

Recombinant Human/Mouse/Rat TGFB3

Catalog#:P02149 Derived from Human Cells

DESCRIPTION	Recombinant Human/Mouse/Rat Transforming Growth Factor Beta 3 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala301-Ser412 (Tyr340Phe) is expressed. Accession#: P10600 Known as: Transforming growth factor beta-3; TGFB3; TGF-beta-3; Latency-associated peptide; LAP
FORMULATION	Lyophilized from a 0.2µm filtered solution of 50mM Glycine-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 2.5.
SHIPPING	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
STORAGE	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤-20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤-20°C for 3 months.
QUALITY CONTROL	 Bioactivity: Measured by its ability to inhibit the IL-4-dependent proliferation of TF-1 mouse T cells. The ED50 for this effect is 10-80pg/ml. Mol Mass: 12.7kDa AP Mol Mass: 12-14kDa, reducing conditions. Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.001ng/μg (0.01 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
BACKGROUND	Transforming growth factor beta 3(TGFB3) is a member of a TGF- β superfamily which is defined by theirstructural and functional similarities. TGFB3 is secreted as a complex with LAP. This latent form of TGFB3 becomes active upon cleavage by plasmin, matrix metalloproteases, thrombospondin-1, and a subset of integrins. It binds with high affinity to TGF- β RII, a type II serine/threonine kinase receptor. TGFB3 is involved incell differentiation, embryogenesis and development. It is believed to regulate molecules involved in cellularadhesion and extracellular matrix (ECM) formation during the process of palate development. Without TGF- β 3, mammals develop a deformity known as a cleft palate.
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