

Human Latent TGF-β bp2/LTBP-2 Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 327318 Catalog Number: MAB3850

Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human Latent TGF-β bp2/LTBP-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse LTMP-4 is observed.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 327318		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Latent TGF-β bp2/LTBP-2 Gln36-Glu1821 Accession # NP_000419		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.		

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 μg/mL	Recombinant Human Latent TGF-β bp2 under non-reducing conditions only

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
	*Small peak size (SD) is chipped with polar peaks. Upon receipt, store it immediately at 20 to 70 °C

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

LTBP-2 is a 240 kDa member of the LTBP and fibrillin families. Unlike other LTBP, LTBP-2 is not a component of the large latent TGF-β complex. LTBP-2 is a secreted calcium-binding extracellular matrix glycoprotein of elastic tissue 10 nm microfibrils, especially in the lung. The 1786 aa mature human LTBP2 contains 20 EGF-like domains and four 8-cysteine repeats and shares 80% aa identity with mouse LTBP-2. An RGD sequence and a proline-rich sequence may mediate adhesion of melanoma cells, but for fibroblasts LTBP-2 may actually be an antiadhesion protein. In vivo, proteolysis by plasmin and elastase is likely and may cleave putative adhesion sites.

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