

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7807a**Specification**

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P37023](#)**ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 94**Other Names**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R3, SKR3, Activin receptor-like kinase 1, ALK-1, TGF-B superfamily receptor type I, TSR-I, ACVRL1, ACVRLK1, ALK1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 54~70 of human ACVRL1.

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.

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** ACVRL1**Synonyms** ACVRLK1, ALK1**Function**

Type I receptor for TGF-beta family ligands BMP9/GDF2 and BMP10 and important regulator of normal blood vessel development. 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. May bind activin as well.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - 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.

ACVRL1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002).Berg, J.N., et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 61(1):60-67 (1997).Johnson, D.W., et al., Nat. Genet. 13(2):189-195 (1996).ten Dijke, P., et al., Oncogene 8(10):2879-2887 (1993).Attisano, L., et al., Cell 75(4):671-680 (1993).