



Rabbit Anti-ACVR1B antibody

SL6018R

Product Name:	ACVR1B
Chinese Name:	激活素A受体1B抗体
Alias:	Activin A receptor type 1B; Activin A receptor type II like kinase 4; Activin A type 1B receptor; Activin A type IB receptor; Activin receptor like kinase 4; Activin receptor type 1B; Activin receptor type IB; Activin receptor type-1B; Activin receptor-like kinase 4; ACTR IB; ACTR-IB; ACTRIB; ACV1B_HUMAN; ACVR 1B; ACVR1B; ACVRLK 4; ACVRLK4; ALK 4; ALK-4; ALK4; Serine(threonine) protein kinase receptor R2; Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R2; SKR 2; SKR2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	55kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ACVR1B:51-150/505<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	[FUNCTION]Transmembrane serine/threonine kinase activin type-1 receptor forming

an activin receptor complex with activin receptor type-2 (ACVR2A or ACVR2B). Transduces the activin signal from the cell surface to the cytoplasm and is thus regulating a many physiological and pathological processes including neuronal differentiation and neuronal survival, hair follicle development and cycling, FSH production by the pituitary gland, wound healing, extracellular matrix production, immunosuppression and carcinogenesis. Activin is also thought to have a paracrine or autocrine role in follicular development in the ovary. Within the receptor complex, type-2 receptors (ACVR2A and/or ACVR2B) act as a primary activin receptors whereas the type-1 receptors like ACVR1B act as downstream transducers of activin signals. Activin binds to type-2 receptor at the plasma membrane and activates its serine-threonine kinase. The activated receptor type-2 then phosphorylates and activates the type-1 receptor such as ACVR1B. Once activated, the type-1 receptor binds and phosphorylates the SMAD proteins SMAD2 and SMAD3, on serine residues of the C-terminal tail. Soon after their association with the activin receptor and subsequent phosphorylation, SMAD2 and SMAD3 are released into the cytoplasm where they interact with the common partner SMAD4. This SMAD complex translocates into the nucleus where it mediates activin-induced transcription. Inhibitory SMAD7, which is recruited to ACVR1B through FKBP1A, can prevent the association of SMAD2 and SMAD3 with the activin receptor complex, thereby blocking the activin signal. Activin signal transduction is also antagonized by the binding to the receptor of inhibin-B via the IGSF1 inhibin coreceptor. ACVR1B also phosphorylates TDP2.

Function:

Transmembrane serine/threonine kinase activin type-1 receptor forming an activin receptor complex with activin receptor type-2 (ACVR2A or ACVR2B). Transduces the activin signal from the cell surface to the cytoplasm and is thus regulating a many physiological and pathological processes including neuronal differentiation and neuronal survival, hair follicle development and cycling, FSH production by the pituitary gland, wound healing, extracellular matrix production, immunosuppression and carcinogenesis. Activin is also thought to have a paracrine or autocrine role in follicular development in the ovary. Within the receptor complex, type-2 receptors (ACVR2A and/or ACVR2B) act as a primary activin receptors whereas the type-1 receptors like ACVR1B act as downstream transducers of activin signals. Activin binds to type-2 receptor at the plasma membrane and activates its serine-threonine kinase. The activated receptor type-2 then phosphorylates and activates the type-1 receptor such as ACVR1B. Once activated, the type-1 receptor binds and phosphorylates the SMAD proteins SMAD2 and SMAD3, on serine residues of the C-terminal tail. Soon after their association with the activin receptor and subsequent phosphorylation, SMAD2 and SMAD3 are released into the cytoplasm where they interact with the common partner SMAD4. This SMAD complex translocates into the nucleus where it mediates activin-induced transcription. Inhibitory SMAD7, which is recruited to ACVR1B through FKBP1A, can prevent the association of SMAD2 and SMAD3 with the activin receptor complex, thereby blocking the activin signal. Activin signal transduction is also antagonized by the binding to the receptor of inhibin-B via the IGSF1 inhibin coreceptor. ACVR1B also phosphorylates TDP2.

Subunit:

Forms an activin receptor complex with activin receptor type-2 (ACVR2A or ACVR2B). Interacts with TDP2 (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in many tissues, most strongly in kidney, pancreas, brain, lung, and liver.

Post-translational modifications:

Autophosphorylated. Phosphorylated by activin receptor type-2 (ACVR2A or ACVR2B) in response to activin-binding at serine and threonine residues in the GS domain. Phosphorylation of ACVR1B by activin receptor type-2 regulates association with SMAD7. [PTM] Ubiquitinated. Level of ubiquitination is regulated by the SMAD7-SMURF1 complex.

DISEASE:

Note=ACVR1B is abundantly expressed in systemic sclerosis patient fibroblasts and production of collagen is also induced by activin-A/INHBA. This suggests that the activin/ACVR1B signaling mechanism is involved in systemic sclerosis.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family. TGFBR1 receptor subfamily.

SWISS:

P36896

Gene ID:

91

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 91](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 11479](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29381](#)Rat

[Omim: 601300](#)Human

[SwissProt: P36896](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q61271](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P80202](#)Rat

[Unigene: 438918](#)Human

[Unigene: 308467](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 214018](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

www.sunlongbiotech.com