

Anti-ACVR1, AlpHcAbs® Human antibody

Summary

Cat.No	300-524-001
Immunogen	Recombinant human ACVR1
Host	Alpaca pacous
Isotype	Human IgG1
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Specificity	Human ACVR1
Purity	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formation	Liquid, 10mM PBS (pH 7.5), 0.05% sucrose, 0.1% trehalose, 0.01% proclin300, 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at –20 °C. (Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)

Description

Anti-ACVR1, AlpHcAbs® Human antibody is designed for detecting human ACVR1 specifically. Based on ELISA and/or FCM, Anti-ACVR1, AlpHcAbs® Human antibody reacts with human ACVR1 specifically.

Background:

Activins are a type of dimeric growth and differentiation factor that belong to the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily of signaling proteins. They signal through a 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 transmembrane proteins that have a ligand-binding extracellular domain with a cysteine-rich region, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain with predicted serine/threonine specificity. Type I receptors are essential for signaling, while type II receptors are required for binding ligands and for the expression of type I receptors. Upon ligand binding, type I and II receptors form a stable complex, resulting in the phosphorylation of type I receptors by type II receptors. The ACVR1 gene encodes activin A type I receptor, which signals a particular transcriptional response in concert with activin type II receptors. Mutations in this gene have been linked to Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva (FOP), a rare genetic disorder characterized by the formation of bone in muscles, tendons, and other connective tissues, as well as Epicanthus.

Benefits

- High lot-to-lot consistency
- Increased sensitivity and higher affinity
- Animal-free production

Application notes

ELISA: 1:4,000-1:10000
Flow Cytometry: 1:200-1:1000

Dilution factors are presented in the form of a range because the optimal dilution is a function of many factors, such as antigen density, permeability, etc. The actual dilution used must be determined empirically.

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical