

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>Clone ID</b>	2A1
<b>Target</b>	ACVRL1
<b>Synonyms</b>	ACVRLK1;ALK-1;ALK1;HHT;HHT2;ORW2;SKR3;TSR-I
<b>Host Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Description</b>	Anti-ACVRL1 antibody(2A1), IgG1 Chimeric mAb
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P37023
<b>IgG type</b>	Rabbit/Human Fc chimeric IgG1
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	Flow Cyt
<b>Recommended Dilutions</b>	Flow Cyt 1/100
<b>Purification</b>	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a type I cell-surface receptor for the TGF-beta superfamily of ligands. It shares with other type I receptors a high degree of similarity in serine-threonine kinase subdomains, a glycine- and serine-rich region (called the GS domain) preceding the kinase domain, and a short C-terminal tail. The encoded protein, sometimes termed ALK1, shares similar domain structures with other closely related ALK or activin receptor-like kinase proteins that form a subfamily of receptor serine/threonine kinases. Mutations in this gene are associated with hemorrhagic telangiectasia type 2, also known as Rendu-Osler-Weber syndrome 2. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated



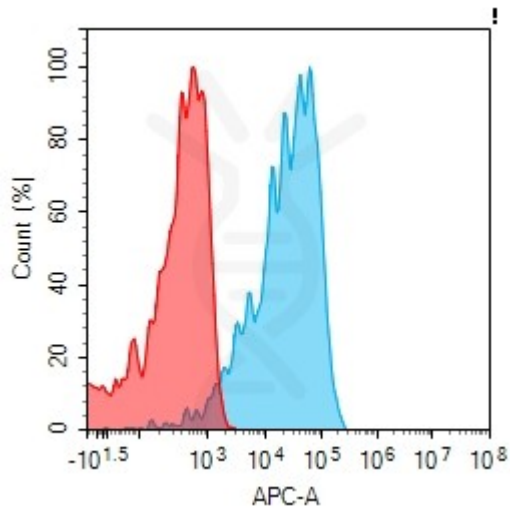


Figure 1. Flow cytometry analysis with 1 $\mu$ g/mL Anti-ACVRL1 (2A1) mAb on Expi293 cells transfected with human ACVRL1 (Blue histogram) or Expi293 transfected with irrelevant protein (Red histogram).

DIMABIO CONFIDENTIAL

