Best Tools for immunology Research

BMPR-II rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT7797
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	BMPR-II
Fields :	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>TGF-beta signaling pathway;>>Axon guidance;>>Hippo signaling pathway;>>Signaling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	BMPR2 PPH1
Protein Name :	BMPR-II
Human Gene Id :	659
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q13873
Mouse Gene Id :	12168
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	O35607
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human BMPR-II
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey BMPR-II
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	114kD
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 two 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, both familial and fenfluramine-associated, and with pulmonary venoocclusive disea
Function :	catalytic activity:ATP + [receptor-protein] = ADP + [receptor-protein] phosphate.,cofactor:Magnesium or manganese.,disease:Defects in BMPR2 are a cause of pulmonary venoocclusive disease (PVOD) [MIM:265450]. PVOD is a rare form of pulmonary hypertension in which the vascular changes originate in the small pulmonary veins and venules. The pathogenesis is unknown and any link with PPH1 has been speculative. The finding of PVOD associated with a BMPR2 mutation reveals a possible pathogenetic connection with PPH1.,disease:Defects in BMPR2 are the cause of primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH1) [MIM:178600]. PPH1 is a rare autosomal dominant disorder characterized by plexiform lesions of proliferating endothelial cells in pulmonary arterioles. The lesions lead to elevated pulmonary arterial pression, right ventricular failure, and death. The disease can occur from infancy throughout life and i
Subcellular Location :	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Expression :	Highly expressed in heart and liver.

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