

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Crossveinless-2/CV-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant human CV-2 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 349920
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Crossveinless-2/CV-2 Val34-Arg685 Accession # AAH66153
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.

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

Crossveinless-2 (CV-2), also known as bone morphogenetic protein-binding endothelial cell precursor-derived regulator (BMPER), is a secreted chordin-like protein that modulates the BMP signaling pathway (1-3). Mouse CV-2 is synthesized as a 685 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a putative 39 aa signal peptide, five tandem chordin-like cysteine-rich (CR) domains, a partial von Willebrand factor type D domain (vWD), and a carboxyl trypsin inhibitor-like cysteine-rich domain (TIL) (1, 2, 4). Secreted CV-2 is reported to be proteolytically cleaved to generate two fragments that are disulfide-linked (1, 2). The GDPH sequence is conserved in CV-2 from other species. It is also found in multiple proteins that undergo a similar type of cleavage (5). Mouse CV-2 message is detected in many tissues, with the highest expression detected in the heart, lungs, and skin (2). It is also expressed in flk-1⁺ endothelial cell precursors and in primary chondrocytes (2). During embryonic development, CV-2 is expressed in the dorsal midline, regions of the telencephalon, migrating cells of the branchial neural crest and endothelial cells in the yolk sac (2). Mouse CV-2 shares 92% and 34% aa sequence identity with the human and *Drosophila* homologs, respectively (1, 4). Results from biochemical experiments using recombinant CV-2 show that CV-2 directly interacts with BMP-2, -4, and -6 to antagonize BMP signaling, which can regulate a wide range of differentiation processes (1, 2). In contrast, genetic data from *Drosophila* suggest that CV-2 potentiates BMP-signaling (6). It is possible that like TSG, CV-2 can positively and negatively modulate BMP signal transduction depending on the cell context (7).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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