

**Synonym**

CEDLAP,TGF-beta 1,TGFB1,DPD1,TGF-beta-1,TGFB

Source

Biotinylated Human TGF-Beta 1, Avitag(TG1-H8217) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ala 279 - Ser 390 (Accession # [P01137-1](#)).
Predicted N-terminus: Ala 279

Molecular Characterization**TGFB1(Ala 279 - Ser 390)**
P01137-1**Avi**

This protein carries an Avi tag (Avitag™) at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 14.5 kDa. The protein migrates as 14-15 kDa under reducing (R) condition, and 24-25 kDa under non-reducing (NR) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Labeling

Biotinylation of this product is performed using Avitag™ technology. Briefly, the single lysine residue in the Avitag is enzymatically labeled with biotin.

Protein Ratio

Passed as determined by the HABA assay / binding ELISA.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in 50 mM HAC, pH2.9 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

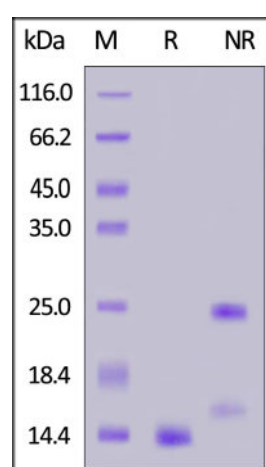
Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

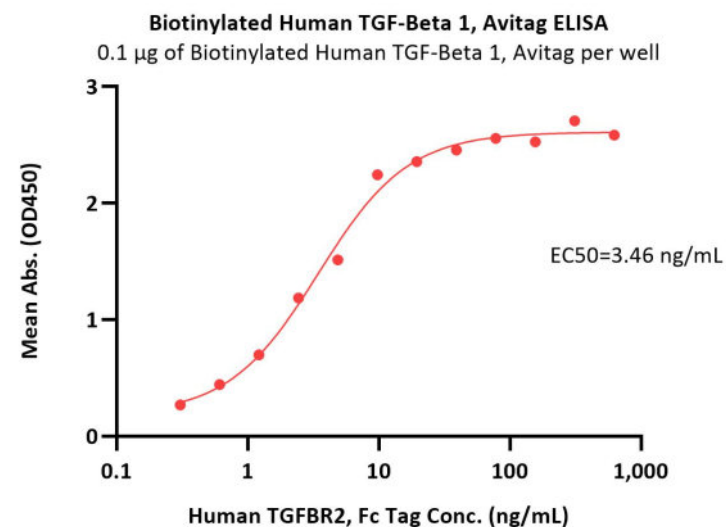
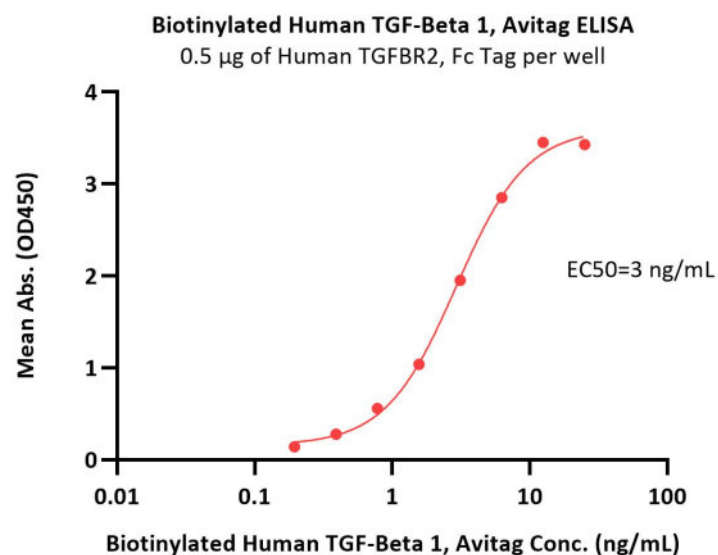
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 24 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 12 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE

Biotinylated Human TGF-Beta 1, Avitag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.

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Immobilized Human TGFBR2, Fc Tag (Cat. No. TG2-H5252) at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Biotinylated Human TGF-Beta 1, Avitag (Cat. No. TG1-H8217) with a linear range of 0.195-3 ng/mL (QC tested).

Immobilized Biotinylated Human TGF-Beta 1, Avitag (Cat. No. TG1-H8217) at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) on streptavidin (Cat. No. STN-N5116) precoated (0.5 µg/well) plate can bind Human TGFBR2, Fc Tag (Cat. No. TG2-H5252) with a linear range of 0.3-10 ng/mL (Routinely tested).

Background

Transforming growth factor beta 1 (TGFB1) is also known as TGF-β1, CED, DPD1, TGFB. is a polypeptide member of the transforming growth factor beta superfamily of cytokines. It is a secreted protein that performs many cellular functions, including the control of cell growth, cell proliferation, cell differentiation and apoptosis. The TGFB1 protein helps control the growth and division (proliferation) of cells, the process by which cells mature to carry out specific functions (differentiation), cell movement (motility), and the self-destruction of cells (apoptosis). The TGFB1 protein is found throughout the body and plays a role in development before birth, the formation of blood vessels, the regulation of muscle tissue and body fat development, wound healing, and immune system function. TGFB1 is particularly abundant in tissues that make up the skeleton, where it helps regulate bone growth, and in the intricate lattice that forms in the spaces between cells (the extracellular matrix). Within cells, this protein is turned off (inactive) until it receives a chemical signal to become active. TGFB1 plays an important role in controlling the immune system, and shows different activities on different types of cell, or cells at different developmental stages. Most immune cells (or leukocytes) secrete TGFB1. TGFB1 has been shown to interact with TGF beta receptor 1, LTBP1, YWHAE, EIF3I and Decorin.

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