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**Recombinant Human BMPRIA / ALK-3 / CD292 Protein (His & Fc tag)****Cat.NO.: TP08519**

3th Edition

**Synonyms:**10q23del;ACVRLK3;ALK3;CD292;SKR5

**Description:**Activin receptor-Like Kinase 3 (ALK-3), also known as Bone Morphogenetic Protein Receptor, type IA (BMPRI1A), is a type I receptor for bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) which belong to the transforming growth factor beta (TGF- $\beta$ ) superfamily. The BMP receptors form a subfamily of transmembrane serine/threonine kinases including the type I receptors BMPRI1A and BMPRI1B and the type II receptor BMPRI2. ALK-3/BMPRI1A is expressed in the epithelium during branching morphogenesis. Deletion of BMPRI1A in the epithelium with an Sftpc-cre transgene leads to dramatic defects in lung development. ALK-3 and ALK-6 share a high degree of homology, yet possess distinct signaling roles. The transforming growth factor (TGF)- $\beta$  type III receptor (TbetaRIII) enhanced both ALK-3 and ALK-6 signaling. TbetaRIII associated with ALK-3 primarily through their extracellular domains, whereas its interaction with ALK-6 required both the extracellular and cytoplasmic domains. ALK-3 plays an essential role in the formation of embryonic ventral abdominal wall, and abrogation of BMP signaling activity due to gene mutations in its signaling components could be one of the underlying causes of omphalocele at birth. The type IA BMP receptor, ALK-3 was specifically required at mid-gestation for normal development of the trabeculae, compact myocardium, interventricular septum, and endocardial cushion. Cardiac muscle lacking ALK-3 was specifically deficient in expressing TGF $\beta$ 2, an established paracrine mediator of cushion morphogenesis. Hence, ALK-3 is essential, beyond just the egg cylinder stage, for myocyte-dependent functions and signals in cardiac organogenesis.

**Form:**PBS**Molecular Weight:**42 kDa**Sequences:**Met 1-Arg 152**Purity:**> 95% by HPLC**Concentration:****Endotoxin Level:**<1.0 EU per 1 ug of protein (determined by LAL method)**Storage:**Can be stored at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or -70°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.