

BMPR1B Antibody (N-term K15) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2005a**Specification**

BMPR1B Antibody (N-term K15) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [O00238](#)
Other Accession [NP_001194](#)

BMPR1B Antibody (N-term K15) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 658

Other Names

Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-1B, BMP type-1B receptor, BMPR-1B, CDw293, BMPR1B

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2005a](/product/products/AP2005a) was selected from the N-term region of human BMPR1B. 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.

BMPR1B Antibody (N-term K15) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name BMPR1B

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 BMP7/OP-1 and GDF5. Positively regulates chondrocyte differentiation through GDF5 interaction.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

BMPR1B Antibody (N-term K15) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

BMPR1B Antibody (N-term K15) Blocking Peptide - Images

BMPR1B Antibody (N-term K15) Blocking Peptide - 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.

BMPR1B Antibody (N-term K15) Blocking Peptide - References

Lehmann, K., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 100(21):12277-12282 (2003).Astrom, A.K., et al., Mamm. Genome 10(3):299-302 (1999).Ide, H., et al., Oncogene 14(11):1377-1382 (1997).ten Dijke, P., et al., Science 264(5155):101-104 (1994).Ide, H., et al., Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 81 (3-4), 285-286 (1998).