



TGFβ RII (phospho Ser225) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-13069
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
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 around the phosphorylation site of Ser225/250. AA range:191-240
Specificity	Phospho-TGFβ RII (S225) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TGFβ RII protein only when phosphorylated at S225.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ,IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥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	75kD
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, Loeyes-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],

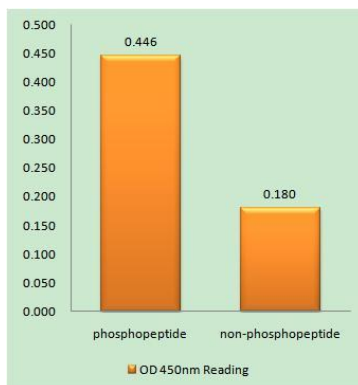
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

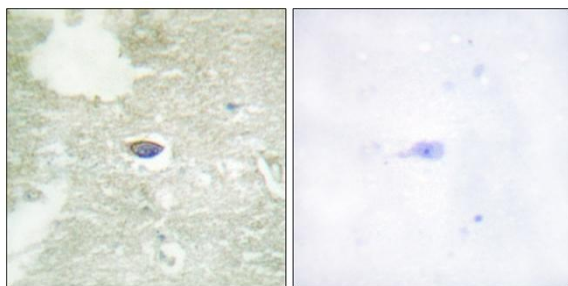
Usage suggestions

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

Products Images



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using TGF beta Receptor II (Phospho-Ser225/250) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using TGF beta Receptor II (Phospho-Ser225/250) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.