

bsm-60490R**[Primary Antibody]**

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ACVR1B Recombinant Rabbit mAb**— DATASHEET —****Host:** Rabbit**Isotype:** IgG/Kappa**Clonality:** Recombinant**CloneNo.:** A8B3**Target:** ACVR1B**Purification:** affinity purified by Protein A**Concentration:** 1mg/ml

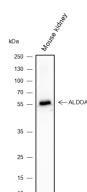
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: [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.

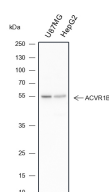
Applications: **WB** (1:500-1000)
ICC/IF (1:50)

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

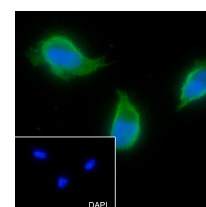
Subcellular Location: Cell membrane

— VALIDATION IMAGES —

Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST Primary ab dilution: 1:1000 Primary ab incubation condition: 2 hours at room temperature
Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP)
Lysate: Mouse kidney Protein loading quantity: 20 µg Exposure time: 1 s Predicted MW: 52 kDa
Observed MW: 52 kDa



Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST Primary ab dilution: 1:1000 Primary ab incubation condition: 2 hours at room temperature
Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP)
Lysate: U87MG, HepG2 Protein loading quantity: 20 µg Exposure time: 1 s Predicted MW: 52 kDa
Observed MW: 52 kDa



Cell line: SH-SY5Y Fixative: 4% Paraformaldehyde Permeabilization: 0.1% TritonX-100 Primary ab dilution: 1:50 Primary incubation condition: 4°C overnight Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG Nuclear counter stain: DAPI (Blue) Comment: Color green is the positive signal for bsm-60490R