ACVR2B polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB2022 Size 400 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of ACVR2B polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2022) in mouse heart, kidney and brain lysates (35 ug/lane). ACVR2B (arrow) was detected using the purified Polyclonal antibody.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocellular carcinoma tissue reacted with ACVR2B polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2022), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of ACVR2B.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to N-terminus of human ACVR2B.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Ammonium sulfate precipitation



Product Information

Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-100) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

• Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of ACVR2B polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2022) in mouse heart, kidney and brain lysates (35 ug/lane). ACVR2B (arrow) was detected using the purified Polyclonal antibody.

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocellular carcinoma tissue reacted with ACVR2B polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2022), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Gene Info — ACVR2B

Entrez GenelD	<u>93</u>
Protein Accession#	<u>NP_001097;Q13705</u>
Gene Name	ACVR2B
Gene Alias	ACTRIIB, ActR-IIB, MGC116908
Gene Description	activin A receptor, type IIB
Omim ID	<u>602730</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>



Product Information

Gene Summary	Activins are dimeric growth and differentiation factors which belong to the transforming growth fac tor-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 ligan d-binding extracellular domain with cysteine-rich region, a transmembrane domain, and a cytopla smic domain with predicted serine/threonine specificity. Type I receptors are essential for signalin g; 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 li gand than activin A type II receptor. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	activin A type IIB receptor

Publication Reference

• Modulation of noncanonical TGF-β signaling prevents cleft palate in Tgfbr2 mutant mice.

Iwata J, Hacia JG, Suzuki A, Sanchez-Lara PA, Urata M, Chai Y. The Journal of Clinical Investigation 2012 Mar; 122(3):873.

Application: WB-Tr, Mouse, Mouse embryonic palatal mesenchymal cells

An activin mutant with disrupted ALK4 binding blocks signaling via type II receptors.

Harrison CA, Gray PC, Fischer WH, Donaldson C, Choe S, Vale W.

The Journal of Biological Chemistry 2004 Jul; 279(27):28036.

• Expression of activin subunits and receptors in the developing human ovary: activin A promotes germ cell survival and proliferation before primordial follicle formation.

Martins da Silva SJ, Bayne RA, Cambray N, Hartley PS, McNeilly AS, Anderson RA. Developmental Biology 2004 Feb; 266(2):334.

 Inhibin, activin, follistatin, activin receptors and beta-glycan gene expression in the placental tissue of patients with pre-eclampsia.

D Casagrandi, C Bearfield, J Geary, C W Redman, S Muttukrishna. Molecular Human Reproduction 2003 Apr; 9(4):199.

Pathway

- Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction
- <u>TGF-beta signaling pathway</u>



Disease

- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hyperparathyroidism
- <u>Obesity</u>
- Ovarian Failure
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Puberty
- Thrombophilia
- Tobacco Use Disorder