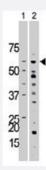


ACVR1 polyclonal antibody

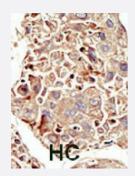
Catalog # PAB3474 Size 400 uL

Applications



Western Blot

The ACVR1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB3474) is used in Western blot to detect ACVR1 in HeLa cell lysate (Lane 1) and mouse liver tissue lysate (Lane 2).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocellular carcinoma tissue reacted with ACVR1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB3474), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of ACVR1.
lmmunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to internal region of human ACVR1.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G purification



Product Information

Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:50-100) Western Blot (1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% 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 shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

Western Blot

The ACVR1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB3474) is used in Western blot to detect ACVR1 in HeLa cell lysate (Lane 1) and mouse liver tissue lysate (Lane 2).

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Gene Info — ACVR1	
Entrez GeneID	90
Protein Accession#	NP_001096;Q04771
Gene Name	ACVR1
Gene Alias	ACTRI, ACVR1A, ACVRLK2, ALK2, FOP, SKR1, TSRI
Gene Description	activin A receptor, type I
Omim ID	<u>102576</u> <u>135100</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>



Product Information

Gene Summary

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 lig and-binding extracellular domain with cysteine-rich region, a transmembrane domain, and a cytop lasmic domain with predicted serine/threonine specificity. Type I receptors are essential for signal ing; 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. This gene encodes activin A type I receptor which signals a particular transcriptional response in concert with activin type II receptors. Mutations in this gene are a ssociated with fibrodysplasia ossificans progressive. [provided by RefSeq

Other Designations

TGF-B superfamily receptor type l|activin A receptor, type l|-like kinase 2|activin A type I receptor|h ydroxyalkyl-protein kinase|serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R1

Publication Reference

BMP7 is a podocyte survival factor and rescues podocytes from diabetic injury.

Mitu GM, Wang S, Hirschberg R.

American Journal of Physiology. Renal physiology 2007 Sep; 293(5):F1641.

A limited set of human MicroRNA is deregulated in follicular thyroid carcinoma.

Weber F, Teresi RE, Broelsch CE, Frilling A, Eng C.

The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism 2006 Jul; 91(9):3584.

Pathway

- Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction
- TGF-beta signaling pathway

Disease

- Abortion
- Breast Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Infertility



- Intracranial Aneurysm
- Narcolepsy
- Neoplasms
- Obesity
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Failure
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Prostate cancer
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Puberty
- Stroke
- Thrombophilia
- Tobacco Use Disorder