Product Name: BMPR-IB Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab07608

Summary

Production Name	BMPR-IB Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	BMPR1B
Alternative Names	Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-1B (BMP type-1B receptor;BMPR-1B;EC 2.7.11.30;CD antigen CDw293)
Gene ID	658.0
SwissProt ID	O00238.Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 21-70

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC-P 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000, IF-P/IF-F/ICC/IF 1:50-200
Molecular Weight	

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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 thicatalytic 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 hereditary skeletal disorders characterized by short stature, very short limbs, and hand/foot malformations. The severity of limb abnormalities increases from proximal to distal with profoundly affected hands and feet showing brachydactyly and/or rudimentary fingers (knob-like fingers).,function:On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators. Receptor for BMPS/OP-1.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family. TGFB receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 GS domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,

Research Area

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;TGF-beta;

Image Data

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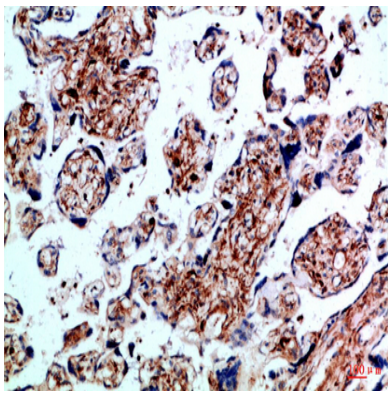
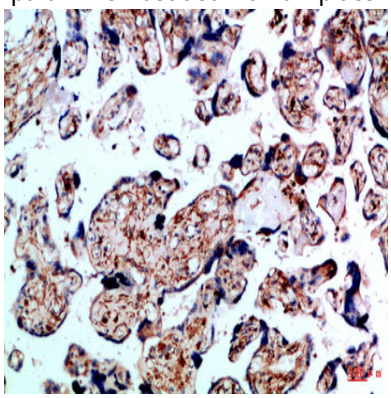


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-placenta, antibody was diluted at 1:100



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

Note

For research use only.