Product Name: Recombinant Human ACVR2A (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1917

Summary

Name	Activin RIIA/ACVR2A/Activin receptor type IIA
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Activin Receptor Type-2A is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala20-Pro134 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P27037
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	14.35 KDa
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 300mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, 5% Trealose, pH7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	

SDS-PAGE image

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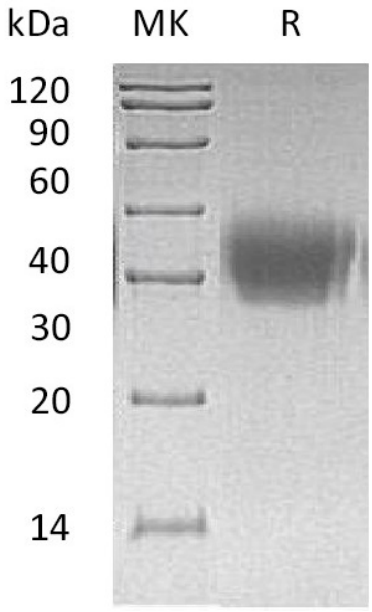

Alternative Names

Activin Receptor Type-2A; Activin Receptor Type IIA; ACTR-IIA; ACTRIIA; ACVR2A; ACVR2

Background

Activin Receptor Type-2A is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ACVR2A gene. ACVR2A is an activin type 2 receptor. This gene encodes activin A type II receptor. 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 (I and IB) and two type II (II and IIB) receptors. These receptors are all transmembrane proteins, composed of a ligand-binding extracellular domain with cysteine-rich region, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain with predicted serine/threonine specificity. Type I receptors are essential for signaling; and type II receptors are required for binding ligands and for expression of type I receptors. Type I and II receptors form a stable complex after ligand binding, resulting in phosphorylation of type I receptors by type II receptors. Type II receptors are considered to be constitutively active kinases.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.