

# ACVR1B Antibody

Catalog # ASC10762

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q04771</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">NP_001096</a> , <a href="#">4501895</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Calculated MW</b>	57153
<b>Concentration (mg/ml)</b>	1 mg/mL
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Application Notes</b>	ACVR1B antibody can be used for detection of ACVR1B by Western blot at 1 $\mu$ g/mL.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	90
<b>Other Names</b>	Activin receptor type-1, 2.7.11.30, Activin receptor type I, ACTR-I, Activin receptor-like kinase 2, ALK-2, Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R1, SKR1, TGF-B superfamily receptor type I, TSR-I, ACVR1, ACVRLK2
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	ACVR1; At least three isoforms of ACVR1B are known to exist. This antibody is predicted to have no cross-reactivity to ACVR1 or ACVR1C.
<b>Reconstitution &amp; Storage</b>	ACVR1B antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
<b>Precautions</b>	ACVR1B Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	ACVR1
<b>Synonyms</b>	ACVRLK2
<b>Function</b>	Bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) type I receptor that is involved in a wide variety of biological processes, including bone, heart, cartilage, nervous, and reproductive system development and regulation (PubMed: <a href="#">20628059</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">22977237</a> ). As a type I receptor, forms heterotetrameric receptor complexes with the type II receptors AMHR2, ACVR2A or ACVR2B (PubMed: <a href="#">17911401</a> ). Upon binding of ligands such as BMP7 or GDF2/BMP9 to

the heteromeric complexes, type II receptors transphosphorylate ACVR1 intracellular domain (PubMed:[25354296](#)). In turn, ACVR1 kinase domain is activated and subsequently phosphorylates SMAD1/5/8 proteins that transduce the signal (PubMed:[9748228](#)). In addition to its role in mediating BMP pathway-specific signaling, suppresses TGFbeta/activin pathway signaling by interfering with the binding of activin to its type II receptor (PubMed:[17911401](#)). Besides canonical SMAD signaling, can activate non-canonical pathways such as p38 mitogen-activated protein kinases/MAPKs (By similarity). May promote the expression of HAMP, potentially via its interaction with BMP6 (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in normal parenchymal cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts and tumor-derived epithelial cells

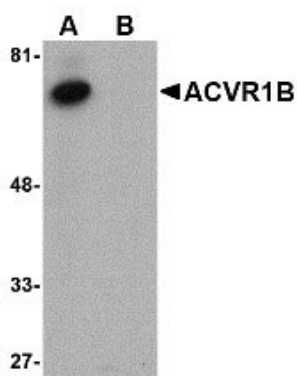
## Background

ACVR1B Antibody: Activins are dimeric growth and differentiation factors which belong to the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily of structurally related signaling proteins. Activins signal through a heteromeric complex of receptor serine kinases which include at least two type I and two type II receptors. ACVR1B, also known as activin receptor-like kinase 4 (ALK4), is a type I receptor for activin and plays major roles in cell differentiation, growth arrest and apoptosis. Like another type I activin receptor ACVR1C, ACVR1B can mediate signaling by ligands such as Nodal, Xnr1, GDF-1/3, activin B and activin AB. In *Xenopus* embryos, expression of a dominant-negative form of ACVR1B blocked all mesoderm-inducing ligands, while expression of a dominant negative ACVR1C only blocked Nodal and Xnr1 signaling, suggesting that the ACVR1B and ACVR1C possess distinct functions.

## References

Tsuchida K, Sawchenko PE, Nishikawa S, et al. Molecular cloning of a novel type I receptor serine/threonine kinase for the TGF beta superfamily from rat brain. *Mol. Cell. Neurosci.*1996; 7:467-78.  
Reissmann E, Jornvall H, Blokzijl A, et al. The orphan receptor ALK7 and the activin receptor ALK4 mediate signaling by nodal proteins during vertebrate development. *Genes Dev.*2001; 15:2010-22.  
Tsuchida K, Nakatani M, Yamakawa N, et al. Activin isoforms signal through type I receptor serine/threonine kinase ALK7. *Mol. Cell Endocrinol.*2004; 220:59-65.

## Images



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