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# **Recombinant Human TGFBI/BIGH3 Protein (His Tag)**

Catalog No. PKSH031520

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### **Description**

Synonyms BIGH3;CDB1;CDG2;CDGG1;CSD1;CSD2;CSD3;EBMD;LCD1

Species Human

Expression Host

Sequence

Met 1-His 683

Accession

NP\_000349.1

Calculated Molecular Weight

Observed molecular weight

Tag

HEK293 Cells

Met 1-His 683

NP\_000349.1

74.0 kDa

65 kDa

C-His

**Bioactivity** Not validated for activity

### **Properties**

**Purity** > 75 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU per ug of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage** Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to

-80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots

of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**Shipping** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

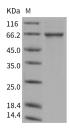
Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as

protectants before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

**Reconstitution** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

#### Data



> 75 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## **Background**

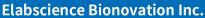
TGFBI is an RGD-containing protein that binds to type I, II and IV collagens. The RGD motif is found in many extracellular matrix proteins modulating cell adhesion and serves as a ligand recognition sequence for several integrins.

#### For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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TGFBI plays a role in cell-collagen interactions and may be involved in endochondrial bone formation in cartilage. TGFBI is induced by transforming growth factor-beta and acts to inhibit cell adhesion. Mutations in TGFBI are associated with multiple types of corneal dystrophy. TGFBI can bind to type I, II, and IV collagens. This adhesion protein may play an important role in cell-collagen interactions. In cartilage, TGFBI may be involved in endochondral bone formation. Loss of the TGFBI is sufficient to induce specific resistance.

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