



BMPR-II mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-mAb-13769
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	BMPR2 PPH1
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human BMPR-II
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey BMPR-II
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	2C1D7;BMP type 2 receptor;BMP type II receptor;BMP type-2 receptor;BMPR 2; BMPR-II;BMPR2 PPH1;Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-2 (BMP type-2 receptor;BMPR-2;EC 2.7.11.30;Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type II; BMPR-II)
Observed Band	120-140 kDa
Calculated Molecular Weight	115 kDa
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in heart and liver.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + [receptor-protein] = ADP + [receptor-protein] phosphate., cofactor:Magnesium or manganese.,disease:Defects in BMPR2 are a cause of pulmonary venoocclusive disease (PVOD) [MIM:265450]. PVOD is a rare form of pulmonary hypertension in which the vascular changes originate in the small pulmonary veins and venules. The pathogenesis is unknown and any link with PPH1 has been speculative. The finding of PVOD associated with a BMPR2 mutation reveals a possible pathogenetic connection with PPH1., disease:Defects in BMPR2 are the cause of primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH1) [MIM:178600]. PPH1 is a rare autosomal dominant disorder characterized by plexiform lesions of proliferating endothelial cells in pulmonary



arterioles. The lesions lead to elevated pulmonary arterial pressure, right ventricular failure, and death. The disease can occur from infancy throughout life and i

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

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images