Elabscience®

Recombinant Mouse Transforming Growth Factor-Beta Receptor Type II/TGFBR2 (C-Fc)

Catalog Number: PKSM041417

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description		
Species	Mouse	
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse TGFBR2 protein Ile24-Asp184, with an C-terminal Fc	
Calculated MW	45 kDa	
Observed MW	60-75 kDa	
Accession	Q62312	
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity	
Properties		
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.	
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.	
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80	
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of	
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.	
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.	
	Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants	
	before lyophilization.	
	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.	
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.	

Data

kDa	МК	R
120 90		
60	- 1	
40		
30		
20	-	
14	_	

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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-ββ receptor type III (TGF-β-RIII). TGF-β RII is 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.

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