Proteins



Product Data Sheet

TGF beta 1/TGFB1 Protein, Human (278a.a, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P73616

Synonyms: Transforming growth factor beta-1 proprotein; LAP; TGF-beta-1; TGFB1

Species: Human HEK293 Source:

Accession: P01137 (L30-R278, C33S)

Gene ID: 7040

Molecular Weight: Approximately 41.1 kDa

PROPERTIES

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LSTSKTIDME LVKRKRIEAI RGQILSKLRL ASPPSQGEVP PGPLPEAVLA LYNSTRDRVA GESAEPEPEP EADYYAKEVT RVLMVETHNE IYDKFKQSTH SIYMFFNTSE LREAVPEPVL RYLSNRLLAP LSRAELRLLR LKLKVEQHVE LYQKYSNNSW SDSPEWLSFD VTGVVRQWLS RGGEIEGFRL SAHCSCDSRD NTLQVDINGF TTGRRGDLAT IHGMNRPFLL LMATPLERAQ

HLQSSRHRR

Biological Activity

Measured by its ability to inhibit proliferation of HT-2 mouse T cells. The ED₅₀ this effect is 0.02115 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity is 4.728×10⁷ units/mg.

Appearance

Lyophilized powder.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4 or 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

Endotoxin Level

<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Reconsititution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH₂O. 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

The Latency-associated peptide (LAP) of Transforming growth factor beta-1 (TGF-beta-1) proprotein serves as a crucial precursor, forming a complex with TGF-beta-1 to constitute the regulatory and active subunits, respectively. LAP plays a pivotal role in maintaining the latent state of TGF-beta-1 during extracellular matrix storage, ensuring controlled activation upon specific triggers. Interactions with key 'milieu molecules' such as LTBP1, LRRC32/GARP, and LRRC33/NRROS intricately regulate TGF-beta-1 activation. LRRC33/NRROS influences TGF-beta-1 activation in macrophages and microglia, while LRRC32/GARP controls activation on activated regulatory T-cells (Tregs). Furthermore, interactions with integrins (ITGAV:ITGB6 or ITGAV:ITGB8) induce conformational changes in LAP, leading to the release of active TGF-beta-1. This dynamic interplay highlights LAP's crucial role in orchestrating the controlled activation of TGF-beta-1 in various physiological contexts.

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

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