

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects BMP-2 and BMP-4 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human BMP-2 Gln283-Arg396 Accession # P12643
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Human BMP-2 is one of at least 15 structurally and functionally related BMPs, which are members of the transforming growth factor β (TGF- β) superfamily. BMPs were originally identified as protein regulators of cartilage and bone formation. However, they have since been shown to be involved in embryogenesis and morphogenesis of various tissues and organs. BMPs have also been shown to regulate the growth, differentiation, chemotaxis and apoptosis of various cell types, including mesenchymal cells, epithelial cells, hematopoietic cells and neuronal cells. Similarly to other TGF- β family proteins, BMPs are highly conserved across animal species. At the amino acid sequence level, mature human, mouse and rat BMP-2 are 100% identical. BMP-2 is synthesized as a large precursor protein that is cleaved at the dibasic cleavage site (RXXR) to release the carboxy-terminal domain. Biologically active BMP-2 is a disulfide-linked homodimer of the carboxy-terminal 114 amino acid residues that contains the characteristic seven conserved cysteine residues involved in the formation of the cysteine knot and the single interchain disulfide bond. Cellular responses to BMP-2 have been shown to be mediated by the formation of hetero-oligomeric complexes of type I and type II serine/threonine kinase receptors. One BMP type II and two BMP type I receptors have been identified. In contrast to the TGF- β type I receptor, which does not bind the ligand in the absence of the TGF- β receptor type II, both BMP receptor type Is can bind BMP-2 with high-affinity in the absence of BMP receptor type II.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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