

Product datasheet for DA3521

CD292 / BMPR1A Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	CD292 / BMPR1A human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Insect
Predicted MW:	23 kDa
Purity:	>90% pure by SDS-PAGE and silver staining
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified protein Buffer System: PBS Stabilizer: None
Bioactivity:	Biological: Measured by its ability to inhibit recombinant human BMP-2 induced alkaline phosphatase production by C2C12 myogenic cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 1-3 µg/ml in the presence of 500 ng/ml of recombinant human BMP-2.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng per µg of BMPR-IA
Reconstitution Method:	The lyophilized sBMPR-1A is soluble in water and most aqueous buffers. The lyophilized sBMPR-1A should be restored in PBS or medium to a concentration not lower than 50 µg/ml.
Preparation:	Lyophilized purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant soluble BMPR-IA binds BMP-2 and -4 with high-affinity in solution and is a potent BMP-2/4 antagonist in vitro. BMPR-IA is ubiquitously expressed during embryogenesis. In adult tissues, BMPR-IA mRNA is also widely distributed; with the highest expression levels found in skeletal muscle. The extracellular domain of BMPR-IA shares little amino acid sequence identity with the other mammalian ALK type I receptor kinases, but the cysteine residues are conserved. Human and Mouse BMPR-IA are highly conserved and share 98% sequence identity.
Note:	Subunit: Monomeric glycoprotein



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Storage:	Lyophilized samples are stable for six months at -20°C to -70°C. Upon reconstitution, this cytokine can be stored under sterile conditions at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C to -70°C for three months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
RefSeq:	NP_004320
Locus ID:	657
UniProt ID:	P36894
Cytogenetics:	10q23.2
Synonyms:	10q23del; ACVRLK3; ALK3; CD292; SKR5
Summary:	The bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) receptors are a family of transmembrane serine/threonine kinases that include 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. TGF-betas and activins transduce their signals through the formation of heteromeric complexes with 2 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, TGF-beta signaling pathway

Product images:

