

TGFB2 gene

transforming growth factor beta 2

Normal Function

The *TGFB2* gene provides instructions for producing a protein called transforming growth factor beta-2 (TGF β -2). This protein is found throughout the body and is required for development before birth and throughout life. To carry out its functions, TGF β -2 attaches (binds) to receptor proteins on the surface of cells. This binding triggers the transmission of signals within cells, controlling various cellular activities. As part of a signaling pathway called the TGF- β pathway, the TGF β -2 protein helps control the growth and division (proliferation) of cells, the process by which cells mature to carry out specific functions (differentiation), cell movement (motility), and controlled cell death (apoptosis). Because the TGF β -2 protein keeps cells from growing and dividing too rapidly or in an uncontrolled way, it can suppress the formation of tumors.

The TGF β -2 protein plays a role in the formation of blood vessels, the regulation of muscle tissue and body fat development, wound healing, and immune system function. TGF β -2 is especially abundant in tissues that make up the skeleton, where it helps regulate bone growth, and in the intricate lattice that forms in the spaces between cells (the extracellular matrix).

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

Loeys-Dietz syndrome

At least 20 mutations in the *TGFB2* gene have been found to cause Loeys-Dietz syndrome type IV. This disorder affects connective tissue, which gives structure and support to blood vessels, the skeleton, and many other parts of the body. Loeys-Dietz syndrome type IV is characterized by blood vessel abnormalities, heart defects, and skeletal deformities. The *TGFB2* gene mutations that cause this condition lead to the production of a TGF β -2 protein with little or no function. As a result, the protein cannot bind to its receptors. Although the TGF β -2 protein and its receptors are not bound, TGF- β pathway signaling occurs at an even greater intensity than normal. Researchers speculate that the activity of other proteins in this signaling pathway is increased to compensate for the reduction in TGF β -2 activity; however, the exact mechanism responsible for the increase in signaling is unclear. The overactive signaling pathway disrupts development of connective tissue and various body systems and leads to the signs and symptoms of Loeys-Dietz syndrome type IV.

A few mutations have been found that delete the entire *TGFB2* gene and some nearby genetic material. People with these deletions often have the features of Loeys-Dietz syndrome as well as features not usually associated with the condition, such as intellectual disability and movement problems. Researchers are working to determine which genes are missing as a result of these deletions and how their loss contributes to these additional signs and symptoms.

Other Names for This Gene

- BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor
- cetermin
- G-TSF
- glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor
- polyergin
- TGF-beta2
- transforming growth factor beta-2
- transforming growth factor, beta 2

Additional Information & Resources

Tests Listed in the Genetic Testing Registry

- Tests of TGFB2 ([https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/all/tests/?term=7042\[geneid\]](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/all/tests/?term=7042[geneid]))

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=%28%28TGFB2%5BTI%5D%29+OR+%28transforming+growth+factor+beta+2%5BTI%5D%29+OR+%28TGF-beta2%5BTI%5D%29%29+AND+%28%28Genes%5BMH%5D%29+OR+%28Genetic+Phenomena%5BMH%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D%29>)

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR, BETA-2; TGFB2 (<https://omim.org/entry/190220>)

Gene and Variant Databases

- NCBI Gene (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/7042>)
- ClinVar ([https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=TGFB2\[gene\]](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=TGFB2[gene]))

References

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Genomic Location

The *TGFB2* gene is found on chromosome 1 (<https://medlineplus.gov/genetics/chromosome/1/>).

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