

# TGF- $\beta$ 2

Catalog # PVGS1557

## Product Information

---

<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P61812</a>
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Sequence</b>	Ala303-Ser414
<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	
<b>Biological Activity</b>	ED <sub>50</sub>
<b>Expression System</b>	Human Cells
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in 4 mM HCl.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH <sub>2</sub> O up to 100 $\mu$ g/ml.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Additional Information

---

<b>Other Names</b>	Transforming growth factor beta-2 proprotein, Cetermin, Glioblastoma-derived T-cell suppressor factor, G-TSF, Latency-associated peptide, LAP, Transforming growth factor beta-2, TGF-beta-2, TGFB2
<b>Target Background</b>	Transforming growth factor beta-2 (TGF- $\beta$ 2) is a secreted protein which belongs to the TGF-beta family. It is known as a cytokine that performs many cellular functions and has a vital role during embryonic development. The precursor is cleaved into mature TGF-beta-2 and LAP, which remains non-covalently linked to mature TGF-beta-2 rendering it inactive. It is an extracellular glycosylated protein. It is known to suppress the effects of interleukin dependent T-cell tumors. Defects in TGFB2 may be a cause of non-syndromic aortic disease (NSAD).

## Protein Information

---

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.