



ACVR1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-07701
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	ACVR1 ACVRLK2
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	ACVR1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	activin A receptor;type I;Activin receptor like kinase 2;Activin receptor type 1; Activin receptor type I;ACTR I;ACTRI;ACVR1;ACVR1A;ACVRLK2;ALK 2;ALK2; FOP;SKR1;TSR I;TSRI;ACVR1 ACVRLK2;Activin receptor type-1 (EC 2.7.11.30) (Activin receptor type I) (ACTR-I) (Activin receptor-like kinase 2) (ALK-2) (Serine/ threonine-protein kinase receptor R1) (SKR1) (TGF-B superfamily receptor type
Observed Band	57 kDa
Calculated Molecular Weight	509 aa, 57 kDa
Cell Pathway	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in normal parenchymal cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts and tumor-derived epithelial cells.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + [receptor-protein] = ADP + [receptor-protein] phosphate., cofactor:Magnesium or manganese.,disease:Defects in ACVR1 are a cause of fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva (FOP) [MIM:135100]. FOP is a rare autosomal dominant disorder of skeletal malformations and progressive extraskeletal ossification. Heterotopic ossification in FOP begins in childhood and can be induced by trauma or may occur without warning. Bone formation is episodic and progressive, leading to extra-articular ankylosis of all major joints of the axial and appendicular skeleton, rendering movement impossible.,

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 ac

Background

Activins are dimeric growth and differentiation factors which belong to the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily of structurally related signaling proteins. Activins signal through a heteromeric complex of receptor serine kinases which include at least two type I (I and IB) and two type II (II and IIB) receptors. These receptors are all transmembrane proteins, composed of a ligand-binding extracellular domain with cysteine-rich region, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain with predicted serine/threonine specificity. Type I receptors are essential for signaling; and type II receptors are required for binding ligands and for expression of type I receptors. Type I and II receptors form a stable complex after ligand binding, resulting in phosphorylation of type I receptors by type II receptors. This gene encodes activin A type I receptor which signals a particular

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