

Recombinant human TGFb2

Catalog No: #AG0031

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Description

Product Name	Recombinant human TGFb2
Host Species	HEK293
Purification	> 95% by Tris-Bis
Immunogen Description	Ala302-Ser414
Target Name	TGFb2
Other Names	Human Transforming growth factor beta-2 proprotein;Cetermin Glioblastomaderived T-cell suppressor factor1 Short name: G-TSF
Accession No.	Uniprot:P61812Gene ID:7042#NP:NC_000001.11
Uniprot	P61812
GeneID	7042
Target Species	human
Calculated MW	12.8 KDa
Tag Info	additional amino acid free
Formulation	0.22 µm filtered solution of citric acid,PH2.5.
Storage	Aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background

TGF-beta 2 (transforming growth factor beta 1) is one of three closely related mammalian members of the large TGF-beta superfamily that share a characteristic cystine knot structure. TGF-beta 1, -2 and -3 are highly pleiotropic cytokines that are proposed to act as cellular switches that regulate processes such as immune function, proliferation and epithelial-mesenchymal transition. Each TGF-beta isoform has some non-redundant functions; the TGFB2 gene, which encodes transforming growth factor $\alpha\Omega\frac{1}{2}\alpha\Omega\frac{1}{2}$ (TGF $\alpha\Omega\frac{1}{2}\alpha\Omega\frac{1}{2}$), making it an obvious candidate gene for this aneurysm phenotype with MFS- and LDS-like features. Human TGF β 2 cDNA encodes a 414 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 20 aa signal peptide and a 394 aa proprotein. A furin-like convertase processes the proprotein to generate an N-terminal 282 aa latency-associated peptide (LAP) and a C-terminal 112 aa mature TGF β 2.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only