

#### Activin Receptor Type IA (ACVR1) Antibody (Center R147) Blocking peptide Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP7806c

## Specification

# Activin Receptor Type IA (ACVR1) Antibody (Center R147) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>Q04771</u>

## Activin Receptor Type IA (ACVR1) Antibody (Center R147) 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 <a href=/product/products/AP7806c>AP7806c</a> was selected from the Center region of human 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.

# Activin Receptor Type IA (ACVR1) Antibody (Center R147) 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>). 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

## Activin Receptor Type IA (ACVR1) Antibody (Center R147) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

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

Activin Receptor Type IA (ACVR1) Antibody (Center R147) Blocking peptide - Images

## Activin Receptor Type IA (ACVR1) Antibody (Center R147) Blocking peptide - Background

Activins are dimeric growth and differentiation factors which belong to the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily of structurally related signaling proteins. Activins signal through a heteromeric 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 all transmembrane proteins, composed of a ligand-binding extracellular domain with cysteine-rich region, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain with predicted serine/threonine specificity. Type I receptors are essential for signaling; and type II receptors are required for binding ligands and for expression of type I receptors. Type I and II receptors form a stable complex after ligand binding, resulting in phosphorylation of type I receptors by type II receptors. ACVR1 (activin A type I receptor) signals a particular transcriptional response in concert with activin type II receptors.

## Activin Receptor Type IA (ACVR1) Antibody (Center R147) Blocking peptide - References

Schneider-Kolsky, M.E., et al., Placenta 23(4):294-302 (2002).Roijer, E., et al., Mamm. Genome 9(3):266-268 (1998).Attisano, L., et al., Cell 75(4):671-680 (1993).ten Dijke, P., et al., Oncogene 8(10):2879-2887 (1993).Matsuzaki, K., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 268(17):12719-12723 (1993).