

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human Transglutaminase 2/TGM2 in direct ELISAs and human, mouse, and rat Transglutaminase 2/TGM2 in Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TGM3, rhTGM4, and rhTGM7 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human Transglutaminase 2/TGM2 Ala2-Ala687 (Asn533Thr, Leu655Val) Accession # P21980
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Transglutaminase 2 (TG2), encoded by the TGM2 gene, is also known as tissue transglutaminase (tTG), transglutaminase C (TGC), and protein-glutamine-γ-glutamyltransferase. It belongs to the family of transglutaminases that catalyze the posttranslational modification of proteins via calcium dependent cross-linking reactions (1-3). In addition to its function in protein cross-linking, TGM2 is also capable of hydrolyzing both GTP and ATP (4) and has intrinsic kinase activity (5). TGM2 has been implicated in a variety of human diseases including celiac disease, inclusion body myositis, atherosclerosis, and neurodegenerative diseases (6-7).

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