

## DESCRIPTION

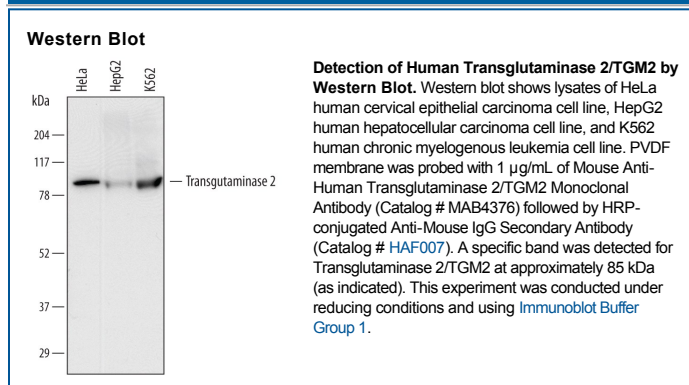
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Transglutaminase 2/TGM2 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human Transglutaminase 3, 4, 7, or recombinant mouse Transglutaminase 2 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 716620
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human Transglutaminase 2/TGM2 Ala2-Ala687 Accession # P21980
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <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

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).

## References:

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2. Chen, J.S.K. and K. Mehta (1999) *Internat. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* **31**:817.
3. Griffin, M. *et al.* (2002) *Biochem. J.* **368**:377.
4. Lai, T.S. *et al.* (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* **273**:1776.
5. Mishra, S. *et al.* (2007) *J. Biol. Chem.* **282**:18108.
6. Kim, S-Y. *et al.* (2002) *Neurochem. Int.* **40**:85.
7. Lesort, M. *et al.* (2000) *Prog. Neurobiol.* **61**:439.