

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.

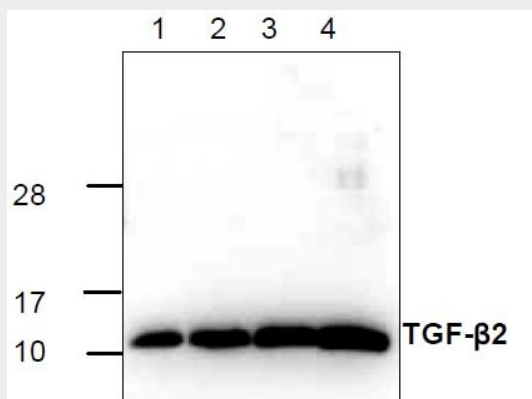
Cellular Location

[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 Cytometry](#)
- [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 through 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 wound 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.