

Cynomolgus ACVR2B / ACTRIIB Protein

Catalog Number: 90056-CCCH



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ACVR2B

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus ACVR2B (EHH16502.1) (Ser28-Thr143) was expressed with six amino acids (LEVLFQ) at the C-terminus.

Source: Cynomolgus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its ability to neutralize Activin-mediated inhibition on MPC11 cell proliferation. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 0.2-0.6 μ g/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL recombinant Activin A.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ser 28

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cynomolgus ACVR2B is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 123 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 14.1 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 34 KDa in SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

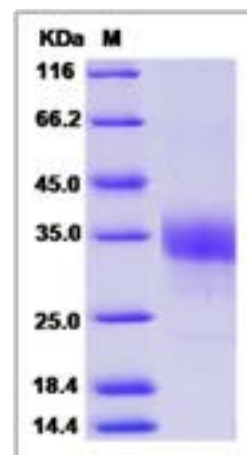
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

ACVR2A and ACVR2B are two activin type II receptors. ACVR2B is integral to the activin and myostatin signaling pathway. Ligands such as activin and myostatin bind to ACVR2A and ACVR2B. Myostatin, a negative regulator of skeletal muscle growth, is regarded as a potential therapeutic target and binds to ACVR2B effectively, and to a lesser extent, to ACVR2A. The structure of human ACVR2B kinase domain in complex with adenine establishes the conserved bilobal architecture consistent with all other catalytic kinase domains. Haplotype structure at the ACVR2B and follistatin loci may contribute to interindividual variation in skeletal muscle mass and strength. Defects in ACVR2B are a cause of left-right axis malformations.

References

1. Kosaki R, *et al.* (1999) Left-right axis malformations associated with mutations in ACVR2B, the gene for human activin receptor type IIB. *Am J Med Genet.* 82(1):70-6.
2. Dupont S, *et al.* (2001) No evidence for linkage or for diabetes-associated mutations in the activin type 2B receptor gene (ACVR2B) in French patients with mature-onset diabetes of the young or type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes* 50(5):1219-21.
3. Albertson RC, *et al.* (2005) Zebrafish *acvr2a* and *acvr2b* exhibit distinct roles in craniofacial development. *Developmental dynamics* 233(4): 1405-18.

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