

#### DESCRIPTION

<b>Source</b>	Porcine platelet-derived
<b>Structure / Form</b>	Disulfide-linked homodimer

#### SPECIFICATIONS

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	12 kDa, reducing conditions
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its ability to inhibit the IL-4-dependent proliferation of HT-2 mouse T cells. Tsang, M. <i>et al.</i> (1995) Cytokine 7:389. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 0.1-0.3 ng/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1.0 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>97%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in Acetonitrile and TFA with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 1 µg/mL in sterile 4 mM HCl containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

#### BACKGROUND

TGF-β2 (transforming growth factor beta 2) is one of three closely related mammalian members of the large TGF-β superfamily that share a characteristic cysteine knot structure (1 - 7). TGF-β1, -2 and -3 are highly pleiotropic cytokines are proposed to act as cellular switches that regulate processes such as immune function, proliferation and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (1 - 4). Each TGF-β isoform has some non-redundant functions; for TGF-β2, mice with targeted deletion show defects in development of cardiac, lung, craniofacial, limb, eye, ear and urogenital systems (2). Porcine TGF-β2 cDNA encodes a 435 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 19 aa signal peptide and a 416 aa proprotein (8). A furin-like convertase processes the proprotein to generate an N-terminal 232 aa latency-associated peptide (LAP) and a C-terminal 112 aa mature TGF-β2 (8, 9). Disulfide-linked homodimers of LAP and TGF-β2 remain non-covalently associated after secretion, forming the small latent TGF-β1 complex (8 - 10). Covalent linkage of LAP to one of three latent TGF-β binding proteins (LTBPs) creates a large latent complex that may interact with the extracellular matrix (9, 10). TGF-β is activated from latency by pathways that include actions of the protease plasmin, matrix metalloproteinases, thrombospondin 1 and a subset of integrins (10). Mature porcine TGF-β2 shows 100% aa identity with human, dog, horse and cow TGF-β2, and 97% aa identity with mouse and rat TGF-β2. It demonstrates cross-species activity (1). TGF-β2 signaling begins with binding to a complex of the accessory receptor betaglycan (also known as TGF-β RIII) and a type II ser/thr kinase receptor termed TGF-β RII. This receptor then phosphorylates and activates another ser/thr kinase receptor, TGF-β RI (also called activin receptor-like kinase (ALK) -5), or alternatively, ALK-1. The whole complex phosphorylates and activates Smad proteins that regulate transcription (3, 11, 12). Use of other signaling pathways that are Smad-independent allows for disparate actions observed in response to TGF-β in different contexts (11).

#### References:

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