Recombinant Human BMP-7 protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100825



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

Species	Human
Mol_Mass	15.2 kDa
Accession	P18075

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Pro	ne	rti	P 6

Description

Purity > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 10 EU/mg 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.

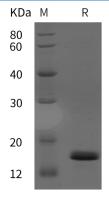
ShippingThis product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.FormulationLyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

Mannitol.

Reconstitution It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of

0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

BMP-7 (Bone morphogenetic protein 7), also known as osteogenic protein 1 (OP-1), is a bone morphogenetic protein which belongs to the TGF-β superfamily. OP-1 is expressed in the brain, kidneys and bladder. BMP-7 may be involved in bone homeostasis. Osteogenic protein 1 plays a key role in the transformation of mesenchymal cells into bone and cartilage. The phosphorylation of SMAD1 and SMAD5 can be induced by BMP-7, which in turn induce transcription of numerous osteogenic genes. BMP-7 treatment can also induce all of the genetic markers of osteoblast differentiation in many cell types. The expression of BMP-7 causes ventral phenotypes while its complete inhibition creates a dorsal phenotype. Human recombinant BMP-7 protein can be used to aid in the fusion of vertebral bodies to prevent neurologic trauma. It also functions in the treatment of tibial non-union, frequently in cases where a bone graft has faile d. It is found that BMP7 has the potential for treatment of chronic kidney disease.

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