

## Recombinant Human TGFBR2 protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH101091

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

### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human TGFBR2 protein Thr23-Gln166, with an N-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	15.7 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	25 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P37173
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
<b>Storage</b>	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°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

### Background

TGFBR2 is a single-pass type I membrane protein and contains one protein kinase domain. TGFBR2 exists as a heterodimeric complex with another receptor protein and binds TGF-beta. Signals triggered through the TGF-beta receptor complex prompt various responses by the cell. One such response is to inhibit cell growth and division. Based on this action, the TGF-beta receptor type 2 is sometimes called a tumor suppressor. Defects in TGFBR2 have been associated with Marfan syndrome, Loeys-Deitz aortic aneurysm syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome and the development of various types of tumors.