

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human BMP-2 in ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, this antibody shows less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) BMP-3, rhBMP-4, rhBMP-5, rhBMP-6, or rhBMP-7.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 100221
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human BMP-2 Gln283-Arg396 Accession # P12643
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	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human BMP-2 (Catalog # 355-BM)
Human BMP-2 Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	2-8 µg/mL	Human BMP-2 Antibody (Catalog # MAB3551)
ELISA Detection	0.5-2.0 µg/mL	Human BMP-2 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAM3552)
Standard		Recombinant Human/Mouse/Rat BMP-2 (Catalog # 355-BM)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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-2 is one of at least 15 structurally and functionally related BMPs, which are members of the transforming growth factor β (TGF-β) superfamily, BMPs were originally identified as protein regulators of cartilage and bone formation. However, they have since been shown to be involved in embryogenesis and morphogenesis of various tissues and organs.