# ARIP2B Antibody FITC Conjugated

Catalog No: #C00449F

Package Size: #C00449F 100ul

Signalway Antibody
Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| Product Name | ARIP2B Antibody FITC Conjugated |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Purified by Protein A. |
| Applications | IF |
| Species Reactivity | Ms Rt |
| Immunogen Description | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide aa 300-350 512 derived from rat ARIP2B |
| Conjugates | FITC |
| Target Name | ARIP2B |
| Other Names | Activin receptor type-2B; Activin receptor type IIB; ACTR-IIB; Acvr2b; Actriib |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#P38445NCBI Gene ID25366 |
| Cell Localization | Cytoplasm |
| Concentration | 1mg ml |
| Formulation | 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| Storage | Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. |

## Application Details

IF=1:50-200

## Background

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 INHA-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 (By similarity).