



# ACVR1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-07701
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	ACVR1 ACVRLK2
<b>Protein Name</b>	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
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	ACVR1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 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 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	55kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed in normal parenchymal cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts and tumor-derived epithelial cells.
<b>Function</b>	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

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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**