



TGFBR1 (Phospho-Thr204) rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-10450
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse; Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	TGFBR1 ALK5 SKR4
Protein Name	TGFBR1 (Phospho-Thr204)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human TGFBR1 (Phospho-Thr204)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of TGFBR1 (Phospho-Thr204) at Human, Mouse, Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.103% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	TGF-beta receptor type-1 (TGFR-1) (EC 2.7.11.30) (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) (Transforming growth factor-beta receptor type I) (TGF-beta receptor type I) (TbetaR-I)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cell junction, tight junction . Cell surface . Membrane raft .
Tissue Specificity	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).
Function	catalytic activity: ATP + [receptor-protein] = ADP + [receptor-protein] phosphate.; cofactor: Magnesium or manganese.; disease: Defects in TGFBR1 are the cause of aortic aneurysm familial thoracic type 5 (AAT5) [MIM:608967]. Aneurysms and dissections of the aorta usually result from degenerative changes in the aortic wall. Thoracic aortic aneurysms and dissections are primarily associated with a characteristic histologic appearance known as 'medial necrosis' in which there is degeneration and fragmentation of elastic fibers, loss of smooth muscle cells, and an accumulation of basophilic ground substance.; disease: Defects in TGFBR1 are the cause of Loeys-Dietz syndrome type 1A (LDS1A) [MIM:609192]; also known as Furlong syndrome or Loeys-Dietz

aortic aneurysm syndrome (LDAS). LDS1 is an aortic aneurysm syndrome with widespread systemic involvement. The disorder is characterized by arterial tort

Background

The protein encoded by this gene forms a heteromeric complex with type II TGF-beta receptors when bound to TGF-beta, transducing the TGF-beta signal from the cell surface to the cytoplasm. The encoded protein is a serine/threonine protein kinase. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Loeys-Dietz aortic aneurysm syndrome (LDAS). Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images