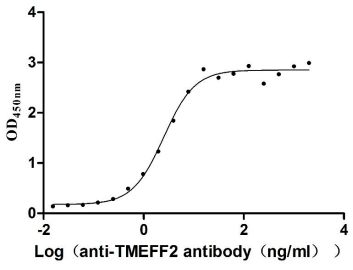
TMEFF2 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA883439MA1HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q9UIK5
Immunogen	Recombinant Human TMEFF2 protein
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	hIgG4(S228P)
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Immunology
Gene Names	TMEFF2
Clone No.	6G6

Image



The Binding Activity of TMEFF2 with Anti-TMEFF2 monoclonal antibody
Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human TMEFF2 (CSB-MP883439HU) at 2 μg/mL can bind Anti-TMEFF2 recombinant antibody, the EC_{50} is 2.129-2.956 ng/mL.

Description

The production of the TMEFF2 monoclonal antibody involved using the recombinant human TMEFF2 protein as the immunogen. The cDNA of the TMEFF2 monoclonal antibody was sequenced and obtained the TMEFF2 monoclonal antibody gene, which was then cloned into a plasmid vector. The plasmid vector carrying the TMEFF2 monoclonal antibody gene was transfected into the host cell using a suitable transfection method. The resulting TMEFF2 recombinant monoclonal antibody was then subjected to affinity-chromatography purification. Its specificity was confirmed through ELISA, where it showed binding to the recombinant human TMEFF2 (CSB-MP883439HU) with an EC_{50} range of 2.129-2.956 ng/mL. It can react with TMEFF2 protein.

TMEFF2 is expressed in several tissues, including the brain, lung, prostate, and breast. TMEFF2 mainly functions as a tumor suppressor, as it has been shown to inhibit cell proliferation and induce apoptosis in certain types of cancer cells, including prostate and breast cancer. TMEFF2 has also been suggested to have a role in neuronal differentiation and migration during brain development, and may be involved in the regulation of synaptic transmission.