10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G San Diego, CA 92121 Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



Anti-BMP2 Antibody (C-Terminus)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ALS17313

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P Primary Accession P12643

Predicted Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Chicken, Sheep, Bovine

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 44702
Concentration (mg/ml) 1 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID 650

Alias Symbol BMP2

Other Names BMP2, BDA2, BMP-2, BMP-2A, BMP2A, Bone morphogenetic protein 2, Bone

morphogenetic protein 2A

Target/Specificity Recognizes endogenous levels of BMP2 protein.

Reconstitution & Storage PBS, pH 7.3, 0.01% sodium azide, 30% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Aliquot to

avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Precautions Anti-BMP2 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name BMP2

Synonyms BMP2A

Function Growth factor of the TGF-beta superfamily that plays essential roles in many

developmental processes, including cardiogenesis, neurogenesis, and osteogenesis (PubMed:18436533, PubMed:24362451, PubMed:31019025). Induces cartilage and bone formation (PubMed:3201241). Initiates the canonical BMP signaling cascade by associating with type I receptor BMPR1A and type II receptor BMPR2 (PubMed:15064755, PubMed:17295905, PubMed:18436533). Once all three components are bound together in a

complex at the cell surface, BMPR2 phosphorylates and activates BMPR1A (PubMed:7791754). In turn, BMPR1A propagates signal by phosphorylating SMAD1/5/8 that travel to the nucleus and act as activators and repressors of transcription of target genes. Also acts to promote expression of HAMP, via

the interaction with its receptor BMPR1A/ALK3 (PubMed:31800957). Can also signal through non-canonical pathways such as ERK/MAP kinase signaling cascade that regulates osteoblast differentiation (PubMed:16771708, PubMed:20851880). Also stimulates the differentiation of myoblasts into osteoblasts via the EIF2AK3-EIF2A-ATF4 pathway by stimulating EIF2A phosphorylation which leads to increased expression of ATF4 which plays a central role in osteoblast differentiation (PubMed:24362451). Acts as a positive regulator of odontoblast differentiation during mesenchymal tooth germ formation, expression is repressed during the bell stage by MSX1-mediated inhibition of CTNNB1 signaling (By similarity).

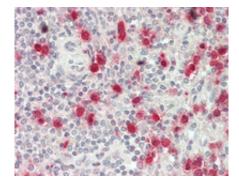
Cellular Location

Secreted.

Tissue Location

Particularly abundant in lung, spleen and colon and in low but significant levels in heart, brain, placenta, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, prostate, ovary and small intestine

Images



Human Spleen: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.