle; positive regulation of catagen; positive regulation of cell growth; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase cascade; cardioblast differentiation; positive regulation of protein secretion; positive regulation of cell division; activation of protein kinase activity; neuron development; response to progesterone stimulus; positive regulation of heart contraction; cell death; axon guidance; positive regulation of immune response; wound healing; cell morphogenesis; cardiac muscle cell proliferation; positive regulation of stress-activated MAPK cascade; odontogenesis; negative regulation of cell proliferation; platelet degranulation; positive regulation of neuron apoptosis; salivary gland morphogenesis; positive regulation of cell proliferation; response to wounding; hemopoiesis; angiogenesis; positive regulation of integrin biosynthetic process; negative regulation of epithelial cell proliferation; uterine wall breakdown; intercellular junction assembly and maintenance; regulation of transforming growth factor-beta2 production; cell migration; hair follicle morphogenesis; positive regulation of cell adhesion mediated by integrin; glial cell migration; positive regulation of ossification; cell proliferation; embryonic development; eye development; generation of neurons; positive regulation of cardioblast differentiation; response to hypoxia; epithelial to mesenchymal transition; blood vessel remodeling; negative regulation of cell growth; blood coagulation Disease: Loeys-dietz Syndrome 4
Research Articles on TGFB2	**1.** Mutation or removal of the G-quadruplex sequence from the 5' UTR of the gene diminished the level of expression of this gene at the translational level.
Precautions	All of MyBioSource's Products are for scientific laboratory research purposes and are not for diagnostic, therapeutics, prophylactic or in vivo use. Through your purchase, you expressly represent and warrant to MyBioSource that you will properly test and use any Products purchased from MyBioSource in accordance with industry standards. MyBioSource and its authorized distributors reserve the right to refuse to process any order where we reasonably believe that the intended use will fall outside of our acceptable guidelines.
Disclaimer	While every efforts were made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this datasheet, MyBioSource will not be liable for any omissions or errors contained herein. MyBioSource reserves the right to make changes to this datasheet at any time without prior notice. It is the responsibility of the customer to report product performance issues to MyBioSource within 30 days of receipt of the product. Please visit our Terms & Conditions page for more information.
Product Note	Select online data sheet information is drawn from bioinformatics databases, occasionally resulting in ambiguous or non-relevant product information. It is the responsibility of the customer to review, verify, and evaluate the information to make sure it matches their requirements before purchasing the kit. Our ELISA Kit assays are dynamic research tools and sometimes they may be updated and improved. If the format of this assay is important to you then please request the current manual or contact our technical support team with a presales inquiry before placing an order. We will confirm the current details of the assay. We cannot guarantee the sample manual posted online is the most current manual, it is intended to serve as an example only. Please refer to the instructions For Use provided with the assay kit for precise details.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.