AVR2B Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-05269
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ACVR2B
Protein Name	Activin receptor type-2B (EC 2.7.11.30) (Activin receptor type IIB) (ACTR-IIB)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 40-120
Specificity	AVR2B Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	56kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,PCR rescued clones,
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + [receptor-protein] = ADP + [receptor-protein] phosphate.,cofactor:Magnesium or manganese.,disease:Defects in ACVR2B are a cause of left-right axis malformations [MIM:602730]. Th effect is due to the loss of normal left-right asymmetry. Complete left-right asymmetry reversal imparts no deleterious consequences to the affected individual, whereas randomization typically results in complex, often lethal heart malformations as well as abdominal abnormalities.,function:On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators. Receptor for activin A, activin B and inhibin A.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family.

Background	Activins are dimeric growth and differentiation factors which belong to the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily of structurally related signaling proteins. Activins signal through a heteromeric complex of receptor serine kinases which include at least two type I (I and IB) and two type II (II and IIB) receptors. These receptors are all transmembrane proteins, composed of a ligand-binding extracellular domain with cysteine-rich region, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain with predicted serine/threonine specificity. Type I receptors are essential for signaling; and type II receptors are required for binding ligands and for expression of type I receptors. Type I and II receptors form a stable complex after ligand binding, resulting in phosphorylation of type I receptors by type II receptors. Type II receptors are considered to be constitutively active kinases. Th
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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