

ALK-7 Protein, Rhesus, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	activin A receptor, type IC
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the rhesus ACVR1C (NP_001253619.1) (Gly25-Glu113) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Gly 25
Species:	Rhesus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	F7GDQ6
Molecular Weight:	36.6 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.
Stability & Storage:	It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.
Shipping:	In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

Protein Background

ALK-7, also known as ALK7 and ACVR1C, belongs to the ALK family. It is a type I receptor for the TGFB family of signaling molecules. TGF-β is the prototype of a protein superfamily which, in humans, contains at least 35 members, including activins, inhibins, bone morphogenetic proteins, growth/differentiation factors, and Müllerian inhibiting substance. ALK-7 is a serine-threonine kinase that can cause the activation of one of the SMAD signal transducers, SMAD2. ALK-7 has a ligand known as Nodal. Nodal stimulates the secretion of TIMP-1 and inhibits

matrix metalloproteinases MMP-2 and MMP-9 activity. The overexpression of Nodal or constitutively active ALK-7 decreases cell migration and invasion, whereas knock-down of Nodal and ALK-7 has the opposite effects.

Reference

Lin YY,et al. (2012) Functional dissection of lysine deacetylases reveals that HDAC1 and p300 regulate AMPK. *Nature*. 482(7384):251-5.

He C,et al. (2010) A large-scale candidate gene association study of age at menarche and age at natural menopause. *Hum Genet*. 128(5):515-27.

Watanabe R,et al. (2008) Insulin gene is a target in activin receptor-like kinase 7 signaling pathway in pancreatic beta-cells. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. 377(3):867-72.

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