

## ACVR2A Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc & His)

### General Information

Synonyms:	ACTR-IIA;Activin Receptor Type IIA;ACTRIIA;Activin Receptor Type-2A;ACVR2;ACVR2A
Protein Construction:	Ala20-Pro134
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P27037
Molecular Weight:	60KDa&40KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Ala20-Pro134

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Human INHBC-His at 10µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Human ACVR2A-Fc-His . The ED50 of Recombinant Human ACVR2A-Fc-His is 2-8 ug/ml. (Regularly tested)
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

### Preparation and Storage

#### Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 µg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

#### Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

#### Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein Background

Activin Receptor Type-2A is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ACVR2A gene. ACVR2A is an activin type 2 receptor. This gene encodes activin A type II receptor. Activins are dimeric growth and differentiation factors which belong to the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily of structurally related signaling proteins. Activins signal through a heteromeric complex of receptor serine kinases which include at least two type I (I and IB) and two type II (II and IIB) receptors. These receptors are all transmembrane proteins, composed of a ligand-

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binding extracellular domain with cysteine-rich region, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain with predicted serine/threonine specificity. Type I receptors are essential for signaling; and type II receptors are required for binding ligands and for expression of type I receptors. Type I and II receptors form a stable complex after ligand binding, resulting in phosphorylation of type I receptors by type II receptors. Type II receptors are considered to be constitutively active kinases.

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