

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Target</b>	TGFB1
<b>Synonyms</b>	CED;DPD1;IBDIMDE;LAP;TGF-beta1;TGFB;TGfbeta
<b>Description</b>	Recombinant Human TGFB1 protein with N-terminal human Fc
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P01137
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Tag</b>	N-Human Fc Tag
<b>Molecular Characterization</b>	hFc(Glu99-Ala330) TGFB1(Ala279-Ser390)
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 38.9 kDa after removal of the signal peptide.
<b>Purity</b>	The purity of the protein is greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate a latency-associated peptide (LAP) and a mature peptide, and is found in either a latent form composed of a mature peptide homodimer, a LAP homodimer, and a latent TGF-beta binding protein, or in an active form consisting solely of the mature peptide homodimer. The mature peptide may also form heterodimers with other TGFB family members. This encoded protein regulates cell proliferation, differentiation and growth, and can modulate expression and activation of other growth factors including interferon gamma and tumor necrosis factor alpha. This gene is frequently upregulated in tumor cells, and mutations in this gene result in Camurati-Engelmann disease.
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only



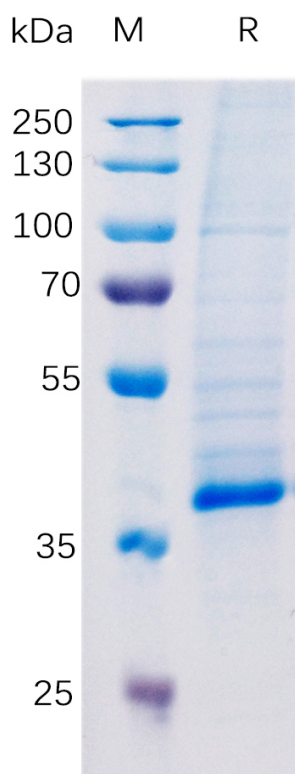


Figure 1. Human TGFB1 Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

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