

BMPR1B Antibody (N-term D17)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP2005c

Product Information

Application WB, E **Primary Accession** 000238 **Other Accession** NP 001194 Reactivity Human Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal Isotype Rabbit IgG **Clone Names** RB01803 **Calculated MW** 56930 2-31 **Antigen Region**

Additional Information

Gene ID 658

Other Names Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-1B, BMP type-1B receptor,

BMPR-1B, CDw293, BMPR1B

Target/Specificity This BMPR1B antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH

conjugated synthetic peptide between 2-31 amino acids from the N-terminal

region of human BMPR1B.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation

followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

PrecautionsBMPR1B Antibody (N-term D17) is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name BMPR1B

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. Receptor for BMP7/OP-1 and GDF5. Positively regulates chondrocyte differentiation through GDF5 interaction.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

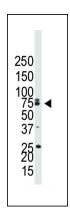
Background

The bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) receptors are a family of transmembrane serine/threonine kinases that include the type I receptors BMPR1A and BMPR1B and the type II receptor BMPR2. These receptors are also closely related to the activin receptors, ACVR1 and ACVR2. The ligands of these receptors are members of the TGF-beta superfamily. TGF-betas and activins transduce their signals through the formation of heteromeric complexes with 2 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.

References

Lehmann, K., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 100(21):12277-12282 (2003). Astrom, A.K., et al., Mamm. Genome 10(3):299-302 (1999). Ide, H., et al., Oncogene 14(11):1377-1382 (1997). ten Dijke, P., et al., Science 264(5155):101-104 (1994). Ide, H., et al., Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 81 (3-4), 285-286 (1998).

Images



Western blot analysis of anti-BMPR1B Pab (Cat. #ap2005c) in NCI-H460 cell lysate. BMPR1B (arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.

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