

DESCRIPTION

Source *Spodoptera frugiperda*, Sf 21 (baculovirus)-derived
Ala301-Ser412 (Tyr340Phe)
Accession # P10600

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Ala301

Structure / Form Disulfide-linked homodimer

Predicted Molecular Mass 12.7 kDa (monomer)

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 12 kDa, reducing conditions
24 kDa, non-reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to inhibit the IL-4-dependent proliferation of HT-2 mouse T cells. Tsang, M. *et al.* (1995) Cytokine 7:389. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.01-0.04 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant human TGF-β3 is approximately 2.2 x 10⁴ IU/μg, which is calibrated against recombinant human TGF-β3 WHO International Standard (NIBSC code: 09/234).

Endotoxin Level <0.01 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >97%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in Acetonitrile and TFA. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

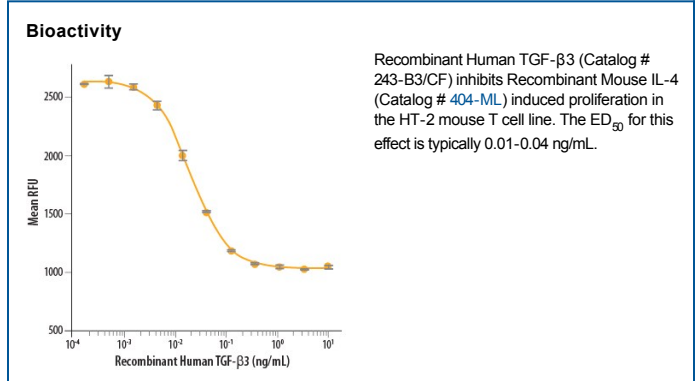
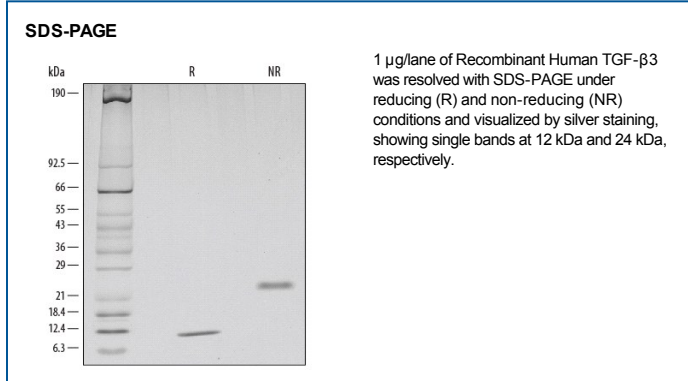
Reconstitution Reconstitute 2 μg vials at 20 μg/mL in sterile 4 mM HCl containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin. Reconstitute 10 μg or larger vials at 50 μg/mL in sterile 4 mM HCl.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 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

TGFβ3 (transforming growth factor-beta 3) is a member of a TGF-β superfamily subgroup that is defined by their structural and functional similarities (1-5). TGF-β3 and its closely related proteins, TGF-β1 and -β2, act as cellular switches to regulate immune function, cell proliferation, and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (4, 6, 7). The non-redundant biological effects of TGF-β3 include involvement in palatogenesis, chondrogenesis, and pulmonary development (1, 2, 7-9). Human TGF-β3 cDNA encodes a 412 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 20 aa signal peptide and a 392 aa proprotein. The proprotein is processed by a furinlike convertase to generate a 220 aa latency-associated peptide (LAP) and a 112 aa mature TGF-β3 (10, 11). Mature human TGF-β3 shows 100%, 99%, and 98% aa identity with mouse/dog/horse, rat, and pig TGF-β3, respectively. TGF-β3 is secreted as a complex with LAP. This latent form of TGF-β3 becomes active upon cleavage by plasmin, matrix metalloproteinases, thrombospondin-1, and a subset of integrins (12). TGF-β3 binds with high affinity to TGF-β RII, a type II serine/threonine kinase receptor. This receptor then phosphorylates and activates type I serine/threonine kinase receptors, TGF-β RI or ALK-1, to modulate transcription through Smad phosphorylation (13-15). The divergent biological effects exerted by individual TGF-β isoforms is dependent upon the recruitment of co-receptors (TGF-β RIII and endoglin) and the subsequent initiation of Smad-dependent or -independent signaling pathways (14, 16, 17).

References:

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