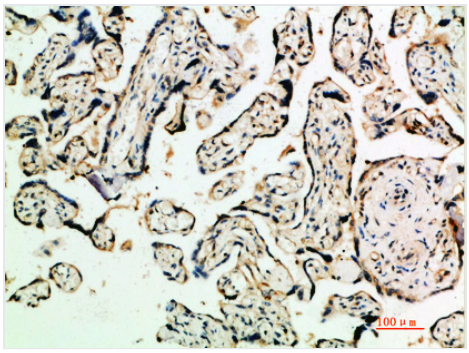
TGFbeta2 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

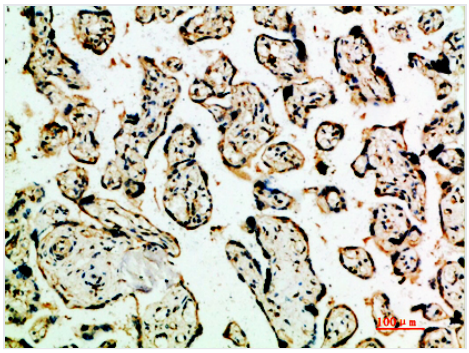
PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	TGFbeta2, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	TGFbeta2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-TGFbeta2 antibody
Product Synonym Gene Name	TGFbeta2
Product Synonym Names	Transforming growth factor beta-2 (TGF-beta-2)(BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor)(Cetermin)(Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor)(G-TSF)(Polyergin); BH6842; Transforming growth factor beta-2 (TGF-beta-2)(BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor)(Cetermin)(Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor)(G-TSF)(Polyergin)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Purity/Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration	1mg/ml (lot specific)
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous TGFbeta2
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C/1 year
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	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 61-110
Modification	Unmodified/Total
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-TGFbeta2 antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin (IHC-P), Immunofluorescence (IF)(paraffin section), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-TGFbeta2 antibody	WB: 1:500-2000 IHC-p: 1:500-200 ELISA: 1:10000-20000
Related Product Information for anti-TGFbeta2 antibody	This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate a latency-associated peptide (LAP) and a mature peptide, and is found in either a latent form composed of a mature peptide homodimer, a LAP homodimer, and a latent TGF-beta binding protein, or in an active form consisting solely of the mature peptide homodimer. The mature peptide may also form heterodimers with other TGF-beta family members. Disruption of the TGF-beta/SMAD pathway has been implicated in a variety of human cancers. A chromosomal translocation that includes this gene is associated with Peters' anomaly, a congenital defect of the an
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-TGFbeta2 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.

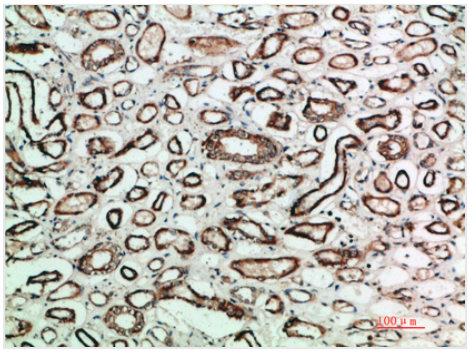
Searchable Terms for TGFbeta2 purchase	MBS9512583 is an antibody targeting TGFbeta2. Also known as TGFbeta2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.



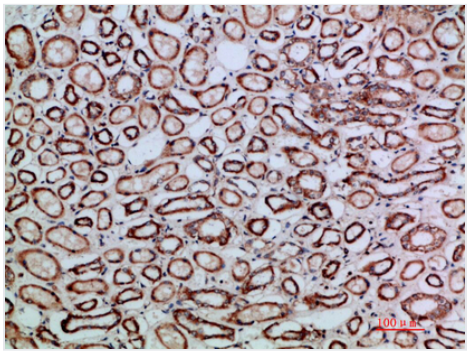
Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-TGFbeta2 antibody
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-placenta, antibody was diluted at 1:200



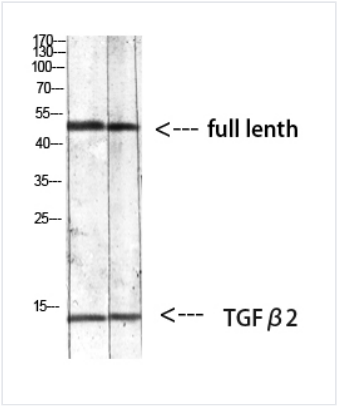
Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-TGFbeta2 antibody
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-placenta, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-TGFbeta2 antibody
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-TGFbeta2 antibody
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Western Blot (WB) of anti-TGFbeta2 antibody
Western blot analysis of mouse-kidney 293T mouse-lung lysate, antibody was diluted at 1000. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for TGFbeta2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	208022653
NCBI GeneID	7042
NCBI Accession #	NP_001129071.1
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
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 TGFbeta2	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 TGFbeta2	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 TGFbeta2	**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.
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