

## Ascrinvacumab

Cat. No.:	HY-P99353
CAS No.:	1463459-96-2
Target:	Anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)
Pathway:	Protein Tyrosine Kinase/RTK
Storage:	Please store the product under the recommended conditions in the Certificate of Analysis.

### BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Ascrinvacumab (PF-03446962) is a human IgG2 monoclonal antibody targets ALK-1. Ascrinvacumab shows binding efficiency with human ALK1 with a $K_d$ value of 7 nM. Ascrinvacumab can be used for the research of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) <sup>[1]</sup> .
In Vitro	Ascrinvacumab binds to cellular human ALK1 with a $K_d$ value of 7 nm <sup>[1]</sup> . Ascrinvacumab (30 min) blocks bone morphogenetic protein 9 (BMP9)- and fetal calf serum (FCS)-induced responses and mitigates BMP9-induced intensity and duration of Smad1 phosphorylation <sup>[1]</sup> . Ascrinvacumab (0.01-10 µg/mL; 2 h) inhibits BMP9 binding to ALK1 <sup>[1]</sup> . Ascrinvacumab (40 µg/mL; 2 h) potently inhibits endothelial sprouting in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Ascrinvacumab decreases human vessel density and improves antitumor efficacy when combined with bevacizumab (anti-VEGF) in mouse chimera tumor model <sup>[1]</sup> . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

### REFERENCES

[1]. van Meeteren LA, et al. Anti-human activin receptor-like kinase 1 (ALK1) antibody attenuates bone morphogenetic protein 9 (BMP9)-induced ALK1 signaling and interferes with endothelial cell sprouting. J Biol Chem. 2012 May 25;287(22):18551-61.

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

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