

DESCRIPTION

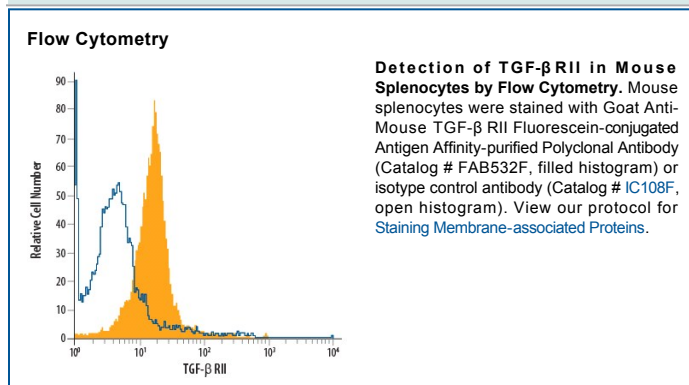
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TGF- β RII in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TGF- β RII is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse TGF- β RI and rhTGF- β RIII is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse TGF- β RII and <i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant mouse TGF- β RII Ile24-Asp184 Accession # Q62312
Conjugate	Fluorescein Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

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 III receptor, a proteoglycan that exists in membrane-bound and soluble forms, binds TGF- β 1, TGF- β 2, and TGF- β 3 but does not appear to be involved in signal transduction. The Type II receptor is 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 receptor is also a membrane-bound serine/threonine kinase that apparently requires the presence of the Type II receptor to bind TGF- β . Current evidence suggests that signal transduction requires the cytoplasmic domains of both the Type I and Type II receptors.

The recombinant soluble TGF- β Type II receptor is capable of binding TGF- β 1, TGF- β 3, and TGF- β 5 with sufficient affinity to act as an inhibitor of these isoforms at high concentrations. The soluble receptor also binds TGF- β 2, but with an affinity at least two orders of magnitude lower. Binding of TGF- β 1, TGF- β 3, and TGF- β 5 to the soluble TGF- β Type II receptor can also be demonstrated by using the soluble receptor as a capture agent on ELISA plates and this observation has been used as the basis for the development of immunoassays for these isoforms of TGF- β .

References:

1. Miyazono, K. *et al.* (1994) Adv. in Immunol. **55**:181.