

#### DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse ALK-1 in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human ALK-1 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse ALK-1 Asp23-Pro119 Accession # Q61288
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse ALK-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 770-MA)
<b>Mouse ALK-1 Sandwich Immunoassay</b>		<b>Reagent</b>
<b>ELISA Capture</b>	0.2-0.8 µg/mL	Mouse ALK-1 Antibody (Catalog # AF770)
<b>ELISA Detection</b>	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Mouse ALK-1 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF770)
<b>Standard</b>		Recombinant Mouse ALK-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 770-MA)

#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

#### 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 the 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:

1. ten Dijke, P. *et al.* (1993) *Oncogene* **8**:2879.
2. ten Dijke, P. *et al.* (1994) *Science* **264**:101.
3. Lux, A. *et al.* (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* **274**:9984.