

TGFβR2/TGFBR2, Human, Recombinant

Cat. No. : PCK094

General Information

Synonyms	TGF-beta Receptor type-2;TGF-beta type II Receptor;TGFBR2;Transforming Growth Factor r-beta Receptor type II
Species	Human
Expression host	Human Cells
Sequence	Thr23-Asp159
Accession	P37173
Tag	C-Fc
Mol mass	42.6 kDa
Expiration date	12 months
Bio activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit TGF-beta 1 activity on TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is 18.41 ng/mL in the presence of 100 pg/mL of recombinant human TGF-beta 1.

Product feature

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin (EU/μg)	< 0.1
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -5~-20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	Ice bag
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
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 μg/mL. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in sterile water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

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, Loays-Deitz aortic aneurysm syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome and the development of various types of tumors.