



# IGF2 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-RA011088A0HU
<b>Abbreviation</b>	Insulin-like growth factor II
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P01344
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human IGF2
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA
<b>Relevance</b>	The insulin-like growth factors possess growth-promoting activity. Major fetal growth hormone in mammals. Plays a key role in regulating fetoplacental development. IGF-II is influenced by placental lactogen. Also involved in tissue differentiation. Positively regulates myogenic transcription factor MYOD1 function by facilitating the recruitment of transcriptional coactivators, thereby controlling muscle terminal differentiation (By similarity). In adults, involved in glucose metabolism in adipose tissue, skeletal muscle and liver (Probable). Acts as a ligand for integrin which is required for IGF2 signaling (PubMed:28873464).
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Conjugate</b>	Non-conjugated
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Alias</b>	Insulin-like growth factor II, IGF-II, Somatomedin-A, T3M-11-derived growth factor, Insulin-like growth factor II, Insulin-like growth factor II Ala-25 Del, Preptin, IGF2, PP1446
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Signal Transduction
<b>Gene Names</b>	IGF2
<b>Clone No.</b>	1D6
<b>Description</b>	The IGF2 recombinant monoclonal antibody is produced using DNA recombinant technology and in vitro genetic manipulation. It begins with immunizing an animal with a synthesized peptide derived from human IGF2, followed by the isolation and selection of positive B cells. Through screening and single clone identification, the B cells with the desired properties are chosen. The genes encoding the light and heavy chains of the IGF2 antibody are then amplified using PCR and inserted into a plasmid vector. This



recombinant vector is transfected into a host cell line for the expression of the antibody. The IGF2 recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified from the cell culture supernatant using affinity chromatography. It is specifically designed to target human IGF2 protein and is recommended for use in ELISA.

The IGF2 protein is a growth factor that plays a critical role in embryonic development, cell growth, and tissue differentiation. It is primarily produced in the liver and acts as a mitogen, promoting cell proliferation and survival. IGF2 also plays a role in regulating metabolism, including glucose uptake and lipid metabolism, as well as muscle development and bone growth. Dysregulation of IGF2 expression has been observed in cancer and other diseases.