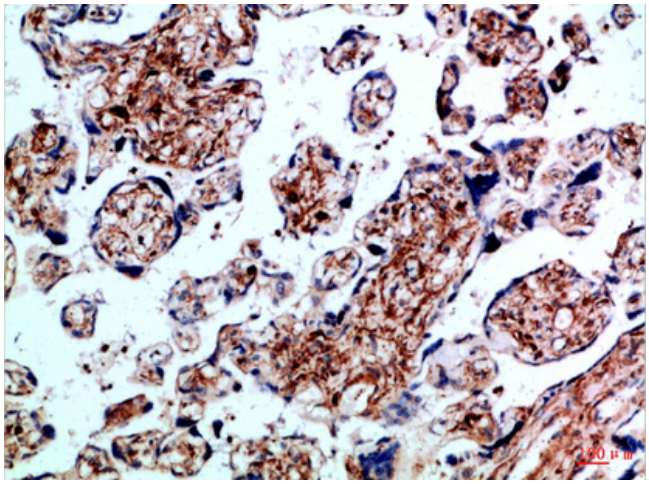
BMPR-IB Polyclonal Antibody

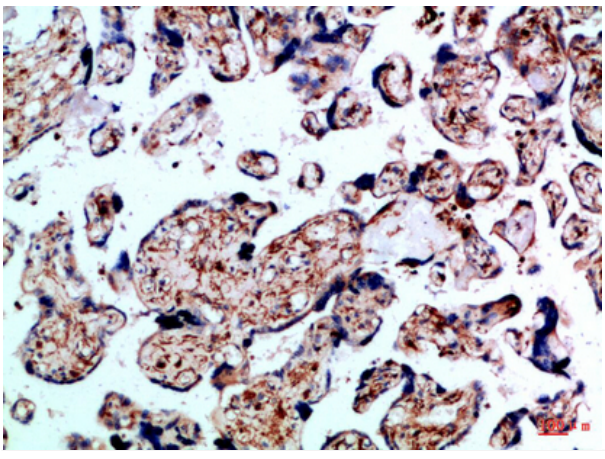
Catalog No	YP-Ab-10739
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	BMPR1B
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 21-70
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous BMPR-IB
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	BMP type 1B receptor;BMP type-1B receptor;BMPR 1B;BMPR-1B;Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-1B;BMPR-IB;BMPR1B;Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-1B (BMP type-1B receptor) (BMPR-1B) (EC 2.7.11.30) (CD antigen CDw293);Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-1B (BMP type-1B receptor;EC 2.7.11.30;CD antigen CDw293)
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Ovary,PNS,Prostate,
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + [receptor-protein] = ADP + [receptor-protein] phosphate., cofactor:Magnesium or manganese.,disease:Defects in BMPR1B are a cause of brachydactyly type A2 (BDA2) [MIM:112600]. Brachydactylies (BDs) are a group of inherited malformations characterized by shortening of the digits due to abnormal development of the phalanges and/or the metacarpals. They have been classified on an anatomic and genetic basis into five groups, A to E, including three subgroups (A1 to A3) that usually manifest as autosomal dominant traits. BDA2 was described first in a large Norwegian kindred. BDA2 is caused by mutations in BMPR1B gene and studies demonstrate that these

	mutations function as dominant negatives in vitro and in vivo.,disease:Defects in BMPR1B are the cause of acromesomelic chondrodysplasia with genital anomalies (AMDGA) [MIM:609441]. Acromesomelic chondrodysplasias are rare
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 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. Mutations in this gene have been associated with primary pulmonary hypertension. Several transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been found for thi
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



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-placenta, antibody was diluted at 1:100



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