

# Recombinant Human TGFB1/BIGH3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSH031520



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

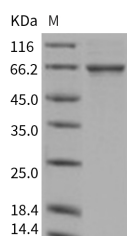
## Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	BIGH3;CDB1;CDG2;CDGG1;CSD;CSD1;CSD2;CSD3;EBMD;LCD1
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-His 683
<b>Accession</b>	NP_000349.1
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	74.0 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	65 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His

## Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 75 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

## Data



> 75 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

TGFB1 is an RGD-containing protein that binds to type I, II and IV collagens. The RGD motif is found in many extracellular matrix proteins modulating cell adhesion and serves as a ligand recognition sequence for several integrins. TGFB1 plays a role in cell-collagen interactions and may be involved in endochondrial bone formation in cartilage. TGFB1 is induced by transforming growth factor-beta and acts to inhibit cell adhesion. Mutations in TGFB1 are associated with multiple types of corneal dystrophy. TGFB1 can bind to type I, II, and IV collagens. This adhesion protein may play an important role in cell-collagen interactions. In cartilage, TGFB1 may be involved in endochondral bone formation. Loss of the TGFB1 is sufficient to induce specific resistance.

## For Research Use Only

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