

# **Screening Libraries**

**Proteins** 

# **Product** Data Sheet

# Animal-Free TGF beta 1/TGFB1 Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.: HY-P700150AF

Synonyms: Transforming Growth Factor beta-1; TGF-beta-1; Latency-Associated Peptide; LAP; TGFB1;

TGFB; TGF-β1; TGF beta1; TGFbeta 1; TGF-beta 1; TGFbeta; TGF-beta-1

Human Species: Source: E. coli

Accession: P01137 (A279-S390)

Gene ID: 7040

Molecular Weight: Approximately 13.7 kDa

## **PROPERTIES**

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AA	-	മവ	11	ΔI	n	$\sim$

MALDTNYCFS STEKNCCVRQ LYIDFRKDLG WKWIHEPKGY HANFCLGPCP YIWSLDTQYS KVLALYNQHN PGASAAPCCV

PQALEPLPIV YYVGRKPKVE QLSNMIVRSC KCS

**Biological Activity** 

1. Measure by its ability to inhibit the IL-4 dependent proliferation in HT-2 cells. The ED $_{50}$  for this effect is <0.1 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant human TGF beta 1 is approximately >5 x 10<sup>7</sup> IU/mg.

2. Measure by its ability to induce proliferation in MCF-7 cells The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is <3.2 ng/mL.

**Appearance** 

Lyophilized powder

**Formulation** 

Lyophilized from a solution containing 1X PBS, pH 8.0 or 20 mM sodium citrate and 0.2 M NaCl, pH 4.5.

**Endotoxin Level** 

<0.1 EU per 1  $\mu g$  of the protein by the LAL method.

Reconsititution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in 10 mM HCl.

Storage & Stability

Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

**Shipping** 

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

# **DESCRIPTION**

**Background** 

Transforming growth factor (TGF) beta 1 is a polypeptide member of the transforming growth factor beta superfamily of cytokines. TGF beta 1 is a secreted protein that performs many cellular functions, including the control of cell growth, cell proliferation, cell differentiation, apoptosis, and can regulate the expression and activation of other growth factors, including interferon gamma and tumor necrosis factor alpha. In humans, TGF-β1 is encoded by the TGFB1 gene. TGF beta 1 activates CREB3L1 by regulating intramembranous proteolysis, stimulating sustained collagen production. TGF beta 1 mediates SMAD2/3 activation by inducing SMAD2/3 phosphorylation and subsequent translocation to the nucleus and

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regulates dental papilla cells by promoting IPO7-mediated translocation of phosphorylated SMAD2 to the nucleus and subsequent transcription of target genes. TGF beta 1 induces epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) and cell migration in various cell types. TGF beta 1 plays an important role in controlling the immune system, and shows different activities on different types of cell, or cells at different developmental stages [1][2][3][4][5][6].

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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