Cynomolgus ALK-1 / ACVRL1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **90060-C02H**

Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ACVRL1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus ACVRL1 (Met1-Gln118) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Cynomolgus

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio-Activity

Measured by its ability to inhibit BMP9 induced alkaline phosphatase production by MC3T3-E1 cells.
The ED50 for this effect is typically 1-5 ng/ml.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Asp 22

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cynomolgus ACVRL1 is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 338 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 37.8 KDa.The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 53 KDa respectively in SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

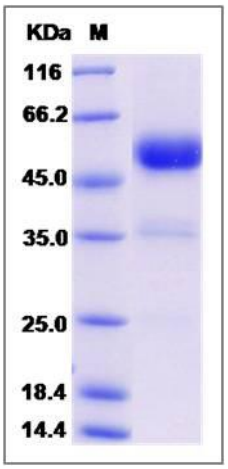
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

ALK1 is a type I? cell-surface receptor for the TGF-beta superfamily of ligands. The heteromeric receptor complex consists of two types (I and II) transmembrane serine/threonine kinases, among which, constitutively active Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I? receptors on ligand binding, and in turn, type I? kinase phosphorylates down stream signal molecules including various SMAD transcriptional regulators. ALK1 shares a high degree of similarity in serine-threonine kinase subdomains, a glycine- and serine-rich region (called the GS domain) preceding the kinase domain, and a short C-terminal tail with other activin receptor-like kinase proteins. ALK1 has been suggested to be implicated in the blood vessel development and repair. Mutations in this gene are associated with hemorrhagic telangiectasia type 2, also known as Rendu-Osler-Weber syndrome 2.

References

1. Ten Dijke P. et al., 1993, Oncogene. 8: 2879-87.
2. Ye-Guang Chen. et al., 1999, J Biol Chem. 274: 3672-7.
3. Panchenko M.P. et al., 1996, Am J Physiol. 270: 547-58.
4. Johnson DW. et al., 1996, Nat Genet. 13: 189-95.
5. Shoukier M. et al., 2008, Clin Genet. 73: 320-30.