

## Product datasheet for **RC402556**

### Activin Receptor Type IA (ACVR1) (NM\_001105) Human Mutant ORF Clone

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Mutant ORF Clones
Product Name:	Activin Receptor Type IA (ACVR1) (NM_001105) Human Mutant ORF Clone
Mutation Description:	G328R
Affected Codon#:	328
Affected NT#:	982
Nucleotide Mutation:	ACVR1 Mutant (G328R), Myc-DDK-tagged ORF clone of Homo sapiens activin A receptor, type I (ACVR1), transcript variant 1 as transfection-ready DNA
Effect:	Fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva
Symbol:	Activin Receptor Type IA
Synonyms:	ACTRI; ACVR1A; ACVRLK2; ALK2; FOP; SKR1; TSRI
E. coli Selection:	Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001105
ORF Size:	1527 bp
Restriction Sites:	Sgfl-Mlul
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RefSeq Size:	1527 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1530 bp
Locus ID:	90
Cytogenetics:	2q24.1
Domains:	Activin_recp, pkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc, GS
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, TGF-beta signaling pathway
MW:	56 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>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-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. This gene encodes activin A type I receptor which signals a particular transcriptional response in concert with activin type II receptors. Mutations in this gene are associated with fibrodysplasia ossificans progressive. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>