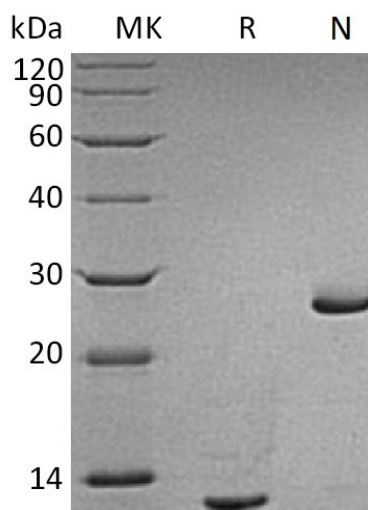


Summary

Name	TGF-β2/TGF-beta 2/TGFB2/Transforming Growth Factor β-2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<0.01 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Transforming Growth Factor Beta 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala303-Ser414 is expressed.
Accession #	P61812
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	12.7 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 4mM HCl.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

Product Name: Recombinant Human TGF-beta 2
Catalog #: PHH1623



Alternative Names

Transforming growth factor beta-2; TGFB2; Polyergin; G-TSF; Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor; Cetermin; BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor; TGF-beta-2

Background

Transforming growth factor beta-2 (TGF- β 2) is a secreted protein which belongs to the TGF-beta family. It is known as a cytokine that performs many cellular functions and has a vital role during embryonic development. The precursor is cleaved into mature TGF-beta-2 and LAP, which remains non-covalently linked to mature TGF-beta-2 rendering it inactive. It is an extracellular glycosylated protein. It is known to suppress the effects of interleukin dependent T-cell tumors. Defects in TGFB2 may be a cause of non-syndromic aortic disease (NSAD).

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.