

TGFBR2 (pS225) Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP51559

Specification

TGFBR2 (pS225) Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, E

Primary Accession <u>P37173</u>

Reactivity
Human, Mouse, Rat
Host
Rabbit
Relativity
Relativity
Relativity

Clonality Polyclonal Calculated MW 65 KDa

TGFBR2 (pS225) Antibody - 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, TGF-beta receptor type II, TGF-BR2

Dilution

WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A E~~N/A

Format

0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

TGFBR2 (pS225) 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

TGFBR2 (pS225) 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TGFBR2 (pS225) Antibody - Images

TGFBR2 (pS225) Antibody - Background

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 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 TGFRB1 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.

TGFBR2 (pS225) Antibody - References

Lin H.Y.,et al.Cell 68:775-785(1992). Lin H.Y.,et al.Cell 70:1069-1069(1992). Nikawa J.,et al.Gene 149:367-372(1994). Takenoshita S.,et al.Genomics 36:341-344(1996). Lu S.-L.,et al.Cancer Res. 56:4595-4598(1996).