

Product datasheet for **AR31188PU-S**

BMP2 / BMP2A (CHO cell derived) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	BMP2 / BMP2A (CHO cell derived) human recombinant protein, 2 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	CHO
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	QAKHKQRKRL KSSCKRHPLY VDFSDVGWND WIVAPPGYHA FYCHGECPPF LADHLNSTNH AIVQTLVNSV NSKIPKACCV PTELSAISML YLDENEKVVL KNYQDMVEG CGCR
Predicted MW:	26.0 kDa
Purity:	>95% pure by SDS-PAGE gel and HPLC analyses.
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized (sterile filtered) purified protein
Bioactivity:	Biological: Determined by its ability to induce alkaline phosphatase production by ATDC-5 cells. The expected ED ₅₀ for this effect is 40-100 ng/ml.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/µg (1EU/µg)
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. This solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers and stored at 2-8°C for 1 week or -20°C for future use.
Preparation:	Lyophilized (sterile filtered) purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant Human BMP-2 derived from CHO cells is a homodimeric glycoprotein that consists of two 114 amino acid polypeptide chains linked by a single disulfide bond. Due to glycosylation, CHO cell-derived Human BMP-2 migrates at an apparent molecular weight of approximately 28-29 kDa by SDS-PAGE analysis under non-reducing conditions. Mature sequence is complete identical with Mouse and Rat.
Note:	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening!
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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RefSeq:	NP_001191
Locus ID:	650
UniProt ID:	P12643
Cytogenetics:	20p12.3
Synonyms:	Bone morphogenetic protein 2, BMP-2, BMP-2A
Summary:	<p>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 each subunit of the disulfide-linked homodimer, which plays a role in bone and cartilage development. Duplication of a regulatory region downstream of this gene causes a form of brachydactyly characterized by a malformed index finger and second toe in human patients. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016]</p>
Protein Families:	Adult stem cells, Cancer stem cells, Druggable Genome, Embryonic stem cells, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Induced pluripotent stem cells, Secreted Protein, Stem cell relevant signaling - TGFb/BMP signaling pathway, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Acute myeloid leukemia, Basal cell carcinoma, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Endocytosis, Hedgehog signaling pathway, Hematopoietic cell lineage, Melanogenesis, Pathways in cancer, TGF-beta signaling pathway