

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ALK-7 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat ALK7 is observed and no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Activin RIA/ALK2 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 810510
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human ALK-7 Leu26-Glu113 Accession # Q8NER5
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Immunohistochemistry Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Activin receptor-like kinase 7 (ALK-7), also known as Activin R1C (gene name ACVR1C), is a glycosylated 58 kDa type I receptor in the superfamily of TGF-β serine/threonine kinase receptors. It associates with type II receptors to form a signaling complex that responds to the ligands Activin AB, and Activin B, GDF3, and Nodal. ALK-7 plays a role in regulating energy balance by inhibiting insulin secretion and inducing pancreatic beta cell apoptosis. It is expressed in adipose tissue but downregulated in obesity. ALK-7 is also expressed in pituitary gonadotropic cells and in pre-eclamptic placenta. It induces the apoptosis of trophoblasts as well as ovarian granulosa and epithelial cells. Within the extracellular domain, human ALK-7 shares 95% and 91% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat ALK-7, respectively. Alternate splicing of human ALK-7 generates additional isoforms with either a 50 aa N-terminal truncation or with deletions of 79 aa or 157 aa that encompass the transmembrane segment.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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