

Recombinant Human Mouse TGFBR2 Catalog No: CM04

Description Recombinant Mouse Transforming Growth Factor-beta Receptor Type II is produced by our

Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ile24-Asp159 is expressed with a Fc

tag at the C-terminus.

Expression System Human cells

Alternative name TGF-beta receptor type-2; TGFR-2; TGF-beta type II receptor; Transforming growth factor-beta

receptor type II; TGF-beta receptor type II; TbetaR-II; Tgfbr2

Accession No. Q62312-2

Quality Control Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.

Reconstitution It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Storage Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples

are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.

Background Transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β) is an essential regulator in the processes of

development, cell proliferation, and extracellular matrix deposition. TGF- β regulates cellular processes by binding to three high- affinity cell surface receptors: TGF- β receptor type I (TGF- β -RII), and TGF- β receptor type III (TGF- β -RIII). TGF- β RII is consists of a C-terminal protein kinase domain and an N-terminal ectodomain and belongs to

transforming growth factor-beta (TGF- β) receptor subfamily. TGF- β RII has a protein kinase domain which can form a heterodimeric complex with another receptor protein and bind TGF- beta. This receptor/ligand complex phosphorylates protein will enter the nucleus and regulate the transcription

of a subset of genes related to cell proliferation.

SDS-PAGE



