Product Name: Recombinant Mouse Latent TGF-beta 1 (N-8His)
Catalog #: PHM2410

Summary

Name	Latent TGF-beta 1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Transforming Growth Factor Beta-1 Proprotein is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu30-Ser390 (Cys33Ser) is expressed with a 8His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P04202
Host	Human cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	12.8&31.7 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 15% Trehalose, 4% Mannitol, 0.1% Tween80, pH 8.2.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
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

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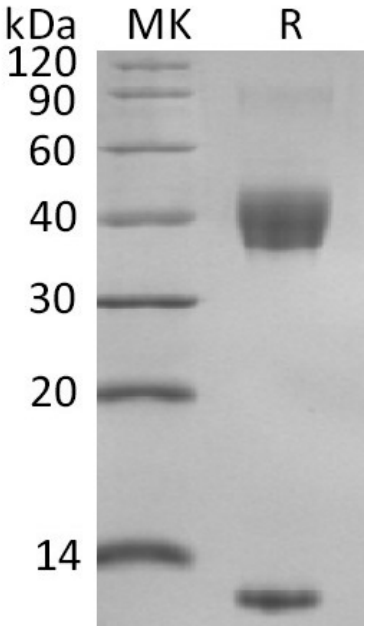

Alternative Names

Transforming growth factor beta-1 proprotein; TGFB; TGFB1; TGFβ-1

Background

Transforming growth factor beta (TGFβ) is a multifunctional cytokine that regulates cell growth, differentiation, adhesion, migration and death dependent on cell type, developmental stage, or tissue conditions. There are three isoforms of TGFβ (TGFβ-1, -2 and -3). latent TGF-β1 plays a protective role against bleomycin-induced lung inflammation and fibrosis. The inhibitory effect of latent TGF-β1 on lung inflammation and fibrosis may be associated with the counter-regulatory mechanism between latent and active TGF-β 1, the negative regulatory role of Smad7 in activation of both NF-κB and TGF-β/Smad signaling pathways, and importantly, the GARP-Foxp3 regulatory mechanism in rebalancing the Treg/Th17 response. Some studies have shown that TGFB1 (Cys33Ser) mice develop multiorgan inflammation and tumors consistent with reduced TGF-b1 activity.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.