Recombinant Equine TGF-β1

Catalog Number: 8617-B1

DESCRIPTION

Source	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived Ala279-Ser390 Accession # NP_001075318
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Ala279
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer
Predicted Molecular Mass	13 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	11-13 kDa, 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 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	>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 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.

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 cystine 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). Equine 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 equine TGF-β1 shares 98% aa identity with mouse, rat, and human TGF-β1, 99% aa identity with pig and dog TGF-β1, and 88% aa identity with cow 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/ALK-5, or alternatively, ALK-1.This complex phosphorylates and activates Smad proteins that regulate transcription (3, 11, 12). Contributions of the accessory receptors TGF-β RIII/Betaglycan and Endoglin/CD105, 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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