Best Tools for immunology Research

ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT5182
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	ALK
Fields :	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction
Gene Name :	ACVRL1
Protein Name :	Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R3
Human Gene Id :	94
Human Swiss Prot No :	P37023
Mouse Gene Id :	11482
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q61288
Rat Gene Id :	25237
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P80203
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human ACVRL1. AA range:21-70
Specificity :	ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ALK-1 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 56kD

Cell Pathway : Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;TGF-beta;

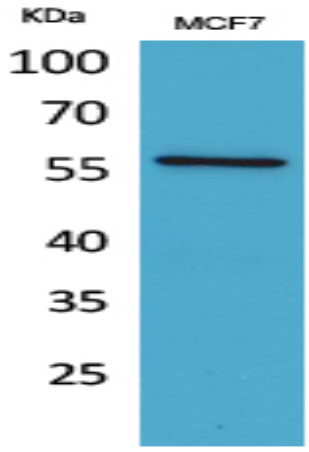
Background : This gene encodes a type I cell-surface receptor for the TGF-beta superfamily of ligands. It shares with other type I receptors a high degree of similarity in serine-threonine kinase subdomains, a glycine- and serine-rich region (called the GS domain) preceding the kinase domain, and a short C-terminal tail. The encoded 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : catalytic activity:ATP + [receptor-protein] = ADP + [receptor-protein] phosphate.,cofactor:Magnesium or manganese.,disease:Defects in ACVRL1 are the cause of hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia type 2 (HHT2) [MIM:600376]; also known as Osler-Rendu-Weber syndrome 2 (ORW2). HHT2 is an autosomal dominant multisystemic vascular dysplasia, characterized by recurrent epistaxis, muco-cutaneous telangiectases, gastro-intestinal hemorrhage, and pulmonary, cerebral and hepatic arteriovenous malformations; all secondary manifestations of the underlying vascular dysplasia.,function: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. Receptor for TGF-beta. May bind activin as well.,simi

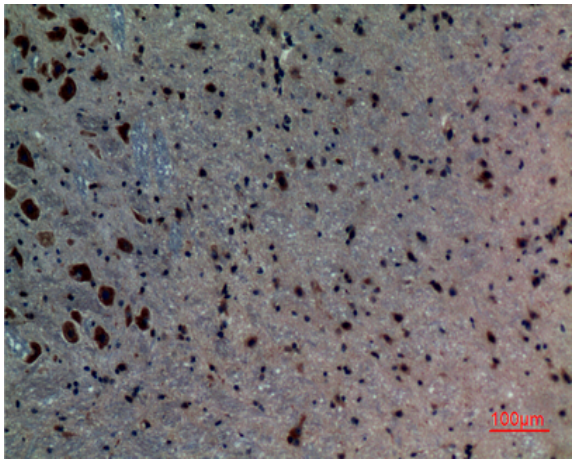
Subcellular Location : Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .

Expression : Brain,Placenta,

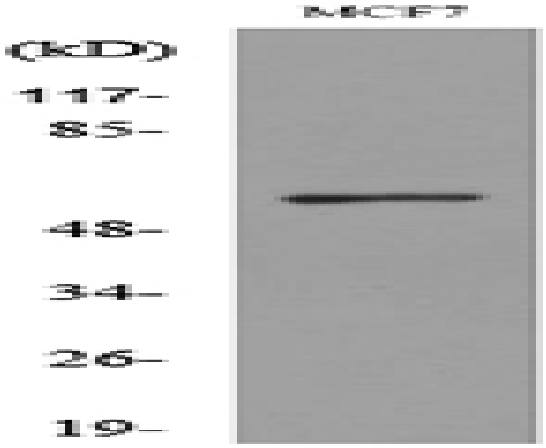
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of MCF7 cells using ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western blot analysis of lysate from MCF7 cells, using ACVRL1 Antibody.