Anti-TGFBR2, AlpHcAbs® Human antibody

Summary

Code	300-758-001
Immunogen	Recombinant human TGFBR2
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	Human IgG1
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Specificity	Human TGFBR2
Purity	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formation	Liquid, 10mM PBS (pH 7.5), 0.05% sucrose, 0.1% trehalose, 0.01% proclin300, 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at –20 °C, (Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)

Description

Anti-TGFBR2, AlpHcAbs® Human antibody is designed for detecting human TGFBR2 specifically. Based on ELISA and/or FCM, Anti-TGFBR2, AlpHcAbs® Human antibody reacts with human TGFBR2 specifically.

Background

This gene encodes a subunit of mitochondrial ATP synthase. Mitochondrial ATP synthase catalyzes ATP synthesis, utilizing an electrochemical gradient of protons across the inner membrane during oxidative phosphorylation. ATP synthase is composed of two linked multi-subunit complexes: the soluble catalytic core, F1, and the membrane-spanning component, Fo, comprising the proton channel. The catalytic portion of mitochondrial ATP synthase consists of 5 different subunits (alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and epsilon) assembled with a stoichiometry of 3 alpha, 3 beta, and a single representative of the other 3. The proton channel consists of three main subunits (a, b, c). This gene encodes the gamma subunit of the catalytic core. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. This gene also has a pseudogene on chromosome 14.

Benefits

High lot-to-lot consistency
Increased sensitivity and higher affinity
Animal-free production

Suggested Working Concentration

ELISA	1:4,000-1:10000
Flow Cytometry	1:200-1:1000

Dilution factors are presented in the form of a range because the optimal dilution is a function of many factors, such as antigen density, permeability, etc. The actual dilution used must be determined empirically.