

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7807a**Specification**

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC-P, FC,E |
| Primary Accession | P37023 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Antigen Region | 38-68 |

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID 94****Other Names**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R3, SKR3, Activin receptor-like kinase 1, ALK-1, TGF-B superfamily receptor type I, TSR-I, ACVRL1, ACVRLK1, ALK1

Target/Specificity

This ACVRL1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 38-68 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human ACVRL1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name ACVRL1

Synonyms ACVRLK1, ALK1

Function Type I receptor for TGF-beta family ligands BMP9/GDF2 and BMP10 and important regulator of normal blood vessel development. On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators. May bind activin as well.

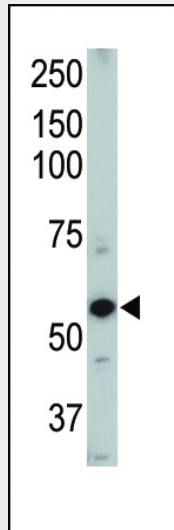
Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

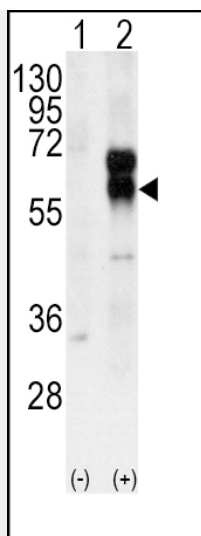
ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

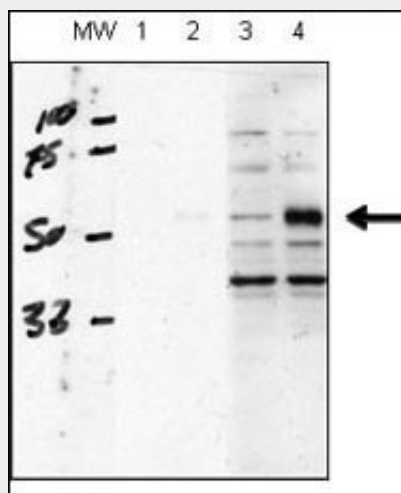
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) - Images

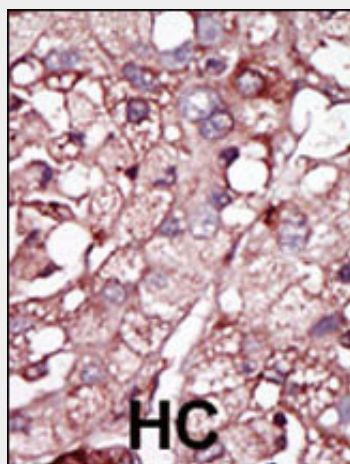
Western blot of ACVRL1 Pab (Cat. #AP7807a). TOP LEFT: Mouse heart tissue lysate.



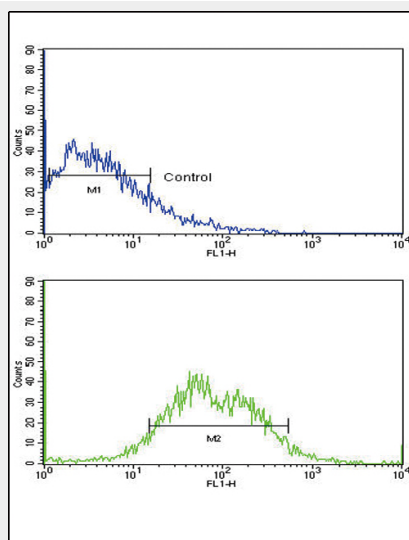
Western blot analysis of ACVRL1 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP7807a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the ACVRL1 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



human chondrocytes (C28/I2 cells), transfected with empty vector (lane 1, 3) or ACVRL1(lane 2, 4). RIPA lysis buffer, 20 ug/lane of protein, primary antibody dilution 1:1000, blocking solution is 5% milk in TBST (lane 1 and 2), 5% BSA in TBST (lane 3 and 4). Data courtesy of Kenneth Finnson, Montreal General Hospital.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, 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. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

ACVRL1 is a type I cell-surface receptor for the TGF-beta superfamily of ligands. It shares with other type I receptors 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. This protein, sometimes termed ALK1, shares similar domain structures with other closely related ALK or activin receptor-like kinase proteins that form a subfamily of receptor serine/threonine kinases. Mutations in this gene are associated with hemorrhagic telangiectasia type 2, also known as Rendu-Osler-Weber syndrome 2.

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002).
Berg, J.N., et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 61(1):60-67 (1997).
Johnson, D.W., et al., Nat. Genet. 13(2):189-195 (1996).
ten Dijke, P., et al., Oncogene 8(10):2879-2887 (1993).
Attisano, L., et al., Cell 75(4):671-680 (1993).

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- [MiR-199b-5p Suppresses Tumor Angiogenesis Mediated by Vascular Endothelial Cells in Breast Cancer by Targeting ALK1](#)
- [Identification of bone morphogenetic protein 9 \(BMP9\) as a novel profibrotic factor in vitro.](#)
- [Regulation of endothelial barrier function by TGF- \$\beta\$ 2 type I receptor ALK5: potential role of contractile mechanisms and heat shock protein 90.](#)
- [ALK1 opposes ALK5/Smad3 signaling and expression of extracellular matrix components in human chondrocytes.](#)
- [LC-MS/MS analysis of apical and basolateral plasma membranes of rat renal collecting duct cells.](#)
- [ALK5 and Smad4 are involved in TGF-beta1-induced pulmonary endothelial permeability.](#)