

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TGF- β RI/ALK-5 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TGF- β RI is observed, and less than 2% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse TGF- β RII and r
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant mouse TGF- β RI/ALK-5 Ala21-Glu121 Accession # BAA05023
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *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.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

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. 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, originally known as ALK-5 (Activin receptor-like kinase) 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.

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