

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

Catalog No. PKSH032039

### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Activin Receptor Type-2A; Activin Receptor Type IIA; ACTR-IIA; ACTRIIA; ACVR2A; ACVR2
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression_host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Ala20-Pro134
<b>Accession</b>	P27037
<b>Mol_Mass</b>	41.2 kDa
<b>AP_Mol_Mass</b>	36 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-Fc-6His
<b>Bio_activity</b>	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

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB,150mM NaCl,pH7.4.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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

