

ARG54832 anti-BMPR2 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes BMPR2
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	BMPR2
Species	Human
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 28-59 (N-terminus) of Human BMPR2.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	T-ALK; BMPR-II; EC 2.7.11.30; PPH1; BRK-3; BMR2; Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type II; Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-2; BMPR3; BMP type II receptor; POVD1; BMPR-2; BMP type-2 receptor

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:10 - 1:50
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Mouse heart	

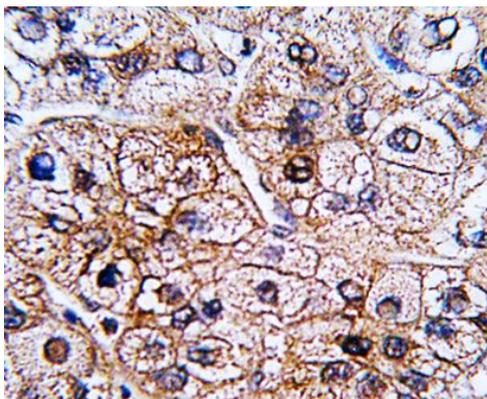
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 12168 Mouse GeneID: 659 Human Swiss-port # O35607 Mouse Swiss-port # Q13873 Human
Gene Symbol	BMPR2
Gene Full Name	bone morphogenetic protein receptor, type II (serine/threonine kinase)
Background	This gene encodes a member of the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) receptor family of transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. The ligands of this receptor are BMPs, which are members of the TGF-beta superfamily. BMPs are involved in endochondral bone formation and embryogenesis. These proteins transduce their signals through the formation of heteromeric complexes of two different types of serine (threonine) kinase receptors: type I receptors of about 50-55 kD and type II receptors of about 70-80 kD. Type II receptors bind ligands in the absence of type I receptors, but they require their respective type I receptors for signaling, whereas type I receptors require their respective type II receptors for ligand binding. Mutations in this gene have been associated with primary pulmonary hypertension, both familial and fenfluramine-associated, and with pulmonary venoocclusive disease. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators. Binds to BMP-7, BMP-2 and, less efficiently, BMP-4. Binding is weak but enhanced by the presence of type I receptors for BMPs. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	115 kDa
Cellular Localization	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Images

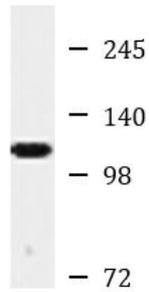


ARG54832 anti-BMPR2 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded Human hepatocarcinoma tissue stained with ARG54832 anti-BMPR2 antibody.

ARG54832 anti-BMPR2 antibody WB image

Western blot: Mouse heart lysate stained with ARG54832 anti-BMPR2 antibody.



Mouse heart

ARG54832 anti-BMPR2 antibody FACS image

Flow Cytometry: HepG2 cells stained with ARG54832 anti-BMPR2 antibody (bottom histogram) or without primary antibody control (top histogram), followed by incubation with FITC labelled secondary antibody.

