

Recombinant Human Activin RIIA/ACVR2A Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031729

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

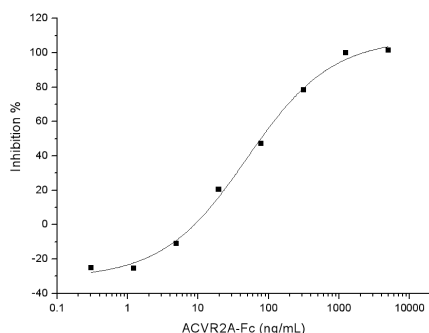
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Activin RIIA/ACVR2A protein Met 1-Pro 134, with an C-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	40.0 kDa
Observed MW	60-65 kDa
Accession	NP_001607.1
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to neutralize Activin-mediated inhibition on MPC11 cell proliferation. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is typically 10-40 ng/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL recombinant Activin A.

Properties

Purity	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, 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 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



Measured by its ability to neutralize Activin-mediated inhibition on MPC11 cell proliferation. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 20-80 ng/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL recombinant Activin A.

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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ACVR2A and ACVR2B are two activin type II receptors. ACVR2A has been shown to interact with INHBA, SYNJ2BP and ACVR1B. The bovine ACVR2A gene encodes a protein of 513 amino acids which is highly homologous (approximately 98% identity) to the rat, mouse, and human ACVR2A proteins. Inactivation of ACVR2A is a common event in prostate cancer cells suggesting it may play an important role in the development of prostate cancer. The ACVR2A gene is a putative tumor suppressor gene that is frequently mutated in microsatellite-unstable colon cancers (MSI-H colon cancers). Frameshift mutation of ACVR2A may contribute to MSI-H colon tumorigenesis via disruption of alternate TG F-beta effector pathways.

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