

Datasheet for ABIN6265544

anti-TGFBR1 antibody (Internal Region)**2** Images[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	TGFBR1
Binding Specificity:	Internal Region
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This TGFBR1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Immunogen:	A synthesized peptide derived from human TGFBR1, corresponding to a region within the internal amino acids.
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	TGFBR1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total TGFBR1.
Predicted Reactivity:	Pig,Bovine,Sheep,Rabbit,Dog,Xenopus
Purification:	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink™ Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Target Details

Target:	TGFBR1
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Target Details

Alternative Name: TGFBR1 ([TGFB1 Products](#))

Background: Description: Transmembrane serine/threonine kinase forming with the TGF-beta type II serine/threonine kinase receptor, TGFBR2, the non-promiscuous receptor for the TGF-beta cytokines TGFB1, TGFB2 and TGFB3. Transduces the TGFB1, TGFB2 and TGFB3 signal from the cell surface to the cytoplasm and is thus regulating a plethora of physiological and pathological processes including cell cycle arrest in epithelial and hematopoietic cells, control of mesenchymal cell proliferation and differentiation, wound healing, extracellular matrix production, immunosuppression and carcinogenesis. The formation of the receptor complex composed of 2 TGFBR1 and 2 TGFBR2 Molecules symmetrically bound to the cytokine dimer results in the phosphorylation and the activation of TGFBR1 by the constitutively active TGFBR2. Activated TGFBR1 phosphorylates SMAD2 which dissociates from the receptor and interacts with SMAD4. The SMAD2-SMAD4 complex is subsequently translocated to the nucleus where it modulates the transcription of the TGF-beta-regulated genes. This constitutes the canonical SMAD-dependent TGF-beta signaling cascade. Also involved in non-canonical, SMAD-independent TGF-beta signaling pathways. For instance, TGFBR1 induces TRAF6 autoubiquitination which in turn results in MAP3K7 ubiquitination and activation to trigger apoptosis. Also regulates epithelial to mesenchymal transition through a SMAD-independent signaling pathway through PARD6A phosphorylation and activation.

Gene: TGFBR1

Molecular Weight: 56 kDa.

Gene ID: 7046

UniProt: [P36897](#)

Pathways: [Growth Factor Binding](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: WB 1:500-1:2000, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500, IHC 1:50-1:200, ELISA(peptide) 1:20000-1:40000

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

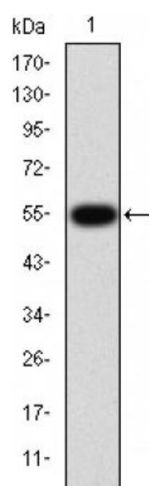
Concentration: 1 mg/mL

Buffer: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02 % sodium azide and 50 %

Handling

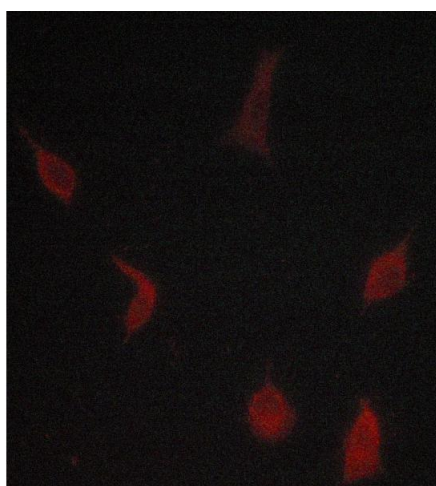
	glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of TGF β Receptor I expression in HepG2 cells



Immunofluorescence (fixed cells)

Image 2. ABIN6268894 staining of cells by ICC/IF. Cells were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% saponin prior to blocking in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 37°C. The primary antibody was diluted 1/400 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37°C. A Alexa Fluor® 594 conjugated goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG (H+L), diluted 1/600 was used as secondary antibody.