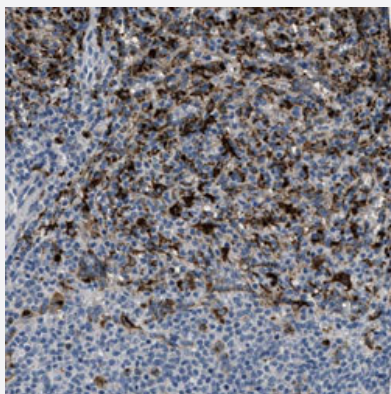


BMPR2 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB30891 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human spleen with BMPR2 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB30891) shows distinct cytoplasmic positivity in cells in red pulp.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant human BMPR2.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to human BMPR2.
Sequence	PYQQDLGIGESRISHENGTLCSKGSTCYGLWEKSKGDINLVKQGCWSHIGDPQECHYECCVTTT PPSIQNGTYRFCCSTDLCNVNFTENFPPDTPPLSPPHSF
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (40% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).

Storage Instruction

Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

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Gene Info — BMPR2

Entrez GeneID[659](#)**Protein Accession#**[Q13873](#)**Gene Name**

BMPR2

Gene Alias

BMPR-II, BMPR3, BMR2, BRK-3, FLJ41585, FLJ76945, PPH1, T-ALK

Gene Description

bone morphogenetic protein receptor, type II (serine/threonine kinase)

Omim ID[178600](#) [265450](#) [600799](#)**Gene Ontology**[Hyperlink](#)**Gene Summary**

This gene encodes a member of the bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) receptor family of trans membrane serine/threonine kinases. The ligands of this receptor are BMPs, which are members of the TGF-beta superfamily. BMPs are involved in endochondral bone formation and embryogenesis. These proteins transduce their signals through the formation of heteromeric complexes of two 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. Mutations in this gene have been associated with primary pulmonary hypertension, both familial and fenfluramine-associated, and with pulmonary venoocclusive disease. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

BMP type II receptor|bone morphogenetic protein receptor type II|bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-2|primary pulmonary hypertension 1|serine/threonine kinase|type II activin receptor-like kinase|type II receptor for bone morphogenetic protein-4

Pathway

- [Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction](#)
- [TGF-beta signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Adenomatous Polyposis Coli](#)
- [Anemia](#)
- [Anoxia](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cleft Lip](#)
- [Cleft Palate](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Heart Defects](#)
- [Heart Diseases](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Microsatellite Instability](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Scleroderma](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)

- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Tricuspid Valve Insufficiency](#)