

Recombinant Human ALK-1/ACVRL1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031899

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

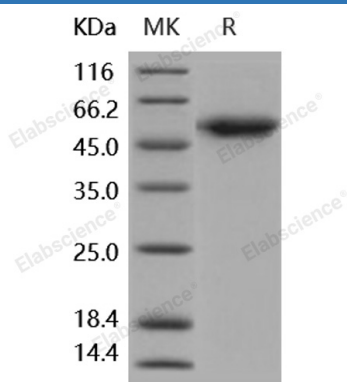
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human ALK-1/ACVRL1 protein Met 1-Gln 118, with an C-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	37.4 kDa
Observed MW	45-50 kDa
Accession	NP_000011.2
Bio-activity	1. Measured by its ability to bind Human ENG-Fc, latent TGFB1-His, mouse ENG-His in functional Elisa. 2. 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 ED ₅₀ for this effect is typically 5-15 ng/mL in the presence of 2 ng/mL of recombinant human BMP9.

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



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Activin A receptor, type II-like 1 (ACVRL1), also known as ALK-1 (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.