BMPR1A Antibody

Catalog No: #35525

Description



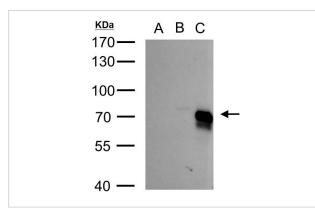
Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description	
Product Name	BMPR1A Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Ни
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total BMPR1A protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant fragment corresponding to a region within amino acids 118 and 462 of BMPR1A.
Target Name	BMPR1A
Other Names	10q23del antibody; ACVRLK3 antibody; ALK3 antibody; CD292 antibody; SKR5 antibody; BMPR1A antibody;
	activin receptor-like kinase 3 antibody; BMPR-1A antibody; BMP type-1A receptor antibody; "activin A
	receptor; type II-like kinase 3 antibody"; ALK-3 antib
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P36894;NCBI Gene#:657
Uniprot	P36894
GenelD	657;
SDS-PAGE MW	60kd
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in 1XPBS, 20% Glycerol (pH7). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500-1:3000

Images



BMPR1A antibody detects BMPR1A protein by western blot analysis.A. 40 µg 293T whole cell lysate/extract B. 40 µg HepG2 whole cell lysate/extract C. 15 µg whole cell lysate/extract of human BMPR1A-transfected 293T cells7.5 % SDS-PAGE #35525 diluted at 1:500

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. [provided by RefSeq]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only