

## Product datasheet for **AP11857PU-N**

### **BMPR1A (N-term) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Applications:</b>	IHC, WB
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	ELISA 1:1,000. Western blot 1:100 - 1:500. Immunohistochemistry 1:50 - 1:100.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	Ig
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Immunogen:</b>	This antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide selected from the N-terminal region of human BMPR1A.
<b>Specificity:</b>	This antibody detects BMPR1A at N-term.
<b>Formulation:</b>	PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide State: Purified State: Liquid Ig fraction
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein G column, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS
<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antibody at 2 - 8 °C up to one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Gene Name:</b>	bone morphogenetic protein receptor type 1A
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 657 Human P36894</a>



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**Background:**

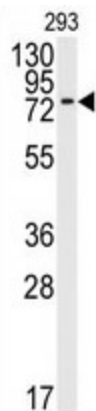
The bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) receptors belong to a family of transmembrane serine/threonine kinases including the type I receptors BMPR1A and BMPR1B and the type II receptor BMPR2. These receptors are also closely related to the activin receptors, ACVR1 and ACVR2. The ligands of these receptors are members of the TGF-beta superfamily. Both activins and TGF-beta transduce their signals through the formation of heteromeric complexes with 2 different types of serine (threonine) kinase receptors. 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. BMP receptors are highly expressed in bone, skeletal muscle, heart and liver tissue. BMPRs play a crucial role during development as mutations or deletions to the BMPR genes can cause juvenile polyposis, disrupt normal dorsal/ventral patterning during limb development, and may be a factor in the progression of Cowden-like syndrome. Germline mutations in the BMPR2 gene encoding bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) type II receptor (BMPR-II) have been reported in patients with primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH).

**Synonyms:**

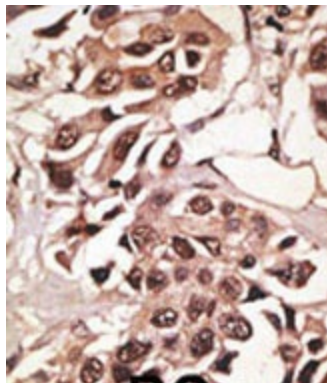
ACVRLK3, ALK3, ALK-3, SKR5

**Note:**

Molecular weight: 60201 Da

**Product images:**

Western blot analysis of anti-BMPR1A Antibody (N-term) in 293 cell line lysates (35 ug/lane). BMPR1A (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab (1:60 dilution).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.