

DESCRIPTION

Source	Human platelet-derived The human platelets used for the isolation of this product were certified by the supplier to be HIV-1 and HBsAg negative at the time of shipment. Human blood products should always be treated in accordance with universal handling precautions.
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer

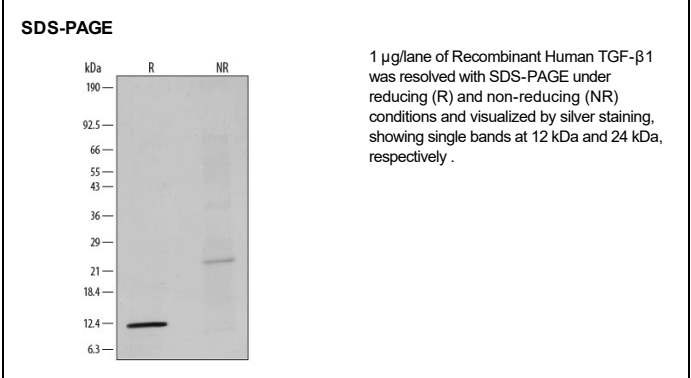
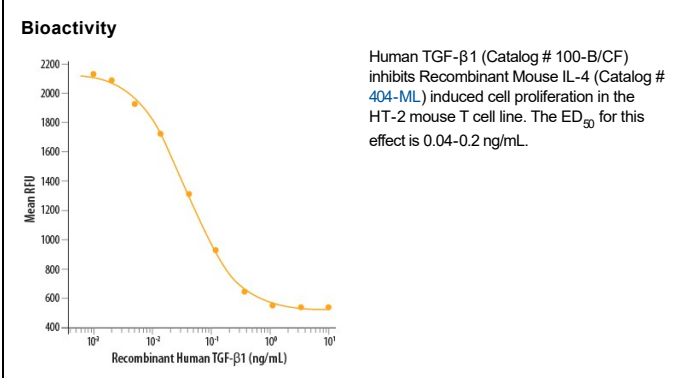
SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	12 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit the IL-4-dependent proliferation of HT-2 mouse T cells. Tsang, M. <i>et al.</i> (1995) Cytokine 7:389. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 0.04-0.2 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Acetonitrile and TFA. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	For complete recovery, reconstitute at 10 µg/mL in sterile 4 mM HCl containing 1% human or bovine serum albumin. In the absence of a carrier protein, the percent recovery may vary.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

DATA



BACKGROUND

TGF-β1 (transforming growth factor beta 1) is one of three closely related mammalian members of the large TGF-β superfamily that share a characteristic cysteine knot structure (1-7). TGF-β1, -2 and -3 are highly pleiotropic cytokines that are proposed to act as cellular switches that regulate processes such as immune function, proliferation and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (1-4). Each TGF-β isoform has some non-redundant functions; for TGF-β1, mice with targeted deletion show defects in hematopoiesis and endothelial differentiation, and die of overwhelming inflammation (2). Human TGF-β1 cDNA encodes a 390 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 29 aa signal peptide and a 361 aa proprotein (8). A furin-like convertase processes the proprotein to generate an N-terminal 249 aa latency-associated peptide (LAP) and a C-terminal 112 aa mature TGF-β1 (8, 9). Disulfide-linked homodimers of LAP and TGF-β1 remain non-covalently associated after secretion, forming the small latent TGF-β1 complex (8-10). Covalent linkage of LAP to one of three latent TGF-β binding proteins (LTBPs) creates a large latent complex that may interact with the extracellular matrix (9, 10). TGF-β is activated from latency by pathways that include actions of the protease plasmin, matrix metalloproteases, thrombospondin 1 and a subset of integrins (10). Mature human TGF-β1 shares 100% aa identity with pig, dog and cow TGF-β1, and 99% aa identity with mouse, rat and horse TGF-β1. It demonstrates cross-species activity (1). TGF-β1 signaling begins with high-affinity binding to a type II ser/thr kinase receptor termed TGF-β RII. This receptor then phosphorylates and activates a second ser/thr kinase receptor, TGF-β RI (also called activin receptor-like kinase (ALK) -5), or alternatively, ALK-1. This complex phosphorylates and activates Smad proteins that regulate transcription (3, 11, 12). Contributions of the accessory receptors betaglycan (also known as TGF-β RIII) and endoglin, or use of Smad-independent signaling pathways, allow for disparate actions observed in response to TGF-β in different contexts (11).

References:

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