

**DESCRIPTION**

|               |  |            |
|---------------|--|------------|
| <b>Source</b> | <i>E. coli</i> -derived  |            |
|               | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Human BMP-2<br/>(Ala284 - Arg396), with an N-terminal Met<br/>Accession # P12643</div> |            |
|               | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Human BMP-6<br/>(Gln382 - His513), with an N-terminal Met<br/>Accession # P22004</div> |            |
|               | N-terminus   | C-terminus |

|                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b> | Ala284 (BMP-2) & Met (BMP-6)      |
| <b>Structure / Form</b>             | Disulfide-linked heterodimer      |
| <b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>     | 12.8 kDa (BMP-2) & 15 kDa (BMP-6) |

**SPECIFICATIONS**

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>SDS-PAGE</b>        | 11 kDa & 14 kDa, reducing conditions  |
| <b>Activity</b>        | Measured by its ability to induce alkaline phosphatase production by ATDC5 mouse chondrogenic cells. Binnerts, M.E. <i>et al.</i> (2004) <i>Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.</i> <b>315</b> (2):272.<br>The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 4-20 ng/mL. |
| <b>Endotoxin Level</b> | <0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.   |
| <b>Purity</b>          | >95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.   |
| <b>Formulation</b>     | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in HCl with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  |

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Reconstitution</b>          | Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in 4 mM HCl containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.  |
| <b>Shipping</b>                | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.  |
| <b>Stability &amp; Storage</b> | <b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul> |

**BACKGROUND**

Bone Morphogenetic Protein 6 (BMP-6), also known as Vgr-1, and BMP-2 are members of the BMP family of structurally and functionally related proteins and represent a subfamily of the transforming growth factor β (TGF-β) superfamily. BMPs are involved in a wide range of processes including embryogenesis, tissue morphogenesis, cell differentiation and migration, and tumorigenesis. Cellular responses to BMPs are mediated by hetero-oligomeric complexes of type I and type II serine/threonine kinase receptors (1 - 4). Human BMP-2 is synthesized as a 396 amino acid (aa) preproprotein that contains a 23 aa signal sequence, a 259 aa prosegment, and a 114 aa mature region (5). Human BMP-6 is synthesized as a 513 aa precursor protein that contains a 20 aa signal sequence, a 354 aa prosegment, and a 139 aa mature region (6). BMP prosegments are removed by proteolysis, enabling the glycosylated 18 kDa mature BMPs to form active disulfide-linked homodimers or heterodimers (1, 2). Mature human BMP-2 shares 100% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat BMP-2, and mature human BMP-6 shares 96% and 98% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat BMP-6, respectively. They share 48% aa sequence identity with each other. Both BMP-2 and BMP-6 induce osteogenic and chondrogenic differentiation in mesenchymal stem cells (4). Heterodimers of BMP-2 and BMP-6 show increased potency at inducing osteoblastic calcium deposition, chondrogenesis, and *in vivo* bone formation compared to either BMP-2 or BMP-6 homodimers (7, 8). BMP-2/6 heterodimers also show increased activity at inducing trophoectodermal and endodermal differentiation of embryonic stem cells compared to either homodimer (9).

**References:**

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