

TGF beta 2/TGFB2 Protein, Mouse/Rat (HEK293)

Cat. No.:	HY-P70649
Synonyms:	TGFB2; BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor; Cetermin; Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor; G-TSF; MGC116892; Polyergin; TGF-beta2; TGF-beta-2; transforming growth factor beta-2
Species:	Mouse;Rat
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P27090 (A303-S414)
Gene ID:	21808
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 12.0 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> A L D A A Y C F R N V Q D N C C L R P L Y I D F K R D L G W K W I H E P K G Y N A N F C A G A C P Y L W S S D T Q H T K V L S L Y N T I N P E A S A S P C C V S Q D L E P L T I L Y Y I G N T P K I E Q L S N M I V K S C K C S </pre>
Biological Activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit the IL-4-dependent proliferation of HT \times 2 mouse T cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is <0.2 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of 4 mM HCl.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/ μ g, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL in 4 mM HCl. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
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	<p>In mammals, three different isoforms of TGF-β are described (TGF-β1, TGF-β2 and TGF-β3; transforming growth factor beta) to regulate apoptosis, proliferation, differentiation, migration and invasion processes utilising overlapping but not redundant mechanisms. All three isoforms are expressed in the liver, but their expression is differentially distributed among liver cell types. TGF-β2 expression in different liver cell types and is also associated with developmental defects and fibrotic diseases in mice^{[1][2][3]}.</p> <p>The sequence of amino acids in TGF-β2 proteins from different species is very stable, which leads to the conclusion that in</p>
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the process of evolution, TGF- β 2 has been only slightly altered, and that both in humans and in animals, its function is similar.

TGF β 2 is a transforming growth factor beta (TGFB) family cytokine, with members of this cytokine family playing broad regulatory roles and controlling key physiological processes including cell migration, proliferation and differentiation via signalling through type I and type II receptors (TGF β R1 and TGF β R2), with signals propagating via the downstream regulatory SMAD proteins. This TGF β /SMAD pathway is frequently dysregulated in human cancer. TGF β cytokines are capable of suppressing T cell growth in response to IL β . The degree of TGF β 2 expression correlated with the expression of several different markers of immune cell subsets within tumours. In addition, TGF- β 2 regulates embryonic development and, therefore not surprisingly, global Tgfb2 null mice exhibit a wide range of developmental defects and perinatal mortality [1][2][3].

TGF- β 2 is an immune suppressor involved in the development of immune tolerance, and recombinant TGF- β 2 incubation is more potent than TGF- β 1 or TGF- β 3 in suppressing macrophage inflammatory responses. TGF- β 2 is shown to correlate with bad prognosis in intrahepatic CCAs and hepatocellular carcinoma. Mechanistically, canonical Smad signalling as well as crosstalk with Yap, Hippo, Wnt and β -catenin signalling have been demonstrated in the liver and other organs [1][2][3].

REFERENCES

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Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA