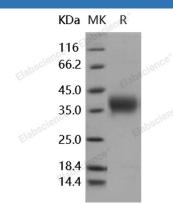
## Recombinant Human Activin RIIA/ACVR2A Protein (His Tag)

## Catalog Number: PKSH031728

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 His
Calculated MW	14.9 kDa
Observed MW	35-40 kDa
Accession	NP_001607.1
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize Activin-mediated inhibition on MPC11 cell
	proliferation. The $ED_{50}$ for this effect is typically 0.4-3 µg/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 $< -20^{\circ}C$ 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.



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Data

For Research Use Only

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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 TGF-beta effector pathways.