

ARG46838 anti-ACVR2B / Activin Receptor Type IIB antibody [7H05]

Package: 100 µl, 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody antibody [7H05] recognizes ACVR2B / Activin Receptor Type IIB
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	7H05
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	ACVR2B / Activin Receptor Type IIB
Species	Human
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human ACVR2B / Activin Receptor Type IIB
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Activin receptor type IIB; HTX4; ACTRIIB; EC 2.7.11.30; ACTR-IIB; Activin receptor type-2B; ActR-IIB

Application Instructions

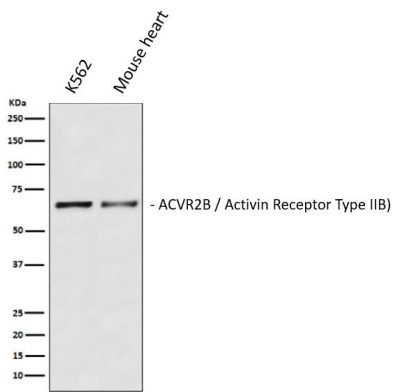
Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	65 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen
Buffer	10mM PBS, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Gene Symbol	ACVR2B
Gene Full Name	activin A receptor, type IIB
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. This gene encodes activin A type IIB receptor, which displays a 3- to 4-fold higher affinity for the ligand than activin A type II receptor. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Transmembrane serine/threonine kinase activin type-2 receptor forming an activin receptor complex with activin type-1 serine/threonine kinase receptors (ACVR1, ACVR1B or ACVR1c). Transduces the activin signal from the cell surface to the cytoplasm and is thus regulating many physiological and pathological processes including neuronal differentiation and neuronal survival, hair follicle development and cycling, FSH production by the pituitary gland, wound healing, extracellular matrix production, immunosuppression and carcinogenesis. Activin is also thought to have a paracrine or autocrine role in follicular development in the ovary. Within the receptor complex, the type-2 receptors act as a primary activin receptors (binds activin-A/INHBA, activin-B/INHBB as well as inhibin-A/INHBA-INHBA). The type-1 receptors like ACVR1B act as downstream transducers of activin signals. Activin binds to type-2 receptor at the plasma membrane and activates its serine-threonine kinase. The activated receptor type-2 then phosphorylates and activates the type-1 receptor. Once activated, the type-1 receptor binds and phosphorylates the SMAD proteins SMAD2 and SMAD3, on serine residues of the C-terminal tail. Soon after their association with the activin receptor and subsequent phosphorylation, SMAD2 and SMAD3 are released into the cytoplasm where they interact with the common partner SMAD4. This SMAD complex translocates into the nucleus where it mediates activin-induced transcription. Inhibitory SMAD7, which is recruited to ACVR1B through FKBP1A, can prevent the association of SMAD2 and SMAD3 with the activin receptor complex, thereby blocking the activin signal. Activin signal transduction is also antagonized by the binding to the receptor of inhibin-B via the IGSF1 inhibin coreceptor. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	58 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated. Constitutive phosphorylation is in part catalyzed by its own kinase activity. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. [UniProt]

Images



ARG46838 anti-ACVR2B / Activin Receptor Type IIB antibody [7H05]
WB image

Western blot: K562 and mouse heart stained with ARG46838 anti-ACVR2B / Activin Receptor Type IIB antibody [7H05].