



ALK-1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-13719
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ACVRL1
Protein Name	Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R3
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human ACVRL1. AA range:21-70
Specificity	ALK-1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ALK-1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	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
Observed Band	56kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Placenta,
Function	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],

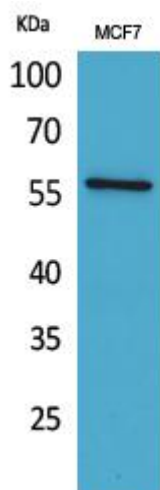
matters needing attention

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 various cells using ALK-1 Monoclonal Antibody