

32-20543: Recombinant Human TGF-Beta 2 (Insect derived)(Discontinued)

Reactivity : Chicken, Human, Mouse, Rat, Sheep

Alternative Name : Transforming Growth Factor-Beta 2, Glioblastoma-derived T cell suppressor factor, BSC-1, Cetermin, Polyergin

Description

Source:(BTI-Tn-5B1-4) Hi-5 Insect cells

The three mammalian isoforms of TGF-Beta , TGF-Beta 1, Beta 2, and Beta 3, signal through the same receptor and elicit similar biological responses. They are multifunctional cytokines that regulate cell proliferation, growth, differentiation and motility, as well as synthesis and deposition of the extracellular matrix. They are involved in various physiological processes, including embryogenesis, tissue remodeling and wound healing. They are secreted predominantly as latent complexes, which are stored at the cell surface and in the extracellular matrix. The release of the biologically active TGF-Beta isoform from a latent complex involves proteolytic processing of the complex and/or induction of conformational changes by proteins such as thrombospondin-1. TGF-Beta 2 has been shown to exert suppressive effects on IL-2-dependent T-cell growth, and may also have an autocrine function in enhancing tumor growth by suppressing immunosurveillance of tumor development. Recombinant Human TGF-Beta 2 is a 25.0 kDa protein composed of two identical 112 amino acid polypeptide chains linked by a single disulfide bond.

Product Info

Amount : 2 µg / 10 µg

Purification : Purity:>= 95% by SDS-PAGE gel and HPLC analyses.

Content : This recombinant protein is supplied in lyophilized form.

Amino Acid : ALDAAAYCFRN VQDNCCLRPL YIDFKRDLGW KWIHEPKGYN ANFCAGACPY LWSSDTQHSR VLSLYNTINP EASASPCCVS QDLEPLTILY YIGKTPKIEQ LSNMIVKSCK CS

Application Note

Determined by its ability to inhibit the mouse IL-4-dependent proliferation of mouse HT-2 cells. The ED_{50} was found to be ≤ 0.2 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $\geq 5 \times 10^6$ units/mg.