

TGF  $\beta$  Receptor II (Phospho-Ser225/250) Antibody

Catalog No: #11700



Package Size: #11700-1 50ul #11700-2 100ul

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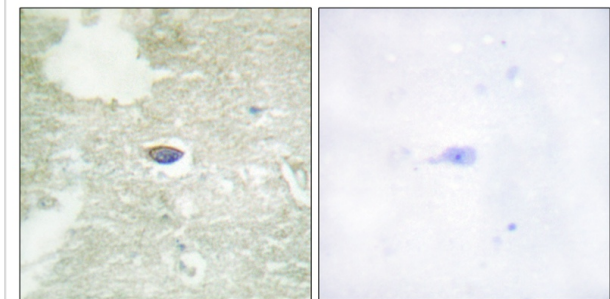
## Description

Product Name	TGF $\beta$ Receptor II (Phospho-Ser225/250) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of TGF $\beta$ Receptor II only when phosphorylated at serine 225/250.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine 225/250(D-R-S(p)-D-I) derived from Human TGF $\beta$ Receptor II.
Target Name	TGF $\beta$ Receptor II
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	TGF-betaR2; TGFR2; kinase TGF-beta-R2;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P37173; NCBI Gene#: 7048; NCBI Protein#: NP_003233.4.
Uniprot	P37173
GeneID	7048;
SDS-PAGE MW	64kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

## Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

## Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using TGF  $\beta$  Receptor II (Phospho-Ser225/250) antibody #11700 (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).

## 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.

RC Tripathi, Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci., Jan 1993; 34: 260.

N Chegini, Endocrinology, Jul 1994; 135: 439.

GW Mulheron, Endocrinology, Dec 1992; 131: 2609

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only