abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-BMPR1B antibody ab110955

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-BMPR1B antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to BMPR1B
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide conjugated to KLH, corresponding to a region within internal sequence amino acids 141-168 of Human BMPR1B (NP_001194.1).
Positive control	U251 cell line lysates.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at 4°C (up to 6 months). Store at -20°C long term.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Purification notes	ab110955 is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab110955** in the following tested applications.

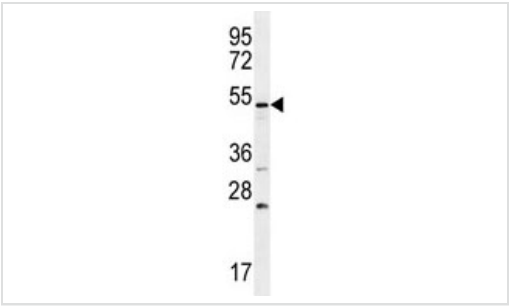
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/100 - 1/500. Predicted molecular weight: 57 kDa.

Target

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.
Involvement in disease	Defects in BMPR1B are the cause of acromesomelic chondrodysplasia with genital anomalies (AMDGA) [MIM:609441]. Acromesomelic chondrodysplasias are rare hereditary skeletal disorders characterized by short stature, very short limbs, and hand/foot malformations. The severity of limb abnormalities increases from proximal to distal with profoundly affected hands and feet showing brachydactyly and/or rudimentary fingers (knob-like fingers). Defects in BMPR1B are a cause of brachydactyly type A2 (BDA2) [MIM:112600]. Brachydactylies (BDs) are a group of inherited malformations characterized by shortening of the digits due to abnormal development of the phalanges and/or the metacarpals. They have been classified on an anatomic and genetic basis into five groups, A to E, including three subgroups (A1 to A3) that usually manifest as autosomal dominant traits. BDA2 was described first in a large Norwegian kindred. BDA2 is caused by mutations in BMPR1B gene and studies demonstrate that these mutations function as dominant negatives in vitro and in vivo.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family. TGFB receptor subfamily. Contains 1 GS domain. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.
Cellular localization	Membrane.

Images



Western blot - BMPR1B antibody (ab110955)

Anti-BMPR1B antibody (ab110955) at 1/100 dilution + U251 cell line lysates at 35 µg

Predicted band size: 57 kDa

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