

Bmp2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1713a**Specification**

Bmp2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P12643](#)
Other Accession [BMP2_HUMAN](#)

Bmp2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 650

Other Names

Bone morphogenetic protein 2, BMP-2, Bone morphogenetic protein 2A, BMP-2A, BMP2, BMP2A

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1713a](/product/products/AP1713a) was selected from the N-term region of human Bmp2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Bmp2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name BMP2

Synonyms BMP2A

Function

Growth factor of the TGF-beta superfamily that plays essential roles in many developmental processes, including cardiogenesis, neurogenesis, and osteogenesis (PubMed: [18436533](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18436533), PubMed: [31019025](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31019025), PubMed: [24362451](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24362451)). Induces cartilage and bone formation (PubMed: [3201241](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3201241)). Initiates the canonical BMP signaling cascade by associating with type I receptor BMPRI and type II receptor BMPRII (PubMed: [15064755](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15064755), PubMed: [15064755](#)).

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17295905> target="_blank">17295905, PubMed:18436533). Once all three components are bound together in a complex at the cell surface, BMPR2 phosphorylates and activates BMPR1A (PubMed:7791754). In turn, BMPR1A propagates signal by phosphorylating SMAD1/5/8 that travel to the nucleus and act as activators and repressors of transcription of target genes. Also acts to promote expression of HAMP, via the interaction with its receptor BMPR1A/ALK3 (PubMed:31800957). Can also signal through non-canonical pathways such as ERK/MAP kinase signaling cascade that regulates osteoblast differentiation (PubMed:20851880, PubMed:16771708). Also stimulates the differentiation of myoblasts into osteoblasts via the EIF2AK3-EIF2A-ATF4 pathway by stimulating EIF2A phosphorylation which leads to increased expression of ATF4 which plays a central role in osteoblast differentiation (PubMed:24362451). Acts as a positive regulator of odontoblast differentiation during mesenchymal tooth germ formation, expression is repressed during the bell stage by MSX1-mediated inhibition of CTNNB1 signaling (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Tissue Location

Particularly abundant in lung, spleen and colon and in low but significant levels in heart, brain, placenta, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, prostate, ovary and small intestine

Bmp2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Bmp2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

Bmp2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

BMP2 belongs to the transforming growth factor-beta (TGFB) superfamily. Bone morphogenic protein induces bone formation. BMP2 is a candidate gene for the autosomal dominant disease of fibrodysplasia (myositis) ossificans progressiva.

Bmp2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Lories, R.J., et al., Arthritis Rheum. 48(10):2807-2818 (2003).Maguer-Satta, V., et al., Exp. Cell Res. 282(2):110-120 (2003).Langenfeld, E.M., et al., Carcinogenesis 24(9):1445-1454 (2003).Dumont, N., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 301(1):108-112 (2003).Hallahan, A.R., et al., Nat. Med. 9(8):1033-1038 (2003).