

## Product datasheet for **AR09266PU-N**

### TGFB1 (279-390) Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	TGFB1 (279-390) human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MALDTNYCFS STEKNCCVRQ LYIDFRKDLG WKWIHEPKGY HANFCLGPCP YIWSLDTQYS KVLALYNQHN PGASAAPCCV PQALEPLPIV YYVGRKPKVE QLSNMIVRSC KCS
Predicted MW:	12.9 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 10 mM Sodium Citrate (pH 3.5) containing 10% glycerol
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per 1 µg of protein (determined by LAL method )
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant TGF-β1 protein was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_000651</a>
Locus ID:	7040
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P01137</a>
Cytogenetics:	19q13.2
Synonyms:	TGFB, Transforming growth factor beta-1, TGF-beta-1



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**Summary:**

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. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Secreted Protein, Transcription Factors

**Protein Pathways:**

Cell cycle, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Colorectal cancer, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Dilated cardiomyopathy, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), MAPK signaling pathway, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Renal cell carcinoma, TGF-beta signaling pathway

**Product images:**