

## TGFBR3

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse

**Tested applications:** WB

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:1000

**Calculated MW:** 93kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human TGFBR3

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

BGCAN; betaglycan; TGF-beta Receptor III;

**Catalog #:** A0627

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 7049

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** Q03167

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Transforming growth factor- (TGF-) superfamily members are critical regulators of cell proliferation and differentiation, developmental patterning and morphogenesis, and disease pathogenesis (1-4). TGF- elicits signaling through three cell surface receptors: type I (RI), type II (RII), and type III (RIII). Type I and type II receptors are serine/threonine kinases that form a heteromeric complex. In response to ligand binding, the type II receptors form a stable complex with the type I receptors allowing phosphorylation and activation of type I receptor kinases (5). The type III receptor, also known as betaglycan, is a transmembrane proteoglycan with a large extracellular domain that binds TGF- with high affinity but lacks a cytoplasmic signaling domain (6,7). Expression of the type III receptor can regulate TGF- signaling through presentation of the ligand to the signaling complex. The only known direct TGF- signaling effectors are the Smad family proteins, which transduce signals from the cell surface directly to the nucleus to regulate target gene transcription (8,9).

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