## Recombinant Mouse TGFβ1/TGFB1 Protein

## Catalog Number: PKSM041167

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

<b>Description</b>	
Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse TGFβ1/TGFB1 protein Ala279-Ser390
Calculated MW	12.8 kDa
Observed MW	13 kDa
Accession	P04202
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit IL-4-dependent proliferation of TF- 1 human
	erythroleukemic cells. The $ED_{50}$ for this effect is 5-25 pg/ml.
Properties	
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}C$ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 4mM HCl.
	Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants
	before lyophilization.
	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

## Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.



Measured by its ability to inhibit IL-4-dependent proliferation of TF- 1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is 5-25 pg/ml.

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Web:www.elabscience.com

## **Elabscience**®

Transforming growth factor beta 1 (TGF $\beta$ 1) is the prototype of a growing superfamily of peptide growth factors and plays a prominent role in a variety of cellular processes, including cell-cycle progression, cell differentiation, reproductive function, development, motility, adhesion, neuronal growth, bone morphogenesis, wound healing, and immune surveillance. TGF- $\beta$ 1, TGF- $\beta$ 2 and TGF- $\beta$ 3 signal via the same heteromeric receptor complex, consisting of a ligand binding TGF- $\beta$  receptor type II (T $\beta$ R-II), and a TGF- $\beta$  receptor type I (T $\beta$ R-I). Signal transduction from the receptor to the nucleus is mediated via SMADs. TGF- $\beta$  expression is found in cartilage, bone, teeth, muscle, heart, blood vessels, haematopoitic cells, lung, kidney, gut, liver, eye, ear, skin, and the nervous system.