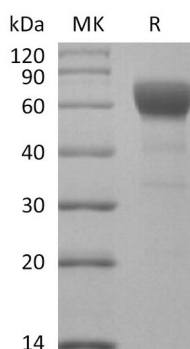


Summary

Name	TGFBR2/TGF-beta RII/TGF-beta receptor type-2/Transforming Growth Factor- β Receptor Type II (Ile24-Asp184)
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/ μ g as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Transforming Growth Factor-beta Receptor Type II is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ile24-Asp184 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q62312
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	45 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Product Name: Recombinant Mouse TGFBR2 (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHM2198



Background

Alternative 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; TbetaR-II; Tgfbr2

Background

Transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) is an essential regulator in the processes of development, cell proliferation, and extracellular matrix deposition. TGF- β regulates cellular processes by binding to three high-affinity cell surface receptors: TGF- β receptor type I (TGF- β -RI), TGF- β receptor type II (TGF- β -RII), and TGF- β receptor type III (TGF- β -RIII). TGF- β RII consists of a C-terminal protein kinase domain and an N-terminal ectodomain and belongs to transforming growth factor-beta (TGF- β) receptor subfamily. TGF- β RII has a protein kinase domain which can form a heterodimeric complex with another receptor protein and bind TGF-beta. This receptor/ligand complex phosphorylates protein will enter the nucleus and regulate the transcription of a subset of genes related to cell proliferation.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.