

## Recombinant Rat ALK4/ACVR1B Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSR030351

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

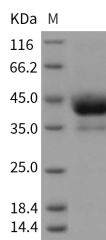
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	ACVR1B;Acvrlk4;Alk4
<b>Species</b>	Rat
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Met1-Glu126
<b>Accession</b>	NP_954700.1
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	38.4 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	42&34 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-hFc
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Measured by its ability to bind with rat TDGF1-His in a functional ELISA.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

ALK-4 (Activin Receptor-Like Kinase 4) or ACVR1B (Activin A Receptor, type 1B), belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family, and TGFB receptor subfamily. ALK-4/ACVR1B acts as a transducer of

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activin or activin like ligands signals. Activin binds to either ACVR2A or ACVR2B and then forms a complex with ACVR1B. The known type II activin receptors include ActRII and ActRIIB, while the main type I activin receptor in mammalian cells is ALK-4 (ActRIB). In the presence of activin, type II and type I receptors form complexes whereby the type II receptors activate ALK-4 through phosphorylation. The activated ALK-4, in turn, transduces signals downstream by phosphorylation of its effectors, such as Smads, to regulate gene expression and affect cellular phenotype. ALK-4/ACVR1B is an important regulator of vertebrate development, with roles in mesoderm induction, primitive streak formation, gastrulation, dorsoanterior patterning, and left-right axis determination.