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TGFBR2 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11854A

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, E
Primary Accession	P37173
Other Accession	NP_003233.4, NP_001020018.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB31405
Calculated MW	64568
Antigen Region	13-40

Additional Information

Gene ID	7048
Other Names	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, TGFBR2
Target/Specificity	This TGFBR2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 13-40 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TGFBR2.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 IF~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TGFBR2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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

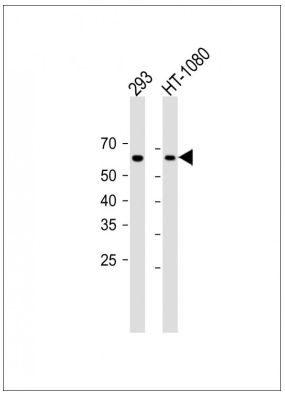
Background

This gene encodes a member of the Ser/Thr protein kinase family and the TGFB receptor subfamily. 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, and the development of various types of tumors. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been characterized.

References

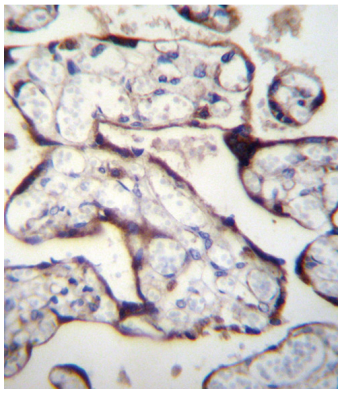
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Kim, J.N., et al. Toxicology 275 (1-3), 29-35 (2010) :
Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :

Images

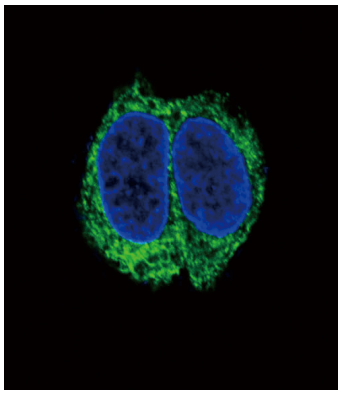


All lanes: Anti-TGFBR2 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: 293 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HT-1080 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 65 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

TGFBR2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11854a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human placenta tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary



antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of TGFBR2 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of TGFBR2 Antibody (N-term) (Cat#AP11854a) with HepG2 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).

Citations

- The anti-fibrotic effects of microRNA-153 by targeting TGFBR-2 in pulmonary fibrosis.

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