

ALK-1 Protein, Human (HEK293, Fc)

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| Cat. No.: | HY-P7480 |
| Synonyms: | rHuActivin Receptor-like Kinase 1, C-Fc; ALK-1; ACVRL1; Activin Receptor-like Kinase 1 |
| Species: | Human |
| Source: | HEK293 |
| Accession: | P37023 (D22-Q118) |
| Gene ID: | 94 |
| Molecular Weight: | 50-65 kDa |

PROPERTIES

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| AA Sequence | D P V K P S R G P L V T C T C E S P H C K G P T C R G A W C T V V L V R E E G R H P Q E H R G C G N L H R E L C R G R P T E F V N H Y C C D S H L C N H N V S L V L E A T Q P P S E Q P G T D G Q |
| Biological Activity | The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet. |
| Appearance | Lyophilized powder. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS, pH 7.4. |
| Endotoxin Level | <1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method. |
| Reconstitution | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose). |
| 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

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| Background | <p>ALK-1, also known as ACVRL1, is a type I receptor for TGF-β superfamily with 2 ligands, BMP9 and BMP10. ALK-1 is predominantly expressed in endothelial cells and plays a critical role in regulating angiogenesis^{[1][2]}.</p> <p>Mature human ALK-1 shares 89% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat ALK-1. While, mouse ALK-1 shares 96% aa sequence identity with rat ALK-1 protein.</p> <p>ALK-1 is able to bind to TGF-β1 or activins in the presence of either TβR-II or activin type II receptors, respectively. However, ALK-1 does not elicit a specific transcriptional response. Thus, ALK-1 has been considered an “orphan” receptor. ALK-1 is a type I receptor that mediates signaling of BMP9 (bone morphogenetic protein) and BMP10, proteins in the TGF-β</p> |
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superfamily. Signaling through ALK-1 results in phosphorylation of the intracellular Smad 1/5/8 cascade which activates proangiogenic transcription factors such as ID1 and ID3. ALK-1 binds to TGF- β 1 and phosphorylates Smad1 and Smad5. Overexpression of ALK-1 in HepG2 cells inhibits the ALK5-mediated TGF- β 1 response. The balance between ALK-1 and ALK5 may be crucial for controlling the properties of endothelium during angiogenesis^[1]. BMP9/BMP10/ALK-1 signaling controlled the specific gene expression program and survival of Kupffer cells (KCs) through a Smad4-dependent pathway. Functionally, the loss of ALK-1 resulted in impaired capture of L. monocytogenes and overwhelming disseminated infections [2].

ALK-1 is expressed in blood vessels during embryogenesis and adult stages. In addition, mutations of the ALK-1 gene have been linked to the type II hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia^[1]. ALK-1 inhibits BMP9-mediated Id-1 expression in human umbilical vein endothelial cells. In a chick chorioallantoic membrane assay, ALK-1 reduces VEGF-, FGF-, and BMP10-mediated vessel formation. In addition, ALK1 reduces tumor burden in mice receiving orthotopic grafts of MCF7 mammary adenocarcinoma cells^[3].

REFERENCES

- [1]. S P Oh, et al. Activin receptor-like kinase 1 modulates transforming growth factor-beta 1 signaling in the regulation of angiogenesis. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2000 Mar 14;97(6):2626-31.
- [2]. Dianyuan Zhao, et al. ALK1 signaling is required for the homeostasis of Kupffer cells and prevention of bacterial infection. J Clin Invest. 2022 Feb 1;132(3):e150489.
- [3]. Dianne Mitchell, et al. ALK1-Fc inhibits multiple mediators of angiogenesis and suppresses tumor growth. Mol Cancer Ther. 2010 Feb;9(2):379-88.
- [4]. Kerstin Wöltje, et al. Serum induces transcription of Hey1 and Hey2 genes by Alk1 but not Notch signaling in endothelial cells. PLoS One. 2015 Mar 23;10(3):e0120547.
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Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA