

Recombinant Human TGF β -1

Catalog#:P00121 Derived from *CHO Stable C*

DESCRIPTION	<p>Recombinant Human Transforming Growth Factor Beta 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala279-Ser390 is expressed.</p> <p>Accession#:P01137</p> <p>Known as:Transforming Growth Factor Beta-1; TGF-Beta-1; Latency-Associated Peptide; LAP; TGFB1; TGFB</p>
FORMULATION	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 50mM Glycine, 150mM NaCl, pH2.5
SHIPPING	The product is shipped at ambient temperature.Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
STORAGE	<p>Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.</p> <p>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.</p> <p>Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.</p>
RECONSTITUTION	<p>Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.</p> <p>It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml.</p> <p>Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.</p> <p>Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.</p>
QUALITY CONTROL	<p>Mol Mass:12.8kDa AP Mol Mass:13kDa, reducing conditions.</p> <p>Purity:Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.</p> <p>Endotoxin:Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.</p> <p>Bioactivity: Measured by its ability to inhibit the IL-4-dependent proliferation of TF-1 mouse T cells.The ED50 for this effect is 0.04-0.2 ng/ml.</p>
BACKGROUND	<p>Transforming Growth Factor β-1 (TGFβ-1) is a secreted protein which belongs to the TGF-β family. TGFβ-1 is abundantly expressed in bone, articular cartilage and chondrocytes and is increased in osteoarthritis (OA). TGFβ-1 performs many cellular functions, including the control of cell growth, cell proliferation, cell differentiation and apoptosis. The precursor is cleaved into a latency-associated peptide (LAP) and a mature TGFβ-1 peptide. TGFβ-1 may also form heterodimers with other TGFβ family members. It has been found that TGF β-1 is frequently upregulated in tumor cells. Mutations in this gene results in Camurati- Engelmann disease.</p>

