ARG56078
anti-TGF beta antibody [1D11.16.8]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [1D11.16.8] recognizes TGF beta
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Cow, Dog, Hm, Mk
Tested Application	ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-P, Neut, WB
Specificity	This mAb recognizes TGF beta 1, 2 and 3.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	1D11.16.8
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	TGF beta
Species	Bovine
Immunogen	Bovine TGF-beta2 protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TGF-beta2; Cetermin; LDS4; Polyergin; Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor; G-TSF; Transforming growth factor beta-2; LAP; TGF-beta-2; BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ELISA	0.1-0.4 µg/ml (detect); 2-8 µg/ml (capture)
ICC/IF	8-25 µg/ml
IHC-P	8-25 µg/ml
Neut	Assay-dependent
WB	1-2 µg/ml (under non-reducing conditions only)

Application Note: WB: It is recommended detct TGF beta under non-reducing conditions.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

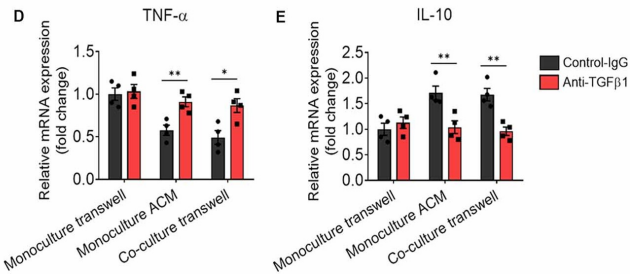
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.05% Sodium azide and 0.1 mg/ml BSA
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide

Stabilizer	0.1 mg/ml BSA
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	TGFB2
Gene Full Name	transforming growth factor, beta 2
Background	This gene encodes a member of the transforming growth factor beta (TGFB) family of cytokines, which are multifunctional peptides that regulate proliferation, differentiation, adhesion, migration, and other functions in many cell types by transducing their signal through combinations of transmembrane type I and type II receptors (TGFBR1 and TGFBR2) and their downstream effectors, the SMAD proteins. Disruption of the TGFB/SMAD pathway has been implicated in a variety of human cancers. The encoded protein is secreted and has suppressive effects of interleukin-2 dependent T-cell growth. Translocation t(1;7)(q41;p21) between this gene and HDAC9 is associated with Peters' anomaly, a congenital defect of the anterior chamber of the eye. The knockout mice lacking this gene show perinatal mortality and a wide range of developmental, including cardiac, defects. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2010]
Function	TGF-beta 2 has suppressive effects on interleukin-2 dependent T-cell growth. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	48 kDa
PTM	The precursor is cleaved into mature TGF-beta-2 and LAP, which remains non-covalently linked to mature TGF-beta-2 rendering it inactive.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm and extracellular (secreted)

Images



ARG56078 anti-TGF beta antibody [1D11.16.8] neutralization image

Neutralization assay: Primary microglial cultures neutralizing with ARG56078 anti-TGF beta antibody [1D11.16.8] at 0.2 µg/mL dilution. mRNA expression of TNF-α and IL-10 in microglia cultured alone, cocultured with astrocyte by transwell and cultured by ACM in the presence or absence of the anti-TGF-β antibody.

From Jinqiang Zhang et al. Front Cell Neurosci (2020), doi: 10.3389/fncel.2020.00195, Fig.8 D and E.