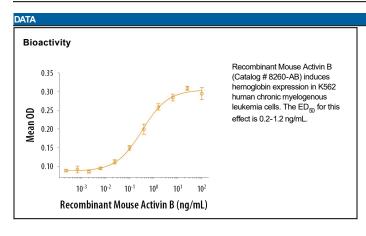


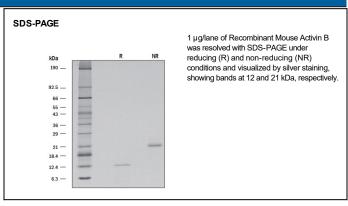
## **Recombinant Mouse Activin B**

Catalog Number: 8260-AB

DESCRIPTION	
Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived Gly297-Ala411 Accession # Q04999
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Gly297
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer
Predicted Molecular Mass	13 kDa (monomer)
SPECIFICATIONS	
SDS-PAGE	12 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its ability to induce hemoglobin expression in K562 human chronic myelogenous leukemia cells. Schwall, R.H. <i>et al.</i> (1991) Method Enzymol. <b>198</b> :340. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 0.2-1.2 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE with silver staining.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in HCl with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE	
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 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.





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## BACKGROUND

Activin and Inhibin, members of the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily of cytokines, are involved in a range of biological processes including neural development, stem cell differentiation, reproductive physiology, inflammation, tissue morphogenesis and bone remodeling (1-5). Activins function as either a homodimer or heterodimer of non-glycosylated  $\beta$  subunit proteins ( $\beta A$ ,  $\beta B$ ,  $\beta C$ , and  $\beta E$  in mammals). Inhibins are heterodimers consisting of a unique  $\alpha$  subunit and any one  $\beta$  subunit. The  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -subunits are produced as precursor proteins with an amino-terminal propeptide that is cleaved to release a carboxy-terminal monomeric subunit that becomes bioactive upon disulfide linkage with another Activin monomer (6, 7). The bioactive Activin B dimeric protein consists of two  $\beta B$  subunits. The 13 kDa mature mouse Activin  $\beta B$  subunit shares 99% and 98% amino acid sequence identity with rat and human Activin  $\beta B$ , respectively. Activin B exerts its biological function upon binding to the type 2 serine/threonine kinase Activin receptor (Act RIIA). This receptor-ligand complex noncovalently associates and transphosphorylates the type 1 Activin receptor (ActRI) to initiate intracellular SMAD activation and the subsequent regulation of Activin-responsive gene transcription (8). BAMBI, Betaglycan, and Cripto, regulate the bioactivity of Activin B by restricting its ability to induce receptor complex assembly. Alternatively, bioavailability of Activin B is modulated through sequestration into inactive complexes with  $\alpha$ 2-Macroglobulin, Follstatin, and FLRG (9-12).

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