

DESCRIPTION

Source	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human TGF-beta 3 protein Ala301-Ser412 Accession # P10600
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Ala301
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer
Predicted Molecular Mass	13 kDa

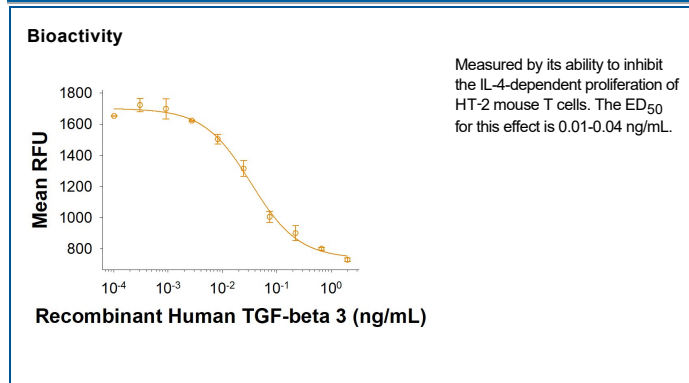
SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	9-11 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 0.01-0.04 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, 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 at 50 μg/mL in 4 mM HCl.
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-β3 (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 furin-like 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 latent complex. This latent form of TGF-β3 is activated by integrins, thrombospondin-1, plasmin, and matrix metalloproteases (12, 13). It can also be activated by extreme pH and reactive oxygen species (1-5, 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 (14-16). 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 (15, 17, 18).

References:

1. Barrio, M.C. *et al.* (2014) *Cells Tissues Organs*. [Epub ahead of print; PMID 24861080].
2. Doetschman, T. *et al.* (2012) *Genesis* **50**:59.
3. Mittl, P.R. *et al.* (1996) *Protein Sci.* **5**:1261.
4. Sporn, M.B. (2006) *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev.* **17**:3.
5. Wahl, S.M. *et al.* (2006) *Immunol. Rev.* **213**:213.
6. Chang, H. *et al.* (2002) *Endocr. Rev.* **23**:787.
7. Dunker, N. and K. Kriegstein (2000) *Eur. J. Biochem.* **267**:6982.
8. Jin, J.Z. *et al.* (2014) *Dev. Dyn.* [Epub ahead of print; PMID 25104574].
9. Tang, Q.O. *et al.* (2009) *Expert Opin. Biol Ther.* **9**:689.
10. Derynck, R. *et al.* (1988) *EMBO J.* **7**:3737.
11. Miyazono, K. *et al.* (1988) *J. Biol. Chem.* **263**:6407.
12. Munger, J.S. *et al.* (1997) *Kidney Int* **51**:1376.
13. Wipff, P.J. and B. Hinz (2008) *Eur J Cell Biol* **87**:601.
14. Cui, X.M. and C.F. Shuler (2000) *Int. J. Dev. Biol.* **44**:397.
15. de Caestecker, M. (2004) *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev.* **15**:1.
16. Nakajima, A. *et al.* (2007) *Dev. Dyn.* **236**:791.
17. Iwata, J. *et al.* (2012) *J. Clin. Invest.* **122**:873.
18. Gatza, C.E. *et al.* (2010) *Cell. Signal.* **22**:1163.