

**BMP-15 Polyclonal Antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT5650
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	BMP-15
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>Ovarian steroidogenesis
<b>Gene Name :</b>	BMP15
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Bone morphogenetic protein 15
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	9210
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	O95972
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	12155
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9Z0L4
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human BMP15. AA range:291-340
<b>Specificity :</b>	BMP-15 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BMP-15 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	IHC: 100-300.WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml

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**Storage Stability :** -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

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**Observed Band :** 45kD

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**Background :** This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate subunits of a disulfide-linked homodimer, or alternatively, a heterodimer, with the related protein, growth differentiation factor 9 (GDF9). This protein plays a role in oocyte maturation and follicular development, through activation of granulosa cells. Defects in this gene are the cause of ovarian dysgenesis and are associated with premature ovarian failure. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016],

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**Function :** disease:Defects in BMP15 are the cause of ovarian dysgenesis 2 (ODG2) [MIM:300510]; also called X-linked hypergonadotropic ovarian dysgenesis or hypergonadotropic ovarian failure due to ovarian dysgenesis. Hypergonadotropic ovarian failure is a heterogeneous disorder that, in the most severe forms, is a result of ovarian dysgenesis (OD) or ovarian defective development. OD accounts for about half of the cases of primary amenorrhea.,function:May be involved in follicular development. Oocyte-specific growth/differentiation factor that stimulates folliculogenesis and granulosa cell (GC) growth.,miscellaneous:The mature protein migrates in two distinct mature proteins, P16 (16KDa) and P17 (17KDa).,similarity:Belongs to the TGF-beta family.,subunit:Homodimer. But, in contrast to other members of this family, cannot be disulfide-linked.,

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**Subcellular Location :** Secreted.

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**Sort :** 2793

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**No4 :** 1

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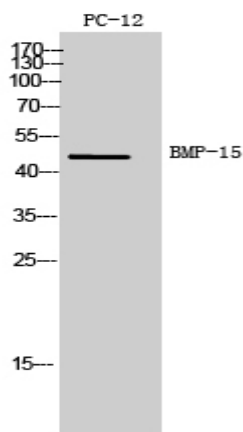
**Host :** Rabbit

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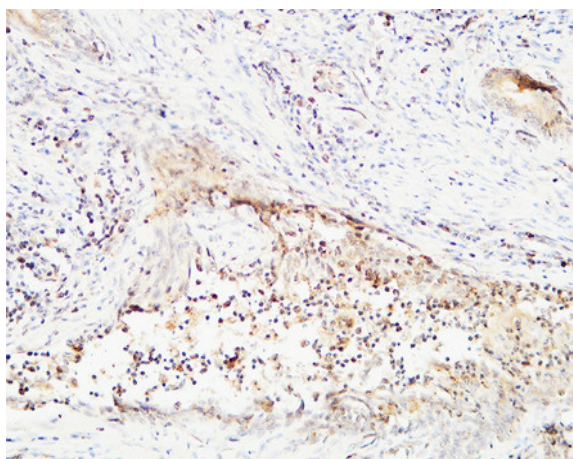
**Modifications :** Unmodified

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## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of PC12 cells using BMP-15 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human prostatic cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).