

CHASELECTION**Recombinant Human TGF- β 3, Tag Free**

货号(Catalog Number): CY085FXXXX(L)

别名(synonym):

ARVD; ARVD1; FLJ16571; LDS5; RNHF; TGFB3; TGFbeta 3; TGF-beta 3; TGF-beta3; TGF-beta-3; transforming growth factor beta-3; transforming growth factor, beta 3.

来源(Source): HEK293**蛋白结构 (Structure):**

该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID: P10600**氨基酸序列:**

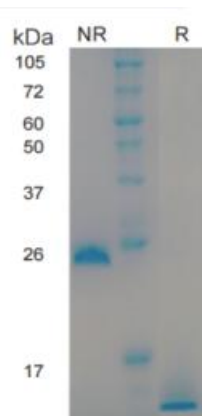
Ala301-Ser412

分子量大小(MW):

12.7 kDa[monomer]

纯度 (Purity) :

≥ 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

SDS-PAGE

4 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie blue staining.

内毒素含量 (Endotoxin) :

<0.10 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.

制剂(Formulation):

Solution protein. Dissolved in sterile 20 mM sodium citrate (pH=2.5) buffer. This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

储存与运输(Storage):

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. 36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 as supplied. Shipping with dry ice.

产品背景介绍 (Production) :

TGF-beta 3 (transforming growth factor-beta 3) is a member of a TGF-beta superfamily subgroup that is defined by their structural and functional similarities. TGF-beta 3 and its closely related proteins, TGF-beta and --beta 2, act as cellular switches to regulate immunefunction, cell proliferation, and epithelial--mesenchymal transition. The non-redundant biological effects of TGF-beta 3 include involvement in palatogenesis, chondrogenesis, and pulmonary development. Human TGF--beta 3 cDNA encodes a 412 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 20 aa signal peptide and a 392 aa proprotein. The proprotein is processed by a furin-like convertase to generate a 220 aa latency-associated peptide (LAP) and a 112 aa mature TGF--beta 3. Mature human TGF--beta 3 shows 100%, 99%, and 98% aa identity with mouse/dog/horse, rat, and pig TGF--beta 3, respectively. TGF-beta 3 is secreted as a complex with LAP. This latent form of TGF-beta 3 becomes active upon cleavage by plasmin, matrix metalloproteases, thrombospondin-1, and a subset of integrins. TGF-beta 3 binds with high affinity to TGF-beta RII, a type II serine/threonine kinase receptor. This receptor then phosphorylates and activates type I serine/threonine kinase receptors, TGF--beta RI or ALK--1, to modulate transcription through Smad phosphorylation. The divergent biological effects



exerted by individual TGF-beta isoforms is dependent upon the recruitment of co-receptors (TGF-beta RIII and endoglin) and the subsequent initiation of Smad-dependent or -independent signaling pathways .

