

Recombinant Human Transforming Growth Factor - beta 2

Information

Gene ID	
Accession #	
Alternate Names	
Source	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0
M.Wt	Apparent molecular mass of 24 kDa in SDS-PAGE under non-reducing conditions, 12 kDa under reducing conditions, a disulfide-linked homodimer of two 112 amino acid glycosylated polypeptide chains.
AA Sequence	Ala303-Ser414; Accession # P61812
Appearance	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
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 - 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution
Formulation	Lyophilized from 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in 35 % Acetonitrile and 0.1 % TFA.
Reconstitution	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile 4 mM HCl to a concentration of 0.1 mg/ml. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriately buffered solutions.
Biological Activity	Testing in progress.
Shipping Condition	Gel pack.
Handling	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.

Components and Storage

Components	5µg	100µg	
Recombinant Human Transforming Growth Factor - beta 2	5µg	100µg	

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
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution

Quality Control

Purity	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE analyses.
Endotoxin	Less than 0.1 EU/μg of rHuTGF-β2 as determined by LAL method.

Description

TGF-β 2 is a pleiotropic cytokine that regulates immune function, cellular proliferation, and epithelial-mesenchymal transition. It shows cross-species activity in the development of cardiac, lung, craniofacial, limb, eye, ear, and urogenital systems. Latent TGF-β is activated by proteolytic cleavage of the mature cytokine from the latency-associated peptide. TGF-β 2 signaling involves the accessory receptor Betaglycan, TGF-β RII, and a type I TGF-β receptor, resulting in the activation of Smad signal transduction.

Reference

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