

Human ALK-7 Protein, Fc Tag (MALS verified)

Catalog # AL7-H5253



BIOSYSTEMS
Acro

Synonym

ALK-7, ACTR-IC, ACVR1C

Source

Human ALK-7 Protein, Fc Tag (AL7-H5253) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Glu 21 - Glu 113 (Accession # [Q8NER5-1](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: Glu 21

Molecular Characterization

ALK-7(Glu 21 - Glu 113)	Fc(Pro 100 - Lys 330)
0	P01857-1

This protein carries a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 36.5 kDa. The protein migrates as 43-55 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>90% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH7.5 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

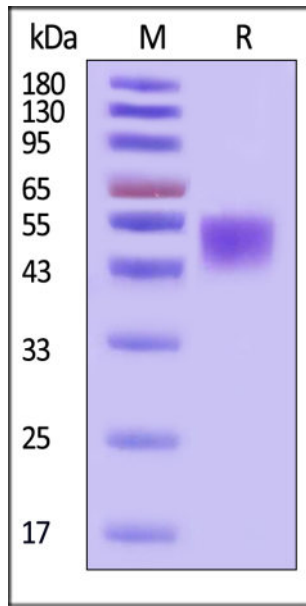
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

ACRO Quality Management System

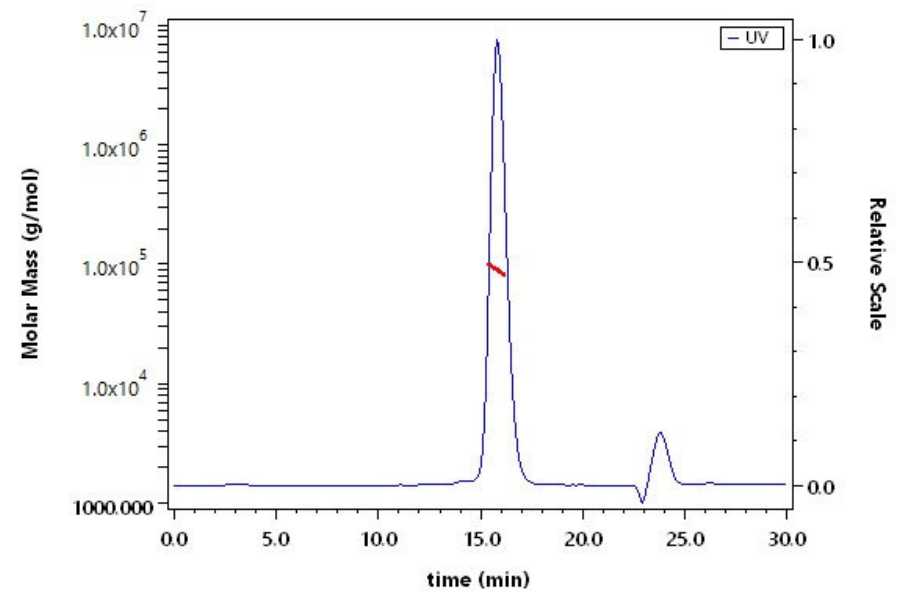
- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#).
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

SDS-PAGE



Human ALK-7 Protein, Fc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

SEC-MALS



The purity of Human ALK-7 Protein, Fc Tag (Cat. No. AL7-H5253) is more than 90% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 75-105 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.

Background

ALK-7, also known as ACVR1C, is a Type I receptor for the TGF-beta family of signaling molecules. Upon ligand binding, it initiates intracellular signaling by phosphorylating cytoplasmic SMAD transcription factors. These activated SMADs then translocate to the nucleus to regulate gene expression, either directly or in complex with other transcription factors.

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