

Product datasheet for TP726602

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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TGF beta Receptor I (TGFBR1) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Recombinant Human TGFBR1 (C-Fc)

Species: Human

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

Leu34-Glu125

Tag: C-Fc

Buffer: Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.

Note: Recombinant Human TGF-beta Receptor Type-1 is produced by our Mammalian expression

system and the target gene encoding Leu34-Glu125 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-

terminus.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3

weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Stability: 12 months from date of despatch

Locus ID: 7046 **UniProt ID:** P36897

Synonyms: AAT5; activin A receptor type II-like kinase, 53kD; ACVRLK4; ALK-5; ALK-5ALK5; LDS1A; LDS2A;

SKR4; tbetaR-I; TGFB1R1; TGF-beta receptor type I; TGFbetaRI; TGFBR1; TGF-bRI; TGFR-1

Summary: TGF-beta RI, also called ALK-5, is an approximately 55 kDa type I transmembrane

serine/threonine receptor kinase. In the presence of TGF-beta, TGF-beta RI forms a complex with, and is phosphorylated by, TGF-beta RII. Phosphorylated TGF-beta RI can then transiently bind and phosphorylate Smad2 and Smad3. TGF-beta functions as a tumor suppressor by inhibiting the cell cycle in the G1 phase. Administration of TGF-beta is able to protect against mammary tumor development in transgenic mouse models in vivo. Disruption of the TGF-beta/SMAD pathway has been implicated in a variety of human cancers, with the majority of colon and gastric cancers being caused by an inactivating mutation of TGF-beta RII. TGF-beta

RI is likely important during development, since mice deficient for TGF-beta RI die at midgestation with severe defects in vascular development of the yolk sac and placenta, and an absence of circulating red blood cells. Furthermore, TGF-beta RI appears to be involved in

proper lymphatic network development.





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Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Adherens junction, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Colorectal cancer, Cytokine-cytokine receptor

interaction, Endocytosis, MAPK signaling pathway, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer,

TGF-beta signaling pathway