

DESCRIPTION

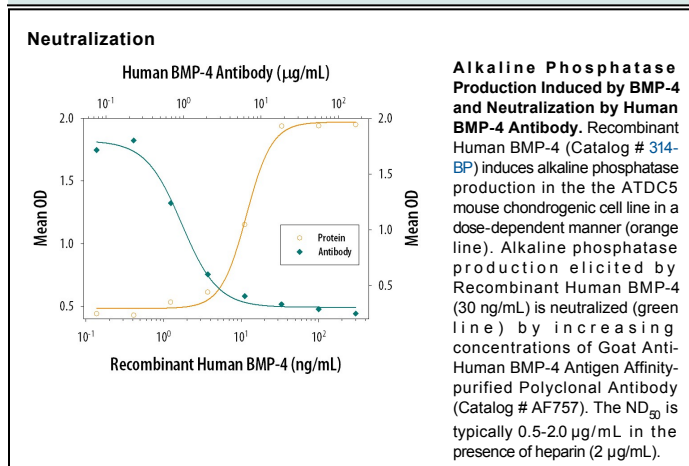
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human BMP-4 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 35% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) BMP-2 and 10% cross-reactivity with rhBMP-5 and rhBMP-6 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human BMP-4 Ser293-Arg408 Accession # P12644
Endotoxin Level	<0.30 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human BMP-4 (Catalog # 314-BP)
Neutralization		Measured by its ability to neutralize BMP-4-induced alkaline phosphatase production in the ATDC5 mouse chondrogenic cell line [Nakamura, K. <i>et al.</i> (1999) <i>Exp. Cell Res.</i> 250 :351]. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.5-2.0 µg/mL in the presence of 30 ng/mL Recombinant Human BMP-4 and 2 µg/mL heparin.

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

BMP-4 is a TGF- β superfamily ligand that is widely expressed from early embryogenesis through adulthood. It plays an important role in mesenchyme formation, epidermal determination, suppression of neural induction, the development of multiple organs, and tissue repair (1 - 5). The human BMP-4 precursor contains a 273 amino acid (aa) propeptide and a 116 aa mature protein (6). Processing of the propeptide by furin or proprotein convertase 6 enables the formation of the mature disulfide-linked homodimeric BMP-4 and facilitates its secretion. Similar intracellular processes may lead to the formation and recreation of BMP4/BMP7 disulfide-linked heterodimer (7 - 9). Mature human and mouse BMP-4 share 98% aa sequence identity. Human BMP-4 shares 85% aa sequence identity with human BMP-2 and less than 50% with other human BMPs. Compared to BMP-4 homodimers, BMP-4/BMP-7 heterodimers exhibit a greater potency in inducing osteogenic differentiation (9). In *Xenopus*, the heterodimers can also induce the formation of mesoderm, whereas BMP-4 homodimers only provide ventralizing signals for existing mesoderm (10). BMP-4 signals through tetrameric complexes composed of type I (primarily Activin RIA or BMPRI-A) and type II (primarily Activin RIIA or BMPRII) receptors (11, 12). The bioavailability of BMP-4 is regulated by its interaction with multiple proteins and glycosaminoglycans (13 - 15).

References:

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