APA123Hu01 10µg Active Transforming Growth Factor Alpha (TGFa) Organism Species: *Homo sapiens (Human) Instruction manual*

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

1st Edition (Apr, 2016)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.

Host: E. coli

Residues: Glu24~Ala98

Tags: N-terminal His-tag

Purity: >98%

Buffer Formulation: 100mM NaHCO₃, 500mM NaCl, pH8.3, containing 0.01% sarcosyl, 5%Trehalose.

Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays; In vivo assays.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted isoelectric point: 6.6

Predicted Molecular Mass: 11.7kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 15kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Phenomenon explanation:

The possible reasons that the actual band size differs from the predicted are as follows:

- 1. Splice variants: Alternative splicing may create different sized proteins from the same gene.
- 2. Relative charge: The composition of amino acids may affects the charge of the protein.
- 3. Post-translational modification: Phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation etc.
- 4. Post-translation cleavage: Many proteins are synthesized as pro-proteins, and then cleaved to give the active form.
- 5. Polymerization of the target protein: Dimerization, multimerization etc.

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[<u>USAGE</u>]

Reconstitute in ddH₂O to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[<u>SEQUENCE</u>]

ENSTSPL SDPPVAAAVV SHFNDCPDSH TQFCFHGTCR FLVQEDKPAC VCHSGYVGAR CEHADLLAVV AASQKKQA

[ACTIVITY]

Transforming growth factor alpha (TGF- α), a ligand for the epidermal growth factor receptor, which activates a signaling pathway for cell proliferation, differentiation and development. To test the effect of TGF- α on cell proliferation of 3T3 fibroblasts, 3T3 cells were seeded into triplicate wells of 96-well plates at a density of 2, 000 cells/well and allowed to attach overnight, then the medium was replaced with serum-free standard DMEM prior to the addition of various concentrations of TGF- α . After incubated for 72h, cells were observed by inverted microscope and cell proliferation was measured by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8). Briefly, 10µL of CCK-8 solution was added to each well of the plate, then measure the absorbance at 450nm using a microplate reader after incubating the plate for 1-4 hours at 37°C.

Cell proliferation of 3T3 cells after incubation with TGF- α for 72h observed by inverted microscope was shown in Figure 1.

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Figure 1. Cell proliferation of 3T3 cells after stimulated with TGF-a.

- (A) 3T3 cells cultured in DMEM, stimulated with 1ng/mL TGF- α 72h;
- (B) Unstimulated 3T3 cells cultured in serum-free DMEM for 72h.

The dose-effect curve of TGF- α was shown in Figure 2. It was obvious that TGF- α significantly promoted cell proliferation of 3T3 cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.6198 to 8.210ng/mL.

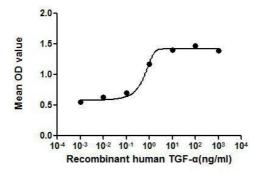
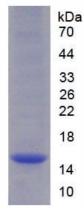


Figure 2. The dose-effect curve of TGF- α on 3T3 cells.

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[IDENTIFICATION]





Sample: Active recombinant TGFa, Human

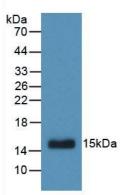


Figure 4. Western Blot Sample: Recombinant TGFa, Human; Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Human TGFa Ab (PAA123Hu01)

[IMPORTANT NOTE]

The kit is designed for in vitro and research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.