

Recombinant Human BMP-8a protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH034134

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

Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human BMP-8a protein Ala 264-His 402, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	16.6 kDa
Observed MW	17 kDa
Accession	Q7Z5Y6
Bio-activity	Measure by its ability to induce alkaline phosphatase production by ATDC5 cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 10-19.4 ng/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.1 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 20 mM sodium citrate, 0.2 M NaCl, pH 3.5. 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.

Background

Induces cartilage and bone formation. May be the osteoinductive factor responsible for the phenomenon of epithelial osteogenesis. Plays a role in calcium regulation and bone homeostasis. Signaling protein involved in regulation of thermogenesis and energy balance. Proposed to increase the peripheral response of brown adipose tissue (BAT) to adrenergic stimulation while acting centrally in the hypothalamus to increase sympathetic output to BAT. By Similarity 1 Publication

Growth factor of the TGF-beta superfamily that plays important role in various biological processes, including spermatogenesis, osteogenesis, steroidogenesis as well as regulation of energy balance. Initiates the canonical BMP signaling cascade by associating with type I receptor BMPRI1A and type II receptor BMPRI2. 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. In addition, activates the SMAD2/3 pathway.

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