

# Anti-BMP-2 Antibody

Catalog # ABO12373

### Specification

# Anti-BMP-2 Antibody - Product Information

ApplicationWB, IHCPrimary AccessionP12643HostRabbitReactivityHuman, RatClonalityPolyclonalFormatLyophilizedDescriptionRabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Bone morphogenetic protein 2(BMP2) detection. Tested with

WB, IHC-P, ELISA in Human;Rat.
Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

## Anti-BMP-2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 650

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

Calculated MW 44702 MW KDa

**Application Details** Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μg/ml, Human, By Heat<br> <br> ELISA , 0.1-0.5 μg/ml, Human, -<br> Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μg/ml, Human, Rat<br>

Subcellular Localization Secreted.

Tissue Specificity

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.

**Protein Name** Bone morphogenetic protein 2

Contents Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human BMP-2 (283-312aa QAKHKQRKRLKSSCKRHPLYVDFSDVGWND), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.



**Purification** Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity** No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

#### **Anti-BMP-2 Antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18436533" target="\_blank">18436533</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24362451" target=" blank">24362451</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31019025" target=" blank">31019025</a>). Induces cartilage and bone formation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3201241" target=" blank">3201241</a>). Initiates the canonical BMP signaling cascade by associating with type I receptor BMPR1A and type II receptor BMPR2 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15064755" target="\_blank">15064755</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17295905" target="\_blank">17295905</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18436533" target=" blank">18436533</a>). Once all three components are bound together in a complex at the cell surface, BMPR2 phosphorylates and activates BMPR1A (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7791754" target=" blank">7791754</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31800957" target=" blank">31800957</a>). Can also signal through non-canonical pathways such as ERK/MAP kinase signaling cascade that regulates osteoblast differentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16771708" target=" blank">16771708</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20851880" target=" blank">20851880</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24362451" target=" blank">24362451</a>). 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



## Anti-BMP-2 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

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Anti-BMP-2 Antibody - Images
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Anti- BMP-2 Picoband antibody, ABO12373, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti BMP-2 (ABO12373) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Rat Lung Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 3: U87 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 4: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 45KDObserved bind size: 20 KD, 40KD



Anti- BMP-2 Picoband antibody, ABO12373, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue Anti-BMP-2 Antibody - Background

BMP2 is also known as Bone morphogenetic protein 2 or BMP2A. It is mapped to 20p12. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the transforming growth factor-beta (TGFB) superfamily. BMP-2,



like other bone morphogenetic proteins, plays an important role in the development of bone and cartilage. It is involved in the hedgehog pathway, TGF beta signaling pathway, and in cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction. Also, it is involved in cardiac cell differentiation and epithelial to mesenchymal transition. In addition, BMP2A has been suggested as a reasonable candidate for the human condition fibrodysplasia (myositis) ossificans progressiva, on the basis of observations in a Drosophila model.