



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

### SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

[mail@szabo-scandic.com](mailto:mail@szabo-scandic.com)

[www.szabo-scandic.com](http://www.szabo-scandic.com)

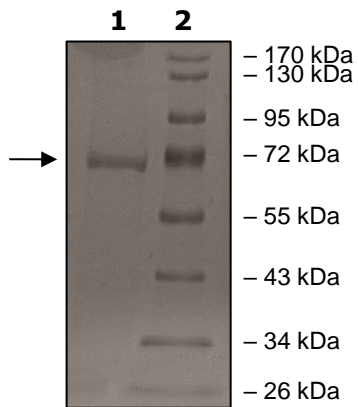
[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

## Product Information

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Description:</b>          | Recombinant human ALK2 (PF197_198L) (activin receptor-like kinase-2), encompassing amino acids 147-end with a PF197_198L mutation. This construct contains an N-terminal GST-tag. The recombinant protein was affinity purified and is active.  |
| <b>Background:</b>           | ALK2 (activin receptor-like kinase 2), also known as ACVR1 or activin A receptor type 1, is a bone morphogenic protein receptor involved in BMP (bone morphogenic protein) signal transduction. ALK2 forms complexes with BMPs, which then recruit proteins from the SMAD family (Mothers against decapentaplegic homolog). It participates in the development and regulation of the skeletal system, heart, brain and reproductive system. ALK2 dysfunction can lead to fibrodysplasia ossificans progressive (FOP), where the BMP/SMAD pathway is hyper-activated and mesenchymal stem cells differentiate along the osteogenic pathway and transform into bone all over the body. Mutations in ALK2 were also found in cancer, such as diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (DIPG) and child brain cancer. ALK2 inhibitors have been studied in pre-clinical models of FOP and DIPG and showed great promise. Further studies into ALK2 will deepen our understanding of its functions, find new inhibitors and new therapeutic avenues for patients with ALK-linked cancer.   |
| <b>Species:</b>              | Human   |
| <b>Construct:</b>            | ALK2 (PF197_198L) (GST-147-end)   |
| <b>Mutation:</b>             | PF197_198L  |
| <b>Concentration:</b>        | 0.10 mg/ml  |
| <b>Expression System:</b>    | Sf9   |
| <b>Purity:</b>               | ≥90% (Purity calculation does not include co-purifying Glutathione-binding proteins.)   |
| <b>Format:</b>               | Aqueous buffer solution.  |
| <b>Formulated In:</b>        | 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM Glutathione, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM PMSF, 25% glycerol   |
| <b>MW:</b>                   | 69 kDa  |
| <b>Genbank Accession:</b>    | NM_001105   |
| <b>Stability:</b>            | At least 6 months at -80°C.   |
| <b>Storage:</b>              | -80°C   |
| <b>Instructions for Use:</b> | Thaw on ice and gently mix prior to use. DO NOT VORTEX. Perform a quick spin before opening. Aliquot into small volumes and flash freeze for long term storage. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Specific Activity:</b>    | 3.6 pmol/min/μg   |
| <b>Assay Conditions:</b>     | ALK2 (PF197_198L) activity was measured by using the casein protein substrate diluted in distilled water to a working concentration of 1 mg/ml, in a [33P]-ATP based assay. Reaction was initiated by mixing increasing amounts of ALK2 (PF197_198L) with 1250 pmoles of [33P]-ATP in 5 mM MOPS, pH 7.2, 2.5 mM β-glycerol-phosphate, 5 mM MgCl <sub>2</sub> , 2.5 mM MnCl <sub>2</sub> , 1 mM EGTA, 0.4 mM EDTA, 50 ng/μl BSA prepared with 50 μM DTT, 50 μM ATP and substrate at a final concentration of 200 μg/ml. The reaction was initiated by addition of [33P]-ATP Assay Cocktail, followed by a 15-minute incubation at 30°C. The reaction was terminated by spotting the reaction mixture on phosphocellulose P81 paper, air-dry and three 10-minute washes with 1% phosphoric acid solution. Radioactivity was measured in a scintillation counter. The corrected activity (RLU) was calculated by removing the blank value for each sample. The Kinase Specific Activity was calculated as follows: RLU / [(specific activity of [33P]-ATP in cpm/pmol)*(Reaction time in min)*(Enzyme amount in μg or mg)] * [(Reaction Volume) / (Spot Volume)]. The blank was determined from a "no substrate" sample by replacing the substrate solution with an equal volume of distilled water. |
| <b>Applications:</b>         | Useful for the study of enzyme kinetics, screening inhibitors, and selectivity profiling.   |

## Quality Control Data

4-20% SDS-PAGE Coomassie Staining



Specific Activity

