Product Name: Recombinant Human TGF-β2

Catalog #: PCH2538



Summary

Name TGF-β2

Purity Greater than 98% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level ≤10 EU/mg

Construction Recombinant Human TGF-β2 is produced by our Mammalian cell expression

system and the target gene encoding Ala 303-Ser 414 is expressed.

Accession # P61812

Host Human Cells

Species Human

Predicted Molecular Mass 12.7 kDa

Formulation Lyophilized From 0.085% TFA,30% ACN,5% mannitol,pH 2.5

Shipping The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs.Upon receipt, store it immediately

at the temperature listed below.

Stability&Storage Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt.Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3

months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

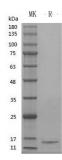
cycles

Reconstitution Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.It is not

recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.Please

aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names

Transforming growth factor beta-2; TGFB2; Polyergin; G-TSF; Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor; Cetermin; BSC-1 cell growth inhibitor; TGF-beta-2

Background

Transforming growth factor beta-2 (TGF- β 2) is a secreted protein which belongs to the TGF-beta family. It is known as a cytokine that performs many cellular functions and has a vital role during embryonic development. The precursor is cleaved into mature TGF-beta-2 and LAP, which remains non-covalently linked to mature TGF-beta-2 rendering it inactive. It is an extracellular glycosylated protein. It is known to suppress the effects of interleukin dependent T-cell tumors. Defects in TGFB2 may

be a cause of non-syndromic aortic disease (NSAD).

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.

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