

# Rabbit Anti-TGF beta 2 antibody

# SL20412R

Product Name:	TGF beta 2
Chinese Name:	转化生长因子β2(TGFβ2)抗体
Alias:	TGF B2; BSC 1 cell growth inhibitor; BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor; BSC1 cell growth inhibitor; Cetermin; G TSF; G-TSF; Glioblastoma derived T cell suppressor; Glioblastoma derived T cell suppressor factor; GIsel Suppressor factor; GTSF; MGC116892; Polyergin; TGF beta2; TGF-beta-2; TGF-beta2; TGFB2; TGFB2_HUMAN; Transforming growth factor beta 2; Transforming growth factor beta-2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	50kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TGF beta 2:351-414/414
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	<u>PubMed</u>
Product Detail:	Transforming growth factor beta s (TGF beta s) were originally discovered due to their ability to promote anchorage-independent growth of rat NRK fibroblasts in the presence

of TGF Alpha. It is now realized that TGF beta s mediate many cell-cell interactions that occur during embryonic development. Three TGF beta s have been identified in mammals. TGF beta 1, TGF beta 2 and TGF beta 3 are each synthesized as precursor proteins that are very similar in that each is cleaved to yield a 112 amino acid polypeptide that remains associated with the latent portion of the molecules. Biologically active TGF beta requires dimerization of the monomers (usually homodimers) and release of the latent peptide portion. Overall, the mature region of the TGF beta 3 protein has approximately 80% identity to the mature region of both TGF beta 1 and TGF beta 2. However, the NH2 terminals or precursor regions of their molecules share only 27% sequence identity.

# Function:

TGF-beta 2 has suppressive effects on interleukin-2 dependent T-cell growth.

### Subunit:

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.

# **Subcellular Location:**

Secreted.

### **DISEASE:**

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving TGFB2 is found in a family with Peters anomaly. Translocation t(1;7)(q41;p21) with HDAC9.

# Similarity:

Belongs to the TGF-beta family.

# SWISS:

P61812

# Gene ID:

7042

## Database links:

Entrez Gene: 7042 Human

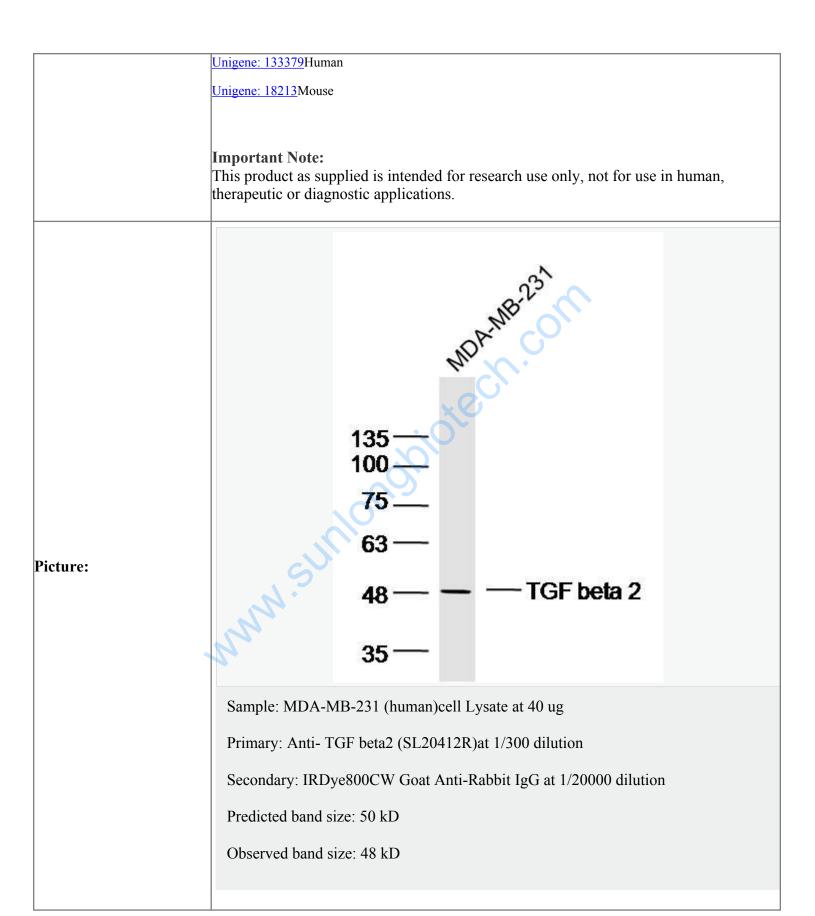
Entrez Gene: 21808 Mouse

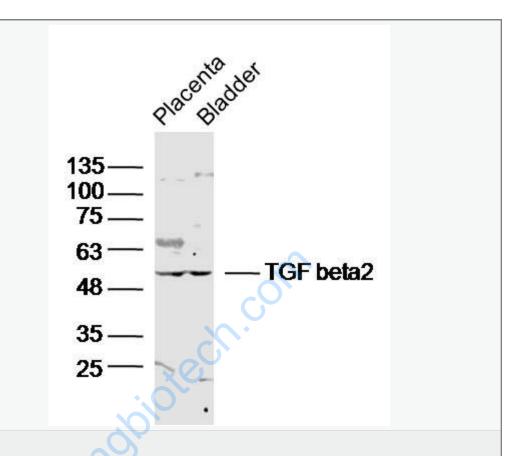
Omim: 190220Human

SwissProt: P21214Cow

SwissProt: P61812Human

SwissProt: P27090Mouse





# Sample:

Placenta (Mouse)Lysate at 40 ug

Bladder (Mouse)Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-TGF beta 2(SL20412R)at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-RabbitIgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 50kD

Observed band size: 50kD