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# BMP4 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75161

## Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, IHC-P, FC, IP |
| **Primary Accession** | P12644 |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal Antibody |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Conjugate** | Unconjugated |
| **Purification** | Affinity Purified |
| **Calculated MW** | 46555 |

## Additional Information

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|---|---|
| **Gene ID** | 652 |
| **Other Names** | BMP4 |
| **Dilution** | WB~~1:1000-1:5000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:100-1:500 IP~~1:10-1:100 |
| **Format** | Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA. |
| **Storage** | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

## Protein Information

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|---|---|
| **Name** | BMP4 ( HGNC:1071) |
| **Function** | Growth factor of the TGF-beta superfamily that plays essential roles in many developmental processes, including neurogenesis, vascular development, angiogenesis and osteogenesis (PubMed:31363885). Acts in concert with PTHLH/PTHRP to stimulate ductal outgrowth during embryonic mammary development and to inhibit hair follicle induction (By similarity). Initiates the canonical BMP signaling cascade by associating with type I receptor BMPR1A and type II receptor BMPR2 (PubMed:25868050, PubMed:8006002). Once all three components are bound together in a complex at the cell surface, BMPR2 phosphorylates and activates BMPR1A. 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 (PubMed:25868050, PubMed:29212066). Positively regulates the expression of odontogenic development regulator MSX1 via inducing the IPO7- mediated import of SMAD1 to the nucleus (By similarity). Required for MSX1-mediated mesenchymal molar tooth bud development beyond the bud stage, via |

promoting Wnt signaling (By similarity). 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). Able to induce its own expression in dental mesenchymal cells and also in the neighboring dental epithelial cells via an MSX1-mediated pathway (By similarity). Can also signal through non-canonical BMP pathways such as ERK/MAP kinase, PI3K/Akt, or SRC cascades (PubMed:31363885). For example, induces SRC phosphorylation which, in turn, activates VEGFR2, leading to an angiogenic response (PubMed:31363885).

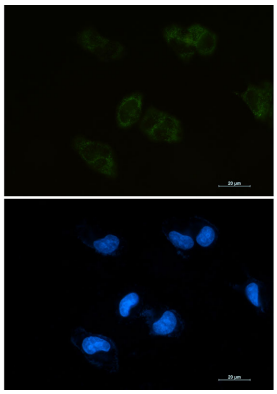
**Cellular Location** Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix

**Tissue Location** Expressed in the lung and lower levels seen in the kidney. Present also in normal and neoplastic prostate tissues, and prostate cancer cell lines

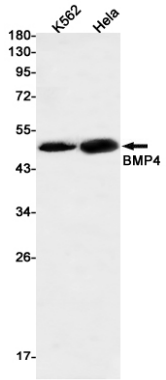
## Background

Bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) were first identified as molecules that can induce ectopic bone and cartilage formation. BMPs belongs to the TGF-β superfamily, playing many diverse functions during development. BMPs are synthesized as precursor proteins and then processed by cleavage to release the c-terminal mature BMP. BMPs initiate signaling by binding to a receptor complex containing type I and type II serine/threonine receptor kinases that then phosphorylate Smad (mainly Smad1, 5 and 8), resulting the translocation of Smad into the nucleus. BMP was also reported to activate MAPK pathways in some systems.

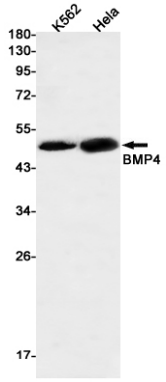
## Images

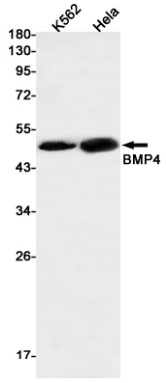


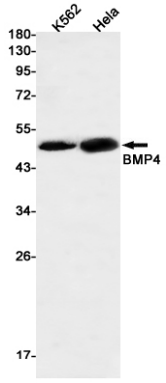
Immunocytochemistry analysis of BMP4 (green) in HEPG2 using BMP4 antibody,and DAPI(blue).




Western blot analysis of BMP4 in K562, Hela lysates using BMP4 antibody.




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