

Recombinant Human Latent TGFβ-1

Catalog No: CA72

Description	Recombinant Human Transforming Growth Factor beta 1 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.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Transforming Growth Factor Beta-1; TGF-Beta-1; Latency-Associated Peptide; LAP; TGFβ1; TGFB
Accession No.	P01137
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50mM Glycine, 50mM NaCl, pH4.0.
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>Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.</p> <p>Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg) as determined by LAL test.</p>
Shipping	<p>The product is shipped at ambient temperature.</p> <p>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.</p>
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>
Amino Acid Sequence	<p>HHHHHHHHLSTSKTIDMELVKKRIEAIKQILSKLRLASPPSQGEVPPGPLPEAVLALYNSTRDRVAGES AEPEPEPEADYYAKEVTRVLMVETHNEIYDKFKQSTHSIYMFNTSELREAVPEPVLLSRAELRLRLKLK VEQHVELYQKYSNNSWRYLSNRLAPSDPEWLSFDVTGVVRQWLSRGGEIEGFRLSAHCSCDSRDNT LQVDINGFTTGRRGDLATIHGMNRPFLLLMATPLERAQHLQSSRHRRALDTNYCFSSTEKNCCVRQLYID FRKDLGWKWIHEPKGYHANFCLGPCPYIWSLDTQYSKVLALYNQHNPGASAAPCCVPQ ALEPLIVYYVGRKPKVEQLSNMIVRSCKCS</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). TGF β-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. TGF β -1 may also form heterodimers with other TGF β 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>

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