

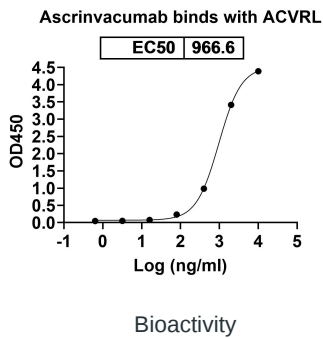
Product Information	
Catalog No.	BS10451
Product name	Anti-Human ALK-1 Reference Antibody (Ascrinvacumab, RUO)
Applications	ELISA, WB, Bioactivity: FACS, Functional assay, Research in vivo
Species reactivity	Human
Host species	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2-kappa
Form	Liquid
Storage buffer	0.01M PBS, pH 7.4.
Concentration	1mg/ml
Purity	>95% purity as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Purification	Protein A/G purified from cell culture supernatant.
Target	Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R3, ACVRL1, Activin receptor-like kinase 1, ALK-1, ACVRLK1, ALK1, SKR3, TGF-B superfamily receptor type I, TSR-I
Expression system	Mammalian Cells
Accession	P37023
Endotoxin level	Please contact the lab for this information.
Stability and Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Store at 4°C for short-term storage (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C for up to 12 months. For long-term storage, store at -80°C.
Alternative Names	PF-03446962, 1463459-96-2
Product Usage Information	ELISA: 1:2000-1:20000; WB: 1:500-1:2000
Note	For research use only. Not suitable for clinical or therapeutic use.

Background

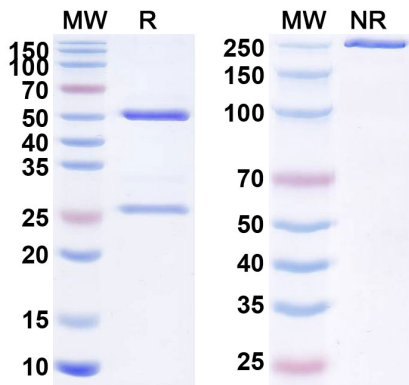
Ascrinvacumab, also known as PF-03446962 or anti-hALK1 antibody, is a human immunoglobulin G (IgG) 2 monoclonal antibody which can be used as therapeutic antibody drug for the treatment of many tumors. It has been found that the clinical trials of ascrinvacumab has been developed in cancers including advanced solid tumors, urothelial cell carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, and mesothelioma. Ascrinvacumab can binding to ACVRL1 by recognizing the extracellular domain of ACVRL1. ACVRL1, also called activin receptor-like kinase 1 (ALK1), is a transforming growth factor β (TGF- β) type I receptor. Ascrinvacumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody generated by immunizing the IgG 2 transgenic XenoMouse. In a human/mouse chimera tumor model, ascrinvacumab decreased human vessel density and improved antitumor efficacy when combined with bevacizumab (anti-VEGF). It suggests that ascrinvacumab therapy may be complementary to anti-VEGF in cancer intervention. As early as 2012, researchers had investigated the effects of ascrinvacumab on endothelial cell function. And the results showed that ascrinvacumab do interferes with the endothelial cell sprouting induced by Bone Morphogenetic Protein 9 (BMP9). A phase 2 trial study of ascrinvacumab in pre-treated patients with urothelial cancer had been reported in 2014. In addition, its treatment results of advanced solid tumors, hepatocellular carcinoma, and advanced malignant pleural mesothelioma

also had been reported in 2016. In addition to advanced malignant pleural mesothelioma, ascrinvacumab shows the value of continuing treatment evaluation in the other two diseases.

Image Data

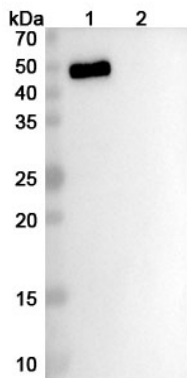


Detects ACVRL1/ALK-1 in indirect ELISAs.



SDS-PAGE for Research Grade Ascrinvacumab.

SDS-PAGE



Western blot analysis was performed using anti-ACVRL1 monoclonal antibody at 1ug/mL on various samples.
Lane 1: recombinant human ACVRL1 (Catalog No: HW651011)
Lane 2: negative control

Western blot