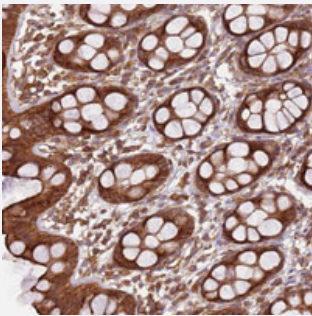


ACVR2A polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB28207 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of human rectum with ACVR2A polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB28207) shows strong cytoplasmic and membranous positivity in glandular cells at 1:50-1:200 dilution.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against recombinant ACVR2A.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids of recombinant ACVR2A.
Sequence	CEGNMCNEKFSYFPEMEVTQPTSNPVTPKPPYYN
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (40% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of human rectum with ACVR2A polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB28207) shows strong cytoplasmic and membranous positivity in glandular cells at 1:50-1:200 dilution.

Gene Info — ACVR2A

Entrez GeneID [92](#)

Protein Accession# [P27037](#)

Gene Name ACVR2A

Gene Alias ACTRII, ACVR2

Gene Description activin A receptor, type IIA

Omim ID [102581](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

This gene encodes activin A type II receptor. Activins are dimeric growth and differentiation factors which belong to the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily of structurally related signaling proteins. Activins signal through a heteromeric complex of receptor serine kinases which include at least two type I (I and IB) and two type II (II and IIB) receptors. These receptors are all transmembrane proteins, composed of a ligand-binding extracellular domain with cysteine-rich region, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain with predicted serine/threonine specificity. Type I receptors are essential for signaling; and type II receptors are required for binding ligands and for expression of type I receptors. Type I and II receptors form a stable complex after ligand binding, resulting in phosphorylation of type I receptors by type II receptors. Type II receptors are considered to be constitutively active kinases. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations -

Pathway

- [Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction](#)
- [TGF-beta signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genomic Instability](#)
- [Hyperparathyroidism](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Pre-Eclampsia](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)