

Recombinant Human Activin RIIA/ACVR2A Protein (Fc & His Tag)(Active)

Catalog No. PKSH032039

Description

Synonyms	Activin Receptor Type-2A; Activin Receptor Type IIA; ACTR-IIA; ACTRIIA; ACVR2A; ACVR2
Species	Human
Expression_host	Human Cells
Sequence	Ala20-Pro134
Accession	P27037
Mol_Mass	41.2 kDa
AP_Mol_Mass	36 kDa
Tag	C-Fc-6His
Bio_activity	Immobilized Human INHBC-His(Cat: PKSH032587) at 0.8µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Human ACVR2A-Fc-6His. The ED50 of Human ACVR2A-Fc-6His is 6.73 ug/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB,150mM NaCl,pH7.4.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

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.

SDS-PAGE

