

**Product Name: BMP4 (16W18) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe07598**

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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	BMP4 (16W18) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	BMP4
<b>Alternative Names</b>	BMP-2B; BMP-4; BMP2B; BMP2B1; bone morphogenetic protein 4; DVR4; ZYME
<b>Gene ID</b>	652.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P12644.A synthetic peptide of human BMP4

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB: 1:2000-1:10000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	47kDa

## Background

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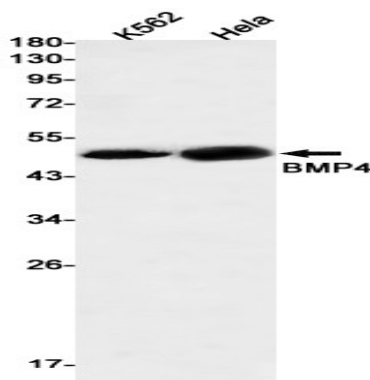
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Bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) were first identified as molecules that can induce ectopic bone and cartilage formation. BMPs belongs to the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily, playing many diverse functions during development. BMPs are synthesized as precursor 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. Growth factor of the TGF-beta superfamily that plays essential roles in many developmental processes, including neurogenesis, vascular development, angiogenesis and osteogenesis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31363885" target="\_blank">31363885</a>). 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 BMPRI1A and type II receptor BMPRI2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25868050" target="\_blank">25868050</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8006002" target="\_blank">8006002</a>). Once all three components are bound together in a complex at the cell surface, BMPRI2 phosphorylates and activates BMPRI1A. In turn, BMPRI1A propagates signal by phosphorylating SMAD1/5/8 that travel to the nucleus and act as activators and repressors of transcription of target genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25868050" target="\_blank">25868050</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29212066" target="\_blank">29212066</a>). Can also signal through non-canonical BMP pathways such as ERK/MAP kinase, PI3K/Akt, or SRC cascades (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31363885" target="\_blank">31363885</a>). For example, induces SRC phosphorylation which, in turn, activates VEGFR2, leading to an angiogenic response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31363885" target="\_blank">31363885</a>).

## Research Area

## Image Data



Western blot detection of BMP4 in K562,HeLa cell lysates using BMP4 antibody(1:500 diluted).

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**Note**

For research use only.