

## Recombinant Mouse Activin Receptor 2B/ACVR2B Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040825

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

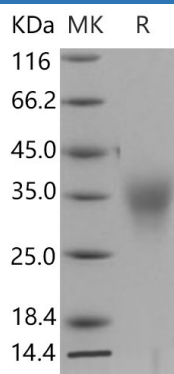
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse Activin Receptor 2B/ACVR2B protein Met 1-Thr 134, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	14.8 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	33-37 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	NP_031423.1
<b>Bio-activity</b>	1. Immobilized human ACVR2B at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated mouse INHBA-His, The EC <sub>50</sub> of biotinylated mouse INHBA-His is 0.161 µg/mL. 2. Immobilized mouse INHBA-his at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind human Follistatin Protein, The EC <sub>50</sub> of human Follistatin Protein is 0.39 µg/mL. 3. Measured by its ability to neutralize Activin-mediated inhibition on MPC11 cell proliferation. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 0.2-0.8 µg/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL recombinant Activin A.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 94 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 94 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

ACVR2A and ACVR2B are two activin type II receptors. ACVR2B is integral to the activin and myostatin signaling pathway. Ligands such as activin and myostatin bind to ACVR2A and ACVR2B. Myostatin, a negative regulator of skeletal muscle growth, is regarded as a potential therapeutic target and binds to ACVR2B effectively, and to a lesser extent, to ACVR2A. The structure of human ACVR2B kinase domain in complex with adenine establishes the conserved bilobal architecture consistent with all other catalytic kinase domains. Haplotype structure at the ACVR2B and follistatin loci may contribute to interindividual variation in skeletal muscle mass and strength. Defects in ACVR2B are a cause of left-right axis malformations.

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623  
Web: [www.elabscience.com](http://www.elabscience.com)

Tel: 1-832-243-6086  
Email: [techsupport@elabscience.com](mailto:techsupport@elabscience.com)

Fax: 1-832-243-6017