TGF beta Receptor II (TGFBR2) Rabbit mAb[41L0]

Cat NO. :A24172

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB	н	P37173	70-80kDa,90kDa	Rabbit	lgG	50ul 100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application Dilution WB 1:1000-2000 The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide of human TGF beta Receptor II (TGFBR2).

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol $\ (buffer) \ .$

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Tissue specificity:

Subcellular location:

Cell membrane, Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft., [Isoform 3]: Secreted.

Function:

Transmembrane serine/threonine kinase forming with the TGF-beta type I serine/threonine kinase receptor, TGFBR1, the non-promiscuous receptor for the TGF-beta cytokines TGFB1, TGFB2 and TGFB3. Transduces the TGFB1, TGFB2 and TGFB3 signal from the cell surface to the cytoplasm and thus regulates a plethora of physiological and pathological processes including cell cycle arrest in epithelial and hematopoietic cells, control of mesenchymal cell proliferation and differentiation, wound healing, extracellular matrix production, immunosuppression and carcinogenesis. The formation of the receptor complex composed of 2 TGFBR1 and 2 TGFBR2 molecules symmetrically bound to the cytokine dimer results in the phosphorylation and activation of

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence F: Flow Cytometry

Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse

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TGFBR1 by the constitutively active TGFBR2. Activated TGFBR1 phosphorylates SMAD2 which dissociates from the receptor and interacts with SMAD4. The SMAD2-SMAD4 complex is subsequently translocated to the nucleus where it modulates the transcription of the TGF-beta-regulated genes. This constitutes the canonical SMADdependent TGF-beta signaling cascade. Also involved in non-canonical, SMAD-independent TGF-beta signaling pathways.., [Isoform 1]: Has transforming growth factor beta-activated receptor activity.., [Isoform 2]: Has transforming growth factor beta-activated receptor activity.., [Isoform 3]: Binds TGFB1, TGFB2 and TGFB3 in the picomolar affinity range without the participation of additional receptors. Blocks activation of SMAD2 and SMAD3 by TGFB1..

Validation Data:





Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from HepG2 cells.Using TGF beta Receptor II (TGFBR2) Rabbit mAb IgG [41LO] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4° C

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IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.