



# ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-13719
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	ACVRL1
<b>Protein Name</b>	Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R3
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human ACVRL1. AA range:21-70
<b>Specificity</b>	ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ALK-1 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	ACVRL1; ACVRLK1; ALK1; Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R3; SKR3; Activin receptor-like kinase 1; ALK-1; TGF-B superfamily receptor type I; TSR-I
<b>Observed Band</b>	56kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Brain,Placenta,
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:ATP + [receptor-protein] = ADP + [receptor-protein] phosphate.,cofactor:Magnesium or manganese.,disease:Defects in ACVRL1 are the cause of hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia type 2 (HHT2) [MIM:600376]; also known as Osler-Rendu-Weber syndrome 2 (ORW2). HHT2 is an autosomal dominant multisystemic vascular dysplasia, characterized by recurrent epistaxis, muco-cutaneous telangiectases, gastro-intestinal hemorrhage, and pulmonary, cerebral and hepatic arteriovenous malformations; all secondary manifestations of the underlying vascular dysplasia.,function:On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators. Receptor for TGF-beta. May bind activin as well.,simi



## Background

This gene encodes a type I cell-surface receptor for the TGF-beta superfamily of ligands. It shares with other type I receptors a high degree of similarity in serine-threonine kinase subdomains, a glycine- and serine-rich region (called the GS domain) preceding the kinase domain, and a short C-terminal tail. The encoded protein, sometimes termed ALK1, shares similar domain structures with other closely related ALK or activin receptor-like kinase proteins that form a subfamily of receptor serine/threonine kinases. Mutations in this gene are associated with hemorrhagic telangiectasia type 2, also known as Rendu-Osler-Weber syndrome 2. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

## matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

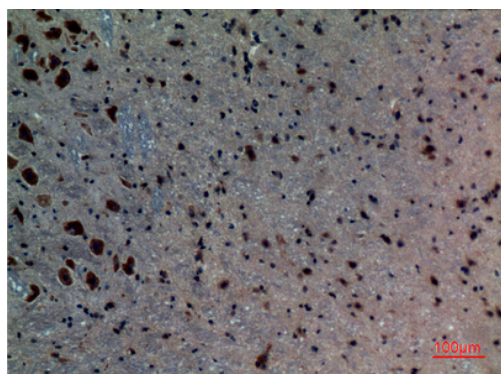
## Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

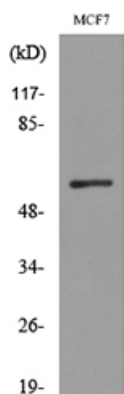
## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of MCF7 cells using ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western blot analysis of lysate from MCF7 cells, using ACVRL1 Antibody.