TGF-beta Receptor III (D11G10) Rabbit mAb TGF-beta Receptor III (D11G10) Rabbit mAb



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Applications: W, IP	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 110	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #Q03167	Entrez-Gene Id: 7049		
Product Usage Information Storage	2	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM soc	tium HEPES (oH 7 '	5) 150 mM NaCl 100 ug	Dilution 1:1000 1:50 /ml BSA 50% alvcer	ol and less than		
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.						
Specificity/Sensitivity		TGF- β Receptor III (D11G10) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total TGF- β Receptor III protein.						
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in the extracellular domain of TGF- β receptor III protein.						
Background Background R	eferences	Transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) proteins belong to the TGF-β superfamily of cytokines that play a critical role in regulating cell proliferation and differentiation, developmental patterning and morphogenesis, and disease pathogenesis (1-3). TGF-β ligands elicit signaling through three cell surface receptors: type I (RI), type II (RII), and type III (RII) TGF-β receptors. Type I and type II receptors are serine/threonine kinases that form a heteromeric complex following ligand binding to the type II receptors. In response to ligand binding, the type II receptors form a stable complex with the type I receptors, triggering phosphorylation and activation of the type I receptor (4). This results in the recruitment of receptor-mediated SMADs (SMAD2, SMAD3), which are phosphorylated by the type I kinase in an SSXS domain in the C-terminus. This leads to recruitment of the co-SMAD (SMAD4), and subsequent translocation of this heteromeric SMAD complex to the nucleus, where it regulates transcription of target genes (5-7). The type III receptor, also known as betaglycan, is a transmembrane proteoglycan with a large extracellular domain that binds TGF-β with high affinity but lacks a cytoplasmic signaling domain. Expression of the type II receptor can regulate TGF-β signaling through presentation of the ligand to the signaling complex (8). 1. Massagué, J. et al. (2000) <i>Cell</i> 103, 295-309. 2. de Caestecker, M.P. et al. (2000) <i>J Natl Cancer Inst</i> 92, 1388-402. 3. Derynck, R. et al. (2001) <i>Nat Genet</i> 29, 117-29. 4. Derynck, R. and Feng, X.H. (1997) <i>Biochim Biophys Acta</i> 1333, F105-50. 5. Miyazono, K. et al. (2000) <i>Adv Immunol</i> 75, 115-57. 6. Massagué, J. (et al. (2000) <i>Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol</i> 1, 169-78. 7. Derynck, R. et al. (1998) <i>Cell</i> 95, 737-40. 8. López-Casillas, F. et al. (1991) <i>Cell</i> 67, 785-95.						
Species Reacti	vitv	Species reactivity is de	termined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).		
Western Blot I	-	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.						
Applications K	ley	W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation						
Cross-Reactivi	ty Key	H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat						
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