

ACVR1 Antibody



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
W	H M Mk	Endogenous	57	Rabbit	#Q04771	90

Product Usage Information

Application

Western Blotting

Dilution

1:1000

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity/Sensitivity

ACVR1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total ACVR1 protein. The antibody also cross-reacts with 35 kDa and 95 kDa bands of unknown origin.

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of human ACVR1 protein. Antibodies were purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background

Activin receptor type 1 (ACVR1), also known as Activin receptor-like kinase 2 (ALK2) is a membrane associated serine/threonine kinase receptor that binds activin A and related TGF- β superfamily growth factors, including bone morphogenetic protein 2 (BMP2), BMP4, BMP6, and BMP7 (1-3). Functional BMP receptor tetramers are composed of a pair of type I (ACVR1, ACVRL1, BMPR1A, or BMPR1B) and a pair of type II (BMPR2, ACVR2A, ACVR2B) receptor proteins (4). Following ligand binding, ACVR1 is phosphorylated by its type II binding partner, which allows recruitment and activation of receptor regulated SMAD (R-Smad) proteins (5). Phosphorylation of R-Smad proteins results in their translocation to the nucleus where R-Smads stimulate transcription of target genes (6). Mutations in the corresponding ACVR1 gene, including R206H and Q207D, cause constitutive activation of the receptor, and are associated with the genetic developmental disorders hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia and fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva (FOP) (7-11). In a mouse model of FOP, overexpression of the wild-type ACVR1 gene lessened the skeletal lesions associated with the R206H genetic background (12). Small molecule inhibitors of the ACVR1 kinase domain can disrupt downstream SMAD1/5 activation, offering a promising therapeutic avenue in FOP, cancers, or other disorders arising from gain-of-function ACVR1 mutations (13,14).

Background References

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Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human **M:** Mouse **Mk:** Monkey

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