

Anti-TGFBR2 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12515**Specification**

Anti-TGFBR2 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P37173
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for TGF-beta receptor type-2(TGFBR2) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-TGFBR2 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7048

Other Names

TGF-beta receptor type-2, TGFR-2, 2.7.11.30, TGF-beta type II receptor, Transforming growth factor-beta receptor type II, TGF-beta receptor type II, TbetaR-II, TGFBR2

Calculated MW

64568 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .

Protein Name

TGF-beta receptor type-2

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human TGFBR2 (96-128aa TLETVCHDPKLPYHDFILEDAAAPKCIMKEKKK), different from the related mouse sequence by five amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by eight amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-TGFBR2 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**Name** TGFBR2**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 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 SMAD-dependent TGF-beta signaling cascade. Also involved in non-canonical, SMAD-independent TGF-beta signaling pathways.

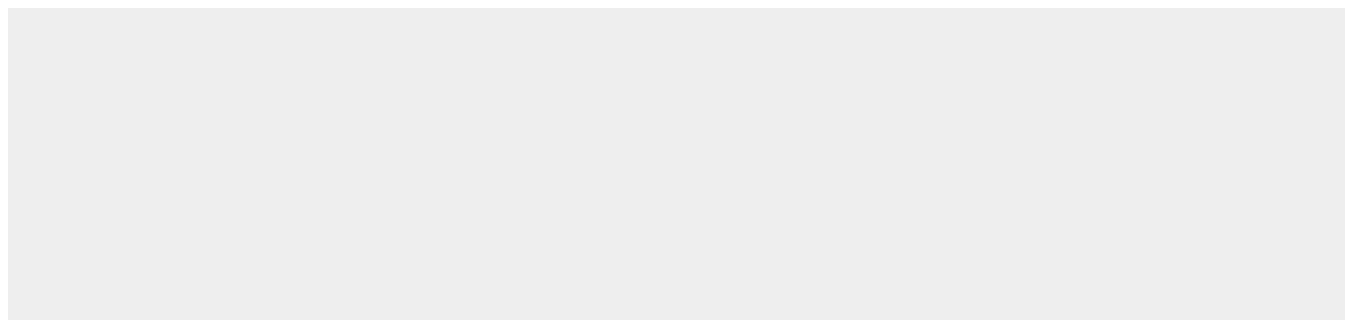
Cellular Location

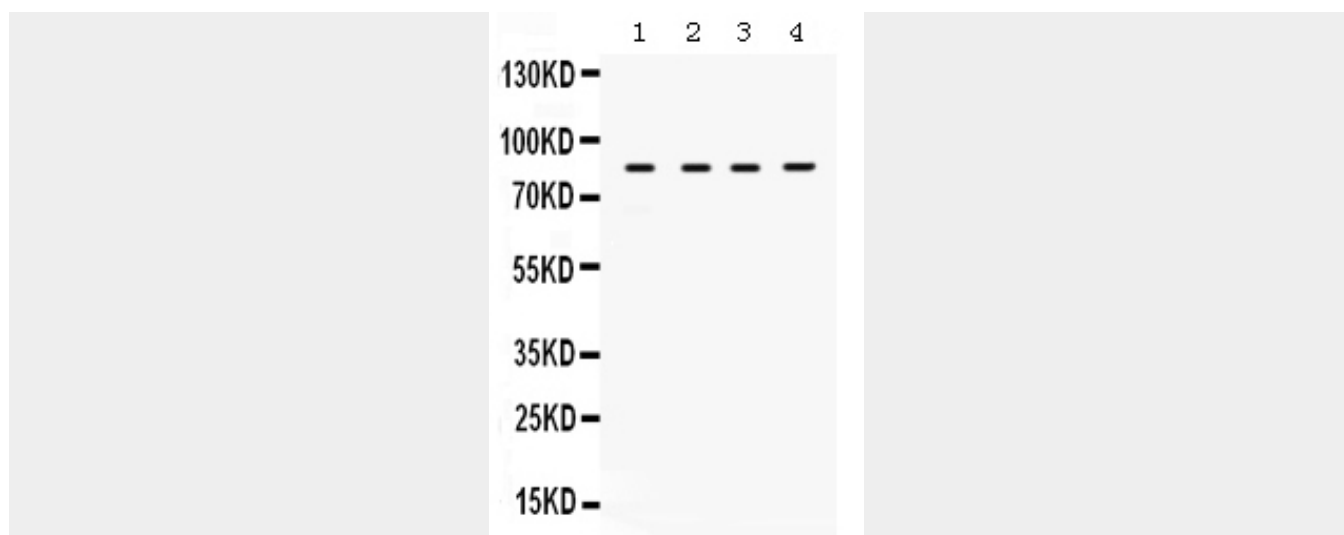
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft

Anti-TGFBR2 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-TGFBR2 Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti-TGFBR2 Picoband antibody, ABO12515, Western blotting All lanes: Anti TGFBR2 (ABO12515) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 2: SW620 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 3: 22RV1 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 4: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Predicted bind size: 85KD
Observed bind size: 85KD

Anti-TGFBR2 Picoband Antibody - Background

TGFBR2 (transforming growth factor, beta receptor II (70/80kDa)), also known as TGF-beta receptor type-2, TGFR-2, TGF-beta type II receptor, Transforming growth factor-beta receptor type II (TGF-beta receptor type II, TbetaR-II), is a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family and the TGFB receptor subfamily. A TGFBR2 cDNA encodes a deduced 565-amino acid protein with a calculated molecular mass of approximately 60 kD in length. The encoded protein is a transmembrane protein that has a protein kinase domain, forms a heterodimeric complex with another receptor protein, and binds TGF-beta. This receptor/ligand complex phosphorylates proteins, which then enter the nucleus and regulate the transcription of a subset of genes related to cell proliferation. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Marfan syndrome, Loeys-Deitz aortic aneurysm syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome, and the development of various types of tumors. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different informs have been characterized.