

# TGFβ RI (phospho Ser165) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68123

## Product Information

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|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Application</b>       | WB, IHC-P, IF          |
| <b>Primary Accession</b> | <a href="#">P36897</a> |
| <b>Reactivity</b>        | Human, Mouse, Rat      |
| <b>Host</b>              | Rabbit                 |
| <b>Clonality</b>         | Polyclonal             |
| <b>Calculated MW</b>     | 55960                  |

## Additional Information

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|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Gene ID</b>            | 7046  |
| <b>Other Names</b>        | TGFB1; ALK5; SKR4; TGF-beta receptor type-1; TGFR-1; Activin A receptor type II-like protein kinase of 53kD; Activin receptor-like kinase 5; ALK-5; ALK5; Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R4; SKR4; TGF-beta type I receptor; Transfor |
| <b>Dilution</b>           | WB~~WB 1:500-2000, IF 1:50-300, IHC 1:50-300 IHC-P~~WB 1:500-2000, IF 1:50-300, IHC 1:50-300 IF~~1:50~200   |
| <b>Format</b>             | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.   |
| <b>Storage Conditions</b> | -20°C   |

## Protein Information

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|-----------------|---|
| <b>Name</b>     | TGFB1   |
| <b>Synonyms</b> | ALK5, SKR4  |
| <b>Function</b> | Transmembrane serine/threonine kinase forming with the TGF- beta type II serine/threonine kinase receptor, TGFB2, 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 is thus regulating 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 (PubMed: <a href="#">33914044</a> ). The formation of the receptor complex composed of 2 TGFB1 and 2 TGFB2 molecules symmetrically bound to the cytokine dimer results in the phosphorylation and the activation of TGFB1 by the constitutively active TGFB2. Activated TGFB1 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. For instance, TGFBR1 induces TRAF6 autoubiquitination which in turn results in MAP3K7 ubiquitination and activation to trigger apoptosis. Also regulates epithelial to mesenchymal transition through a SMAD- independent signaling pathway through PARD6A phosphorylation and activation.

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell junction, tight junction. Cell surface. Membrane raft

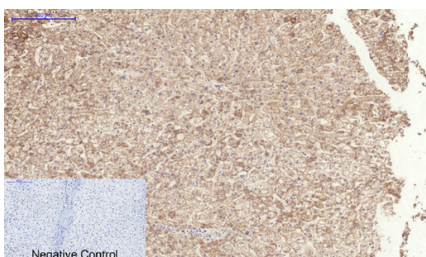
#### Tissue Location

Found in all tissues examined, most abundant in placenta and least abundant in brain and heart. Expressed in a variety of cancer cell lines (PubMed:25893292).

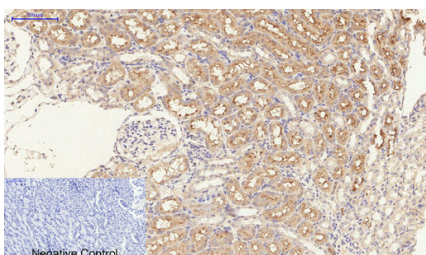
## Background

Transmembrane serine/threonine kinase forming with the TGF-beta type II serine/threonine kinase receptor, TGFBR2, 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 is thus regulating 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 the 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. For instance, TGFBR1 induces TRAF6 autoubiquitination which in turn results in MAP3K7 ubiquitination and activation to trigger apoptosis. Also regulates epithelial to mesenchymal transition through a SMAD-independent signaling pathway through PARD6A phosphorylation and activation.

## Images

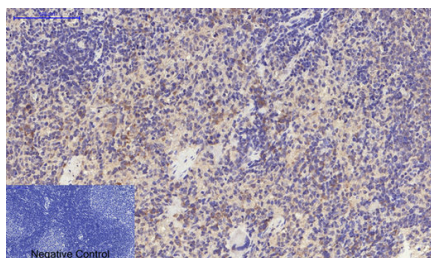


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-liver tissue. 1,TGFβ RI (phospho Ser165) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

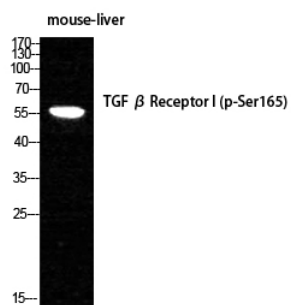


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-kidney tissue. 1,TGFβ RI (phospho Ser165) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-spleen tissue. 1,TGFβ RI (phospho Ser165) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium



citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Western Blot analysis of MOUSE-LIVER cells using Phospho-TGFβ RI (S165) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1 : 1000

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