

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Specificity</b>	Detects TGF-β2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, this antibody is highly specific for TGF-β2 and TGF-β1.2 but will cross-react with other TGF-β variants with at least 100-fold lower sensitivity. It will also neutralize the biological activity of TGF-β1.2, at a 50 fold higher IgG concentration.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Porcine platelet-derived TGF-β2
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 μg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

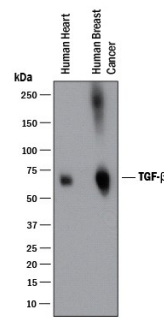
**APPLICATIONS**

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.25 μg/mL	See Below
<b>Simple Western</b>	2.5 μg/mL	See Below
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize TGF-β2 inhibition of IL-4-dependent proliferation in the HT-2 mouse T cell line [Tsang, M. <i>et al.</i> (1995) <i>Cytokine</i> 7:389]. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.3-1.5 μg/mL in the presence of 1 ng/mL Porcine TGF-β2 and 7.5 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse IL-4.	

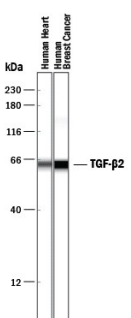
**DATA**

**Western Blot**




**Detection of Human TGF-β2 by Western Blot.** Western blot shows lysates of human heart tissue and human breast cancer tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 0.25 μg/mL of Goat Anti-TGF-β2 Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AB-112-NA) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for TGF-β2 at approximately 70 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

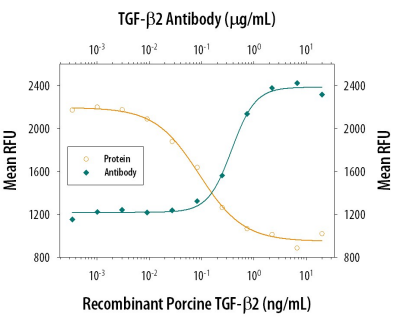
**Simple Western**



**Detection of Human TGF-β2 by Simple Western™.** Simple Western lane view shows lysates of human heart tissue and human breast cancer tissue, loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for TGF-β2 at approximately 63 kDa (as indicated) using 2.5 μg/mL of Goat Anti-TGF-β2 Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AB-112-NA) followed by 1:50 dilution of HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF109). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using the 12-230 kDa separation system.



**Neutralization**



**TGF-β2 Inhibition of IL-4-dependent Cell Proliferation and Neutralization by TGF-β2 Antibody.** Porcine TGF-β2 (Catalog # 102-B2) inhibits Recombinant Mouse IL-4 (Catalog # 404-ML) induced proliferation in the HT-2 mouse T cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Inhibition of Recombinant Mouse IL-4 (7.5 ng/mL) activity elicited by Porcine TGF-β2 (1 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Sheep Anti-TGF-β2 Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AB-112-NA). The ND<sub>50</sub> is typically 0.3-1.5 μg/mL.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 1 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

TGF- $\beta$ 2 (transforming growth factor beta 2) is one of three closely related mammalian members of the large TGF- $\beta$  superfamily that share a characteristic cysteine knot structure (1-7). TGF- $\beta$ 1, -2 and -3 are highly pleiotropic cytokines proposed to act as cellular switches that regulate processes such as immune function, proliferation and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (1-4). Each TGF- $\beta$  isoform has some non-redundant functions; for TGF- $\beta$ 2, mice with targeted deletion show defects in development of cardiac, lung, craniofacial, limb, eye, ear and urogenital systems (2). Human TGF- $\beta$ 2 cDNA encodes a 414 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 19 aa signal peptide and a 395 aa proprotein (8). A furin-like convertase processes the proprotein to generate an N-terminal 232 aa latency-associated peptide (LAP) and a C-terminal 112 aa mature TGF- $\beta$ 2 (8, 9). Disulfide-linked homodimers of LAP and TGF- $\beta$ 2 remain non-covalently associated after secretion, forming the small latent TGF- $\beta$ 1 complex (8-10). Covalent linkage of LAP to one of three latent TGF- $\beta$  binding proteins (LTBPs) creates a large latent complex that may interact with the extracellular matrix (9, 10). TGF- $\beta$  is activated from latency by pathways that include actions of the protease plasmin, matrix metalloproteases, thrombospondin 1 and a subset of integrins (10). Mature human TGF- $\beta$ 2 shows 100% aa identity with porcine, canine, equine and bovine TGF- $\beta$ 2, and 97% aa identity with mouse and rat TGF- $\beta$ 2. It demonstrates cross-species activity (1). TGF- $\beta$ 2 signaling begins with binding to a complex of the accessory receptor betaglycan (also known as TGF- $\beta$  RIII) and a type II ser/thr kinase receptor termed TGF- $\beta$  RII. This receptor then phosphorylates and activates another ser/thr kinase receptor, TGF- $\beta$  RI (also called activin receptor-like kinase (ALK) -5), or alternatively, ALK-1. The whole complex phosphorylates and activates Smad proteins that regulate transcription (3, 11, 12). Use of other signaling pathways that are Smad-independent allows for disparate actions observed in response to TGF- $\beta$  in different contexts (11).

**References:**

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