

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse BMP-4 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 871317
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived mature mouse BMP-4 Ser293-Arg408 Accession # P21275
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.

Neutralization 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

BMP-4 is a TGF- β superfamily ligand that is widely expressed from early embryogenesis through adulthood. It plays an important role in mesenchyme formation, epidermal determination, suppression of neural induction, the development of multiple organs, and tissue repair (1-5). The mouse BMP-4 precursor contains a 273 amino acid (aa) propeptide and a 116 aa mature protein (6). The propeptide is cleaved intracellularly by furin or proprotein convertase 6, enabling the 15 kDa mature BMP-4 monomer to form an active disulfide linked homodimer or heterodimer with BMP-7 (7-9). Mature mouse and human BMP-4 share 98% aa sequence identity. Mouse BMP-4 shares 85% aa sequence identity with mouse BMP-2 and 35%-54% with other mouse BMPs. Compared to BMP-4 homodimers, BMP-4/BMP-7 heterodimers exhibit a greater potency in inducing osteogenic differentiation (9). In *Xenopus*, the heterodimers can also induce the formation of mesoderm, whereas BMP-4 homodimers only provide ventralizing signals for existing mesoderm (10). BMP-4 signals through tetrameric complexes composed of type I (primarily Activin RIA or BMPRII) and type II (primarily Activin RIIA or BMPRII) receptors (11, 12). The bioavailability of BMP-4 is regulated by its interaction with multiple proteins and glycosaminoglycans (13-15).

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