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TGF-beta2 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11586

Specification

TGF-beta2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P61812
Other Accession	BAG35929
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**47748**

TGF-beta2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7042

Other Names
TGF-b2, TGF b2 TGF-beta2, TGF beta-2, TGFbeta, TGFb2, transforming growth factor beta 2

Target/Specificity
TGF-b2

Formulation
100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Background Descriptions

Precautions
TGF-beta2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TGF-beta2 Antibody - 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.

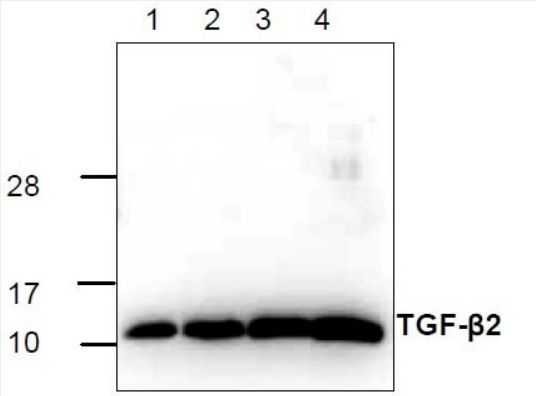
Cellular Location
[Latency-associated peptide]: Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01137}

TGF-beta2 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TGF-beta2 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis using recombinant human TGF-beta2. lane1: 5ng; lane2: 10ng; lane3: 50ng; lane4: 100ng.

TGF-beta2 Antibody - Background

The three mammalian isoforms of TGF-beta (TGF-beta1, TGF-beta2, TGF-beta3) signal thro µgh the same receptor and elicit similar biological responses. They are multifunctional cytokines that regulate cell proliferation, growth, differentiation and motility as well as synthesis and deposition of the extracellular matrix. They are involved in various physiological processes including embryogenesis, tissue remodeling and would healing. They are secreted predominantly as latent complexes which are stored at the cell surface and in the extracellular matrix. The release of biologically active TGF-beta isoform from a latent complex involves proteolytic processing of the complex and/or induction of conformational changes by proteins such as thrombospondin-1. TGF-beta2 has been shown to exert suppressive effects on IL-2 dependent T-cell growth, and may also have an autocrine function in enhancing tumor growth by suppressing immuno-surveillance of tumor development.