

# IGFBP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP8588b

## **Specification**

## IGFBP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

P18065

## IGFBP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 3485** 

#### **Other Names**

Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 2, IBP-2, IGF-binding protein 2, IGFBP-2, IGFBP2, BP2, IBP2

## **Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/products/AP8588b>AP8588b</a> was selected from the C-term region of human IGFBP2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

### **Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

#### **Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### IGFBP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name IGFBP2

Synonyms BP2, IBP2

### **Function**

Multifunctional protein that plays a critical role in regulating the availability of IGFs such as IGF1 and IGF2 to their receptors and thereby regulates IGF-mediated cellular processes including proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis in a cell-type specific manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18563800" target="\_blank">18563800</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38796567" target="\_blank">38796567</a>). Functions coordinately with receptor protein tyrosine phosphatase beta/PTPRB and the IGF1 receptor to regulate IGF1-mediated signaling by stimulating the phosphorylation of PTEN leading to its inactivation and AKT1 activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22869525" target="\_blank">22869525</a>). Plays a positive role in cell migration via interaction with



integrin alpha5/ITGA5 through an RGD motif (PubMed: <a

 $href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16569642" target="\_blank">16569642</a>). Additionally, interaction with ITGA5/ITGB1 enhances the adhesion of endothelial progenitor cells to endothelial cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26076738" target="_blank">16569642</a>). Additionally, interaction with ITGA5/ITGB1 enhances the adhesion of endothelial progenitor cells to endothelial cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26076738" target="_blank">16569642</a>).$ 

target="\_blank">26076738</a>). Upon mitochondrial damage, facilitates apoptosis with ITGA5 of podocytes, and then activates the phosphorylation of focal adhesion kinase (FAK)-mediated mitochondrial injury (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38796567" target="blank">38796567</a>).

**Cellular Location** Secreted

## IGFBP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

Blocking Peptides

IGFBP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

IGFBP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

IGFBP2-binding proteins prolong the half-life of the IGFs and have been shown to either inhibit or stimulate the growth promoting effects of the IGFs on cell culture. They alter the interaction of IGFs with their cell surface receptors.

### IGFBP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Arafat, A.M., et.al., J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. 94 (12), 5093-5101 (2009) Yazawa, T., et.al., Am. J. Pathol. 175 (3), 976-987 (2009)