



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual
Recombinant Mouse ALK/ACVRL1 Protein (His & Fc
Tag)(Active)
RPES3386

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3386

Size: 100µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_033742.2

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 39 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 50-55 kDa

Tag: C-His-Fc

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to inhibit BMP9-induced alkaline phosphatase production by MC3T3E1 mouse chondrogenic cells. David, L. et al. (2007) Blood 109:1953. The ED50 for this effect is typically 60-300 ng/mL in the presence of 2 ng/mL of recombinant human B

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R3; SKR3; Activin receptor-like kinase 1; ALK; TGF-B superfamily receptor type I; TSR-I; ACVRL1; activin A receptor type II-like 1; activin A receptor

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Pro 119

Background:

Activin A receptor, type II-like 1 (ACVRL1), also known as ALK (activin receptor-like kinase 1), is an endothelial-specific type I receptor of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor beta) receptor family of ligands. On ligand binding, a heteromeric receptor complex forms consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. ACVRL1 protein is expressed in certain blood vessels of kidney, spleen, heart and intestine, serving as an important role during vascular development. Mutations in ACVRL1 gene are associated with hemorrhagic telangiectasia type 2, also known as Rendu-Osler-Weber syndrome 2 and vascular disease.