

#### ACVR1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP13856c

## Specification

# ACVR1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>Q04771</u>

## ACVR1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 90

#### **Other Names**

Activin receptor type-1, Activin receptor type I, ACTR-I, Activin receptor-like kinase 2, ALK-2, Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R1, SKR1, TGF-B superfamily receptor type I, TSR-I, ACVR1, ACVRLK2

### Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13856c was selected from the Center region of ACVR1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

#### Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### ACVR1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name ACVR1

### Synonyms ACVRLK2

### Function

Bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) type I receptor that is involved in a wide variety of biological processes, including bone, heart, cartilage, nervous, and reproductive system development and regulation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20628059" target="\_blank">20628059</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22977237" target="\_blank">20628059</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22977237" target="\_blank">22977237</a>). As a type I receptor, forms heterotetrameric receptor complexes with the type II receptors AMHR2, ACVR2A or ACVR2B (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17911401" target="\_blank">17911401</a>). Upon binding of ligands such as BMP7 or GDF2/BMP9 to the heteromeric complexes, type II receptors transphosphorylate ACVR1 intracellular domain (PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25354296" target="\_blank">25354296</a>). In turn, ACVR1 kinase domain is activated and subsequently phosphorylates SMAD1/5/8 proteins that transduce the signal (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9748228" target="\_blank">9748228</a>). In addition to its role in mediating BMP pathway-specific signaling, suppresses TGFbeta/activin pathway signaling by interfering with the binding of activin to its type II receptor (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17911401" target="\_blank">17911401</a>). Besides canonical SMAD signaling, can activate non-canonical pathways such as p38 mitogen-activated protein kinases/MAPKs (By similarity). May promote the expression of HAMP, potentially via its interaction with BMP6 (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

**Tissue Location** 

Expressed in normal parenchymal cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts and tumor-derived epithelial cells

## ACVR1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

#### <u>Blocking Peptides</u>

# ACVR1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

## ACVR1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

Activins are dimeric growth and differentiation factorswhich belong to the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta)superfamily of structurally related signaling proteins. Activinssignal through a heteromeric complex of receptor serine kinaseswhich include at least two type I (I and IB) and two type II (Iland IIB) receptors. These receptors are all transmembrane proteins, composed of a ligand-binding extracellular domain withcysteine-rich region, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmicdomain with predicted serine/threonine specificity. Type Ireceptors are essential for signaling; and type II receptors form a stable complex afterligand binding, resulting in phosphorylation of type I receptors bytype II receptors. This gene encodes activin A type I receptors. Mutations in this gene are associated with fibrodysplasia ossificans progressive.

## ACVR1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Canzian, F., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 19(19):3873-3884(2010)Shimada, M., et al. Hum. Genet. 128(4):433-441(2010)Song, G.A., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(29):22542-22553(2010)Herrera, B., et al. Cancer Res. 69(24):9254-9262(2009)Jung, B., et al. PLoS ONE 4 (12), E8308 (2009) :