

BMPR1A Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2004B

Specification

BMPR1A Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC-P,E |
| Primary Accession | P36894 |
| Other Accession | NP_004320 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit Ig |
| Antigen Region | 166-196 |

BMPR1A Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 657

Other Names

Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-1A, BMP type-1A receptor, BMPR-1A, Activin receptor-like kinase 3, ALK-3, Serine/threonine-protein kinase receptor R5, SKR5, CD292, BMPR1A, ACVRLK3, ALK3

Target/Specificity

This BMPR1A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 166-196 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human BMPR1A.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100

Format

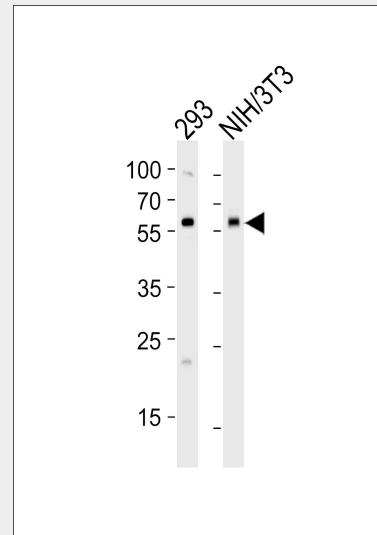
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

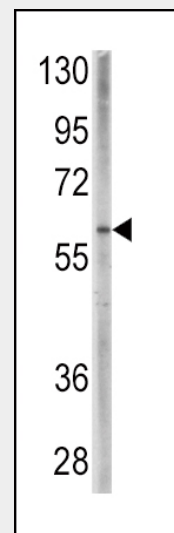
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

BMPR1A Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293, mouse NIH/3T3 cell line (from left to right), using BMPR1A Antibody (C180) (Cat. #AP2004b). AP2004b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



Western blot analysis of anti-BMPR1A Pab (Cat. #AP2004b) in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane). BMPR1A(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

BMPR1A Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name BMPR1A

Synonyms ACVRLK3, ALK3

Function

On ligand binding, forms a receptor complex consisting of two type II and two type I transmembrane serine/threonine kinases. Type II receptors phosphorylate and activate type I receptors which autophosphorylate, then bind and activate SMAD transcriptional regulators. Receptor for BMP2, BMP4, GDF5 and GDF6. Positively regulates chondrocyte differentiation through GDF5 interaction. Mediates induction of adipogenesis by GDF6.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P36898};
Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell surface {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P36895}

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in skeletal muscle.

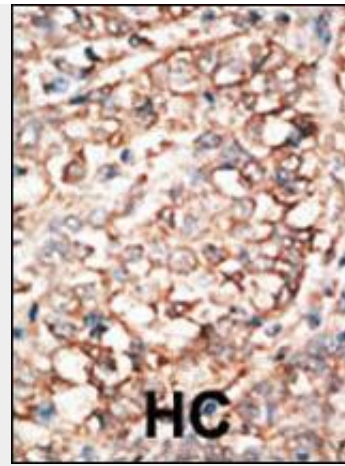
BMPR1A Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

BMPR1A Antibody (C-term) - Citations

- [Targeted disruption of BMP signaling through type IA receptor \(BMPR1A\) in osteocyte suppresses SOST and RANKL, leading to dramatic increase in bone mass, bone mineral density and mechanical strength.](#)
- [Augmented BMP signaling in the neural crest inhibits nasal cartilage morphogenesis by inducing p53-mediated apoptosis.](#)
- [BMP signaling induces astrocytic differentiation of clinically derived oligodendrogloma propagating cells.](#)
- [The bone morphogenetic protein signaling pathway is upregulated in a mouse model of total parenteral nutrition.](#)



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

BMPR1A Antibody (C-term) - Background

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.

BMPR1A Antibody (C-term) - References

Waite, K.A., et al., Hum. Mol. Genet. 12(6):679-684 (2003). Zhou, X.P., et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 69(4):704-711 (2001). Astrom, A.K., et al., Mamm. Genome 10(3):299-302 (1999). ten Dijke, P., et al., Oncogene 8(10):2879-2887 (1993). Ide, H., et al., Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 81 (3-4), 285-286 (1998).

- [BMP inhibition enhances axonal growth and functional recovery after spinal cord injury.](#)
- [Upregulation of Id-1 via BMP-2 receptors induces reactive oxygen species in podocytes.](#)