

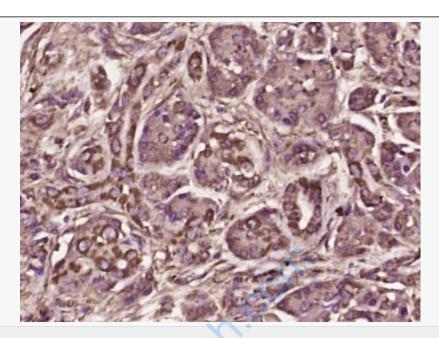
Rabbit Anti-Transglutaminase 2 antibody

SL8589R

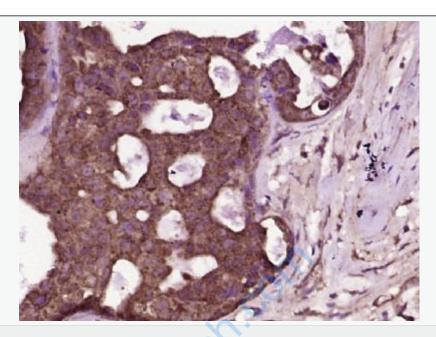
Product Name:	Transglutaminase 2
Chinese Name:	谷氨酰胺转胺酶2抗体
Alias:	TG 2; TG(C); TG2; TGase C; TGase H; TGase-2; TGase2; TgaseII; ALPHA SUBUNIT; C polypeptide; G alpha h; G protein alpha subunit Gh class; G[a]h; Gh CLASS G ALPHA h; GNAH; GNAH G PROTEIN; Guanine nucleotide binding protein H polypeptide; H POLYPEPTIDE; Protein glutamine gamma glutamyltransferase 2; Protein glutamine gamma glutamyltransferase; Protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase 2; TGC; TGC GUANINE NUCLEOTIDE BINDING PROTEIN; TGM 2; TGM2; TGM2_HUMAN; Tissue transglutaminase; Tissue type transglutaminase; Transglutaminase 2; Transglutaminase 2 C polypeptide; Transglutaminase C; Transglutaminase H; Transglutaminase-2; tTG; tTGas.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-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:	77kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membraneSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Transglutaminase 2:351-450/687
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
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.

?Terminally differentiating mammalian epidermal cells acquire an insoluble, 10 to 20 nm thick protein deposit on the intracellular surface of the plasma membrane known as the cross-linked cell envelope (CE). The CE is a component of the epidermis that is generated through formation of disulfide bonds and g-glutamyl-lysine isodipeptide bonds, which are formed by the action of transglutaminases (TGases). TGases are intercellularly localizing, Ca2+-dependent enzymes that catalyze the formation of isopeptide bonds by transferring an amine on to glutaminyl residues, thereby cross-linking glutamine residues and lysine residues in substrate proteins. TGases influence numerous biological processes, including blood coagulation, cpidermal differentiation, seminal fluid coagulation, fertilization, cell differentiation and apoptosis. Human keratinocyte transglutaminase (TGase1) is a membrane associated, 817 amino acid protein. Human tissue transglutaminase (TGase2) is an endothelial cell specific, 687 amino acid protein. Function: Catalyzes the cross-linking of proteins and the conjugation of polyamines to proteins. Subunit: Monomer. Similarity: Belongs to the transglutaminase superfamily. Transglutaminase family. Product Detail: SWISS: P21980 Gene ID: 7052 Database links: Entrez Gene: 7052 Human Entrez Gene: 21817 Mouse	PubMed:	<u>PubMed</u>
Omim: 190196 Human SwissProt: P21980 Human SwissProt: P21981 Mouse Unigene: 517033 Human Unigene: 330731 Mouse	Product Detail:	Prerminally differentiating mammalian epidermal cells acquire an insoluble, 10 to 20 nm thick protein deposit on the intracellular surface of the plasma membrane known as the cross-linked cell envelope (CE). The CE is a component of the epidermis that is generated through formation of disulfide bonds and g-glutamyl-lysine isodipeptide bonds, which are formed by the action of transglutaminases (TGases). TGases are intercellularly localizing, Ca2+-dependent enzymes that catalyze the formation of isopeptide bonds by transferring an amine on to glutaminyl residues, thereby cross-linking glutamine residues and lysine residues in substrate proteins. TGases influence numerous biological processes, including blood coagulation, epidermal differentiation, seminal fluid coagulation, fertilization, cell differentiation and apoptosis. Human keratinocyte transglutaminase (TGase1) is a membrane associated, 817 amino acid protein. Human tissue transglutaminase (TGase2) is an endothelial cell specific, 687 amino acid protein. Function: Catalyzes the cross-linking of proteins and the conjugation of polyamines to proteins. Subunit: Monomer. Similarity: Belongs to the transglutaminase superfamily. Transglutaminase family. SWISS: P21980 Gene ID: 7052 Database links: Entrez Gene: 7052 Human Entrez Gene: 21817 Mouse Omim: 190196 Human SwissProt: P21980 Human SwissProt: P21981 Mouse Unigene: 517033 Human

	Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	Sample: Uterus (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-Transglutaminase 2 (SL8589R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 77 kD Observed band size: 74 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human Pancreatic cancer); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (TGM2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL8589R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human breast carcinoma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (TGM2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL8589R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.