

ACTR-IB (H-75): sc-25450

BACKGROUND

Members of the transforming growth factor β superfamily bind to a pair of transmembrane proteins, known as receptor types I and II, which contain serine/threonine kinases and associate to form a signaling complex. Activin has been shown to bind a heteromeric noncovalent complex, which consists of a type I receptor, ACTR-IA (also designated ACVRI and ALK-2) or ACTR-IB (also designated ALK-4 and SKR2), and a type II receptor, ACTR-IIA (also designated ACVR2A) or ACTR-IIB (also designated ACVR2B). Both receptor types are highly expressed in brain. The activin receptor family members are thought to mediate distinct effects on gene expression, cell differentiation, and morphogenesis in a dose dependent fashion.

REFERENCES

1. Attisano, L., et al. 1993. Identification of human activin and TGF beta type I receptors that form heteromeric kinase complexes with type II receptors. *Cell* 75: 671-680.
2. Carcamo, J., et al. 1994. Type I receptors specify growth-inhibitory and transcriptional responses to transforming growth factor beta and activin. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 14: 3810-3821.
3. Rosenzweig, B.L., et al. 1995. Cloning and characterization of a human type II receptor for bone morphogenetic proteins. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 7632-7636.
4. Armes, N.A., et al. 1997. The ALK-2 and ALK-4 activin receptors transduce distinct mesoderm-inducing signals during early *Xenopus* development but do not co-operate to establish thresholds. *Development* 124: 3797-3804.
5. Ebendal, T., et al. 1998. Bone morphogenetic proteins and their receptors: potential functions in the brain. *J. Neurosci. Res.* 51: 139-146.
6. Armes, N.A., et al. 1999. A short loop on the ALK-2 and ALK-4 activin receptors regulates signaling specificity but cannot account for all their effects on early *Xenopus* development. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 7929-7935.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ACVR1B (human) mapping to 12q13.13; Acvr1b (mouse) mapping to 15 F2.

SOURCE

ACTR-IB (H-75) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 47-121 mapping near the N-terminus of ACTR-IB of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

ACTR-IB (H-75) is recommended for detection of ACTR-IB of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

ACTR-IB (H-75) is also recommended for detection of ACTR-IB in additional species, including equine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for ACTR-IB siRNA (h): sc-40208, ACTR-IB siRNA (m): sc-40209, ACTR-IB shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40208-SH, ACTR-IB shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-40209-SH, ACTR-IB shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40208-V and ACTR-IB shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40209-V.

Molecular Weight of ACTR-IB: 55 kDa.

Positive Controls: Mouse brain extract: sc-2253.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Stewart, A., et al. 2010. BMP-3 promotes mesenchymal stem cell proliferation through the TGF- β /activin signaling pathway. *J. Cell. Physiol.* 223: 658-666.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

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Try **ACTR-IB (ALEX66): sc-73677**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to ACTR-IB (H-75).