

Recombinant Human TGF- β 2

Cat. # and size:	PTGFB2-10	10 μ g
	PTGFB2-100	100 μ g
	PTGFB2-1000	1000 μ g

Product Specifications

- Expression of Human Proteins in Human Cells
- Extreme low Endotoxin
- High Purity
- Animal Free and Xeno Free
- Tag Free

Source: Human cells derived

Structure: Non-glycosylated homodimer

Purity: >95% by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level: <0.5EU/ μ g

Molecular Weight: 13kDa and 25kDa in reduced and Non-reduced SDS-PAGE respectively

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in 50mM NaAOC PH4.0 without carrier protein

Activity Assay

The activity was measured by its ability to inhibit the IL-4 induced proliferation in mouse HT-2 cells (BALB/c spleen activated by sheep erythrocytes in the presence of IL-2).

Reconstitution

Briefly centrifuge the vial before opening. It is recommended to reconstitute the protein in sterile 4 mM HCl containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin to a desired concentration.

Stability & Storage

Store in a manual defrost freezer. In general, the lyophilized protein is stable for 12 months if stored at -80°C . Reconstituted protein is stable for 4 weeks at 2 to 8°C under sterile conditions. Store the reconstituted protein in aliquots at -20°C to -80°C for up to 3 months under sterile conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Description

Transforming growth factor beta 2 (TGF- β 2) is one of three closely related mammalian members of the large TGF β superfamily, TGF- β 1, β 2, and β 3, signal through the same receptor and elicit similar biological responses. TGF- β 2 is expressed in keratinocytes, granulosa cells, astrocytes, osteoblasts, mammary cells, and various cancer cells. TGF- β 2 is secreted and complexed with two other proteins, LAP and TGFBP, and requires proteolytic cleavage to be active. Human TGF- β 2 is a secreted, homodimer linked by intermolecular disulfide bonds that plays a role in many cellular processes, including embryogenesis and angiostasis. TGF- β 2 also plays an extensive role in prenatal development.

References

- Derynck R, et al. (1985) Nature 316,701-705.
- Sporn MB et al. (2006) Cytokine Growth Factor Rev. 17:3.
- Ugo Ripamonti U, et al. (2016) Front. Physiol., 08,396.
- Massagué J (2012) Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology. 13 (10):616.