Species Reactivity  
Human

Specificity  
Detects human ALK-1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse ALK-1 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Activin RIA and rhActivin RIB is observed.

Source  
Polyclonal Goat IgG

Purification  
Antigen Affinity-purified

Immunogen  
Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human ALK-1 Asp22-Gln118  
Accession # P37023

Endotoxin Level  
<0.10 EU per 1 μg of the antibody by the LAL method.

Formulation  
Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  
*Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Recommended Concentration</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Blot</td>
<td>0.1 μg/mL</td>
<td>Recombinant Human ALK-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 370-AL)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution  
Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping  
The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.  
*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C.

Stability & Storage  
Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 
- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.  
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.  
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Transforming Growth Factor beta (TGF-β) superfamily ligands exert their biological activities via binding to heteromeric receptor complexes of two types (I and II) of serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors are constitutively active kinases that phosphorylate type I receptors upon ligand binding. In turn, activated type I kinases phosphorylate downstream signaling molecules including various Smads. Transmembrane proteoglycans, including the type III receptor (betaglycan) and endoglin, can bind and present some of the TGF-β superfamily ligands to type I and II receptor complexes and enhance their cellular responses. Seven type I receptors (also termed activin receptor-like kinase (ALK)) and five type II receptors have been isolated from mammals. ALK-2, -3, -4, -5, and -6 are also known as Activin R1A, BMPR-1A, Activin R1B, TGF-β R1, and BMPR-1B, respectively, reflecting their ligand preferences. Evidence suggests that TGF-β1, TGF-β3 and an unknown ligand present in serum can activate chimeric ALK-1. ALK-1 shares with other type I receptors a cysteine-rich domain with conserved cysteine spacing in the extracellular region, and a glycine- and serine-rich domain (the GS domain) preceding the kinase domain. ALK-1 is expressed highly in endothelial cells and other highly vascularized tissues. The expression patterns of ALK-1 parallels that of endoglin. Mutations in ALK-1 as well as in endoglin are associated with hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT), suggesting a critical role for ALK-1 in the control of blood vessel development or repair. Human and mouse ALK-1 share approximately 71% amino acid sequence identity in their extracellular regions.

References: