



TGFβ RI (phospho Ser165) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-13080
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	TGFR1
Protein Name	TGF-beta receptor type-1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TGF beta Receptor I around the phosphorylation site of Ser165. AA range:131-180
Specificity	Phospho-TGF β RI (S165) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TGF β RI protein only when phosphorylated at S165.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA 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	TGFR1; ALK5; SKR4; TGF-beta receptor type-1; TGFR-1; Activin A receptor type II-like protein kinase of 53kD; Activin receptor-like kinase 5; ALK-5; ALK5; Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R4; SKR4; TGF-beta type I receptor; Transfor
Observed Band	56kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cell junction, tight junction . Cell surface . Membrane raft .
Tissue Specificity	Found in all tissues examined, most abundant in placenta and least abundant in brain and heart. Expressed in a variety of cancer cell lines (PubMed:25893292).
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + [receptor-protein] = ADP + [receptor-protein] phosphate.,cofactor:Magnesium or manganese.,disease:Defects in TGFR1 are the cause of aortic aneurysm familial thoracic type 5 (AAT5) [MIM:608967]. Aneurysms and dissections of the aorta usually result from degenerative changes in the aortic wall. Thoracic aortic aneurysms and dissections are primarily

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associated with a characteristic histologic appearance known as 'medial necrosis' in which there is degeneration and fragmentation of elastic fibers, loss of smooth muscle cells, and an accumulation of basophilic ground substance. disease: Defects in TGFBR1 are the cause of Loeys-Dietz syndrome type 1A (LDS1A) [MIM:609192]; also known as Furlong syndrome or Loeys-Dietz aortic aneurysm syndrome (LDAS). LDS1 is an aortic aneurysm syndrome with widespread systemic involvement. The disorder is characterized by arterial tort

Background

The protein encoded by this gene forms a heteromeric complex with type II TGF-beta receptors when bound to TGF-beta, transducing the TGF-beta signal from the cell surface to the cytoplasm. The encoded protein is a serine/threonine protein kinase. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Loeys-Dietz aortic aneurysm syndrome (LDAS). Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2008],

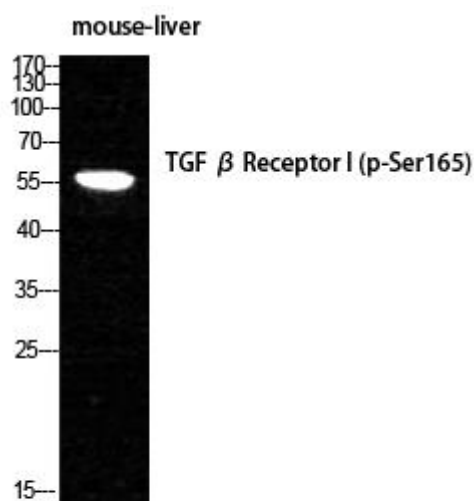
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using TGF β RI (phospho Ser165) Monoclonal Antibody