



TGF β RII Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-13696
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	TGFBR2
Protein Name	TGF-beta receptor type-2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TGF beta Receptor II. AA range:91-140
Specificity	TGF β RII Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TGF β RII protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	$\geq 90\%$
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	TGFBR2; 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
Observed Band	65kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Membrane raft .; [Isoform 3]: Secreted .
Tissue Specificity	Cerebellum,Colon,Epithelium,Glial cell,Liver,
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + [receptor-protein] = ADP + [receptor-protein] phosphate.;cofactor:Magnesium or manganese.;disease:Defects in TGFBR2 are a cause of esophageal cancer [MIM:133239].;disease:Defects in TGFBR2 are the cause of aortic aneurysm familial thoracic type 3 (AAT3) [MIM:610380]. 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' or 'Erdheim cystic medial necrosis' in which there is degeneration and fragmentation of elastic fibers, loss of smooth muscle cells, and an accumulation of basophilic ground substance. AAT3 is an autosomal dominant disorder with reduced penetrance and variable expression.;disease:Defects in TGFBR2 are the cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer type 6 (HN

**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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 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