

Recombinant Human BMPR2 Protein (His &Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031533

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

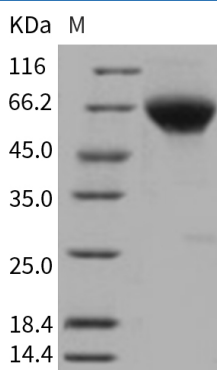
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human BMPR2 protein Met 1-Ile 151, with an C-terminal His & Fc
Calculated MW	42 kDa
Observed MW	60-65 kDa
Accession	NP_001195.2
Bio-activity	Immobilized human BMPR-II-Fc at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human BMP2-Fc, The EC ₅₀ of biotinylated human BMP2-Fc (Cat:PKSH031985) is 80-110 ng/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

The bone morphogenetic protein type II receptor (BMPR-II, or BMPR2), a receptor for the transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta/bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) superfamily. Reduced expression or function of BMPR2 signaling leads to exaggerated TGF-beta signaling and altered cellular responses to TGF-beta. In endothelial cells, BMPR2 mutation increases the susceptibility of cells to apoptosis. BMPR2 transduces BMP signals by forming heteromeric complexes with and phosphorylating BMP type I receptors. The intracellular domain of BMPR2 is both necessary and sufficient for receptor complex interaction. It had been identified that BMPR2 plays a key role in cell growth. Its mutations lead to hereditary pulmonary hypertension, and knockout of Bmpr-II results in early embryonic lethality. The C-terminal tail of BMPR2 provides binding sites for a number of regulatory proteins that may initiate Smad-independent signalling. BMPR2 mutations were predicted to alter the BMP and TGF-b1/SMAD signalling pathways, resulting in proliferation rather than apoptosis of vascular cells, and greatly increase the risk of developing severe pulmonary arterial hypertension. BMPR2 gene result in familial Primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH) transmitted as an autosomal dominant trait, albeit with low penetrance. Heterozygous germline mutations of BMPR2 gene have been identified in patients with familial and sporadic PPH, indicating that BMPR2 may contribute to the maintenance of normal pulmonary vascular structure and function.