

ACVR2B Protein, Human (HEK293, Fc)

| Cat. No.: | HY-P72813 |
|-------------------|---|
| Synonyms: | Activin receptor type-2B; Activin receptor type IIB; ACTR-IIB; ACVR2B |
| Species: | Human |
| Source: | HEK293 |
| Accession: | Q13705 (S19-T134) |
| Gene ID: | 93 |
| Molecular Weight: | Approximately 55-70 kDa due to the glycosylation. |

| PROPERTIES | |
|---------------------|--|
| FROFERIES | |
| AA Sequence | SGRGEAETRE CIYYNANWEL ERTNQSGLER CEGEQDKRLH CYASWRNSSG TIELVKKGCW LDDFNCYDRQ ECVATEENPQ VYFCCCEGNF CNERFTHLPE AGGPEVTYEP PPTAPT |
| Biological Activity | 1.Measured by its ability to neutralize Activin-mediated inhibition on MPC11 cell proliferation. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 0.02- 0.3496 μg/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL recombinant Activin A. 2.Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Inhibin Human, Mouse, Rat, Cynomolgus, Rhesus Inhibin beta A/Activin A at 2 μg/mL (100 μl/well) can bind Human ACVR2B hFc, the EC ₅₀ of Human ACVR2B hFc is 12-60 ng/mL. |
| Appearance | Lyophilized powder |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. |
| Endotoxin Level | <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method. |
| Reconsititution | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu g/mL$ in ddH_2O. |
| Storage & Stability | Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage. |
| Shipping | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere. |

DESCRIPTION

BackgroundActivin receptor type-2B (ACVR2B), also known as ActR-IIB and MGC116908, is an activin type II receptor. Type I receptors are
essential for signaling; and type II receptors are required for binding ligands and for expression of type I receptorsThe sequence of amino acids in ACVR2B proteins from different species is very stable, which leads to the conclusion that in
the process of evolution, ACVR2B has been only slightly altered, and that both in humans and in animals, its function is
similar.

Activins and growth differentiation factors (GDF) bind to ACVR2B, which in turn activate type I receptors such as activin receptor-like kinases (ALK) ALK4 and ALK5, activating downstream molecule SMAD2/3. SMADSs regulate a number of myogenic genes, such as myoD, myogenin, and Myf5, that are involved in cellular hypertrophy, proliferation, or differentiation. Noncanonical ACVR2B pathways have also been shown to regulate MAP kinases. ACVR2B blocks signaling of myostatin, its close homolog GDF11, as well as activin A, activin B, and BMP10^[1]. Activin A primarily binds to the type 1 receptors ALK4 or ALK7 in complex with ACVR2A or ACVR2B, causing activation of SMAD2 or SMAD3^[2]. In myeloma cells, BMP-6- and BMP-9-induced activation of SMAD1/5/8 through ACVR2A/ACVR2B/ALK2 is inhibited by activin A treatment^[2]. ACVR2B has been shown to preserve muscle mass and prolong survival in tumor hosts, and to increase bone mass in models of osteogenesis imperfecta and muscular dystrophy^[3].

REFERENCES

[1]. Johanna Magga, et al. Systemic Blockade of ACVR2B Ligands Protects Myocardium from Acute Ischemia-Reperfusion Injury. Mol Ther. 2019 Mar 6;27(3):600-610.

[2]. Oddrun Elise Olsen, et al. Activin A inhibits BMP-signaling by binding ACVR2A and ACVR2B. Cell Commun Signal. 2015 Jun 6;13:27.

[3]. Rafael Barreto, et al. ACVR2B/Fc counteracts chemotherapy-induced loss of muscle and bone mass. Sci Rep. 2017 Oct 31;7(1):14470.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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