

Recombinant Human BMP-2/BMP-6 Heterodimer

Catalog Number: 7145-BP/CF

DESCRIPTION

Source

E. coli-derived

Human BMP-2 (Ala284 - Arg396), with an N-terminal Met Accession # P12643

Human BMP-6 (Gln382 - His513), with an N-terminal Met Accession # P22004

N-terminus C-terminus

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

Mass

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

PREPARATION AND STORAGE	
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 μg/mL in 4 mM HCl.
Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
	 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
	 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
	 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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 is hares 96% and 98% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat 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:

- 1. Chen, D. et al. (2004) Growth Factors 22:233.
- 2. Bragdon, B. et al. (2010) Cell Signal. 23:609.
- 3. Singh, A. and R.J. Morris (2010) Cytokine Growth Factor Rev. 21:299
- 4. Lavery, K. et al. (2008) J. Biol. Chem. 283:20948.
- Wozney, J. et al. (1988) Science 242:1528.
- 6. Celeste, A.J. et al. (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 87:9843.
- 7. Isaacs, M.J. et al. (2010) Mol. Endocrinol. 24:1469.
- 8. Israel, D.I. et al. (1996) Growth Factors 13:291
- 9. Valera, E. et al. (2010) PLoS ONE 5:e11167.

