

ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AP68381

Specification

ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P37023
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 94

Other Names

ACVRL1; ACVRLK1; ALK1; Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R3; SKR3; Activin receptor-like kinase 1; ALK-1; TGF-B superfamily receptor type I; TSR-I

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name ACVRL1

Synonyms ACVRLK1, ALK1

Function

Type I receptor for TGF-beta family ligands BMP9/GDF2 and BMP10 and important regulator of normal blood vessel development. On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators. May bind activin as well.

Cellular Location

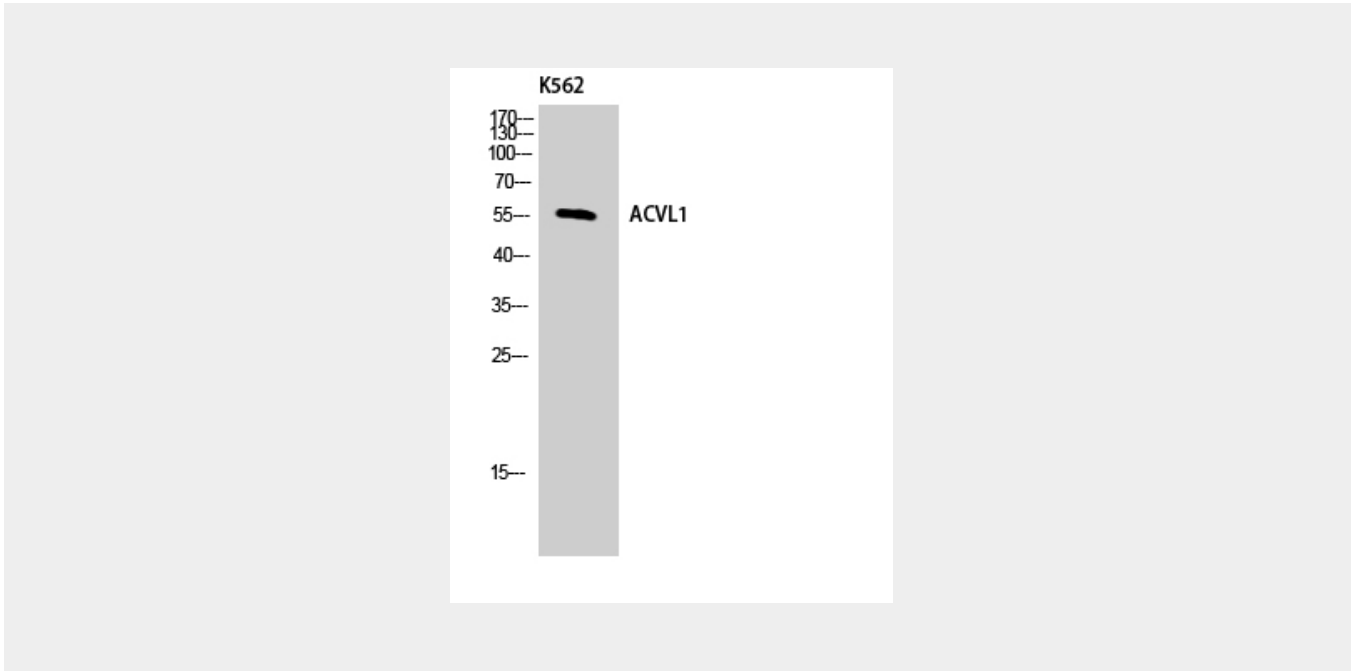
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



ALK-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Type I receptor for TGF-beta family ligands BMP9/GDF2 and BMP10 and important regulator of normal blood vessel development. On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators. May bind activin as well.