

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TGF- β RIII in ELISAs. In sandwich immunoassays, no cross-reactivity or interference with recombinant human (rh) TGF- β RI, RII, RIIB, recombinant mouse (rm) TGF- β RIII, rhTGF- β 1, β 1.2, β 2, β 3, rhLatent TGF- β 1, or rhLAP is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 31308
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Murine myeloma cell line, NS0-derived recombinant human TGF- β RIII Gly21-Asp781 Accession # AAA67061
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

Human TGF- β RIII Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	0.5-2.0 μ g/mL	Human TGF- β RIII Antibody (Catalog # MAB2421)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.04 μ g/mL	Human TGF- β RIII Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF242)
Standard		Recombinant Human TGF- β RIII (Catalog # 242-R3)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Most cell types express three sizes of receptors for TGF- β . These are designated Type I (53 kDa), Type II (70-85 kDa), and Type III (250-350 kDa). The Type I receptor is a membrane-bound serine/threonine kinase that apparently requires the presence of the Type II receptor to bind TGF- β . The Type II receptor is also a membrane-bound serine/threonine kinase that binds TGF- β 1 and TGF- β 3 with high affinity and TGF- β 2 with a much lower affinity. The Type I and Type II receptors together form a heterodimeric signaling complex that is essential for the transduction of the anti-proliferative signals of TGF- β . The Type III receptor is a transmembrane proteoglycan with a large extracellular domain and a 43 amino acid residue cytoplasmic domain. The cytoplasmic domain of the Type III receptor lacks an obvious signaling motif and the receptor may not be involved directly in signal transduction. The Type III receptor binds TGF- β 2 with the highest affinity. Other TGF- β isoforms also bind the Type III receptor, but with lower affinities. Cellular responsiveness to TGF- β 2 appears to be dependent on the presence of the Type III receptor which can interact with the signaling receptor complex. In addition to the transmembrane Type III receptor, a soluble form of the receptor is secreted by some cell types. The physiological role of this soluble receptor remains to be determined. The recombinant TGF- β soluble receptor Type III binds the TGF- β isoforms differentially in solution and exhibits TGF- β antagonistic activities *in vitro*.