

Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Rat ALK4/ACVR1B Protein (Fc Tag)(Active) RPES5128

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES5128 **Size:** 50μg

Species: Rat Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP 954700.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 38.4 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 42 & 34 kDa

Tag: C-Fc

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to bind with rat TDGF1-His in a functional ELISA.

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: $< 1.0 \text{ EU per } \mu \text{g of the protein as determined by the LAL method}$

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: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: ACVR1B;Acvrlk4;Alk4

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met1-Glu126

Background:

ALK-4 (Activin Receptor-Like Kinase 4) or ACVR1B (Activin A Receptor, type 1B), belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family, and TGFB receptor subfamily. ALK-4/ACVR1B acts as a transducer of activin or activin like ligands signals. Activin binds to either ACVR2A or ACVR2B and then forms a complex with ACVR1B. The known type II activin receptors include ActRII and ActRIIB, while the main type I activin receptor in mammalian cells is ALK-4 (ActRIB). In the presence of activin, type II and type I receptors form complexes whereby the type II receptors activate ALK-4 through phosphorylation. The activated ALK-4, in turn, transduces signals downstream by phosphorylation of its effectors, such as Smads, to regulate gene expression and affect cellular phenotype. ALK-4/ACVR1B is an important regulator of vertebrate development, with roles in mesoderm induction, primitive streak formation, gastrulation, dorsoanterior patterning, and left-right axis determination.