

ARG70090 Human BMP5 recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, C-ter)

Package: 100 μg, 20 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	E. coli expressed, His-tagged (C-ter) Active Human BMP5 recombinant protein
Tested Application	SDS-PAGE
Target Name	BMP5
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Val341 - His454
Expression System	E. coli
Activity	Active
Activity Note	Determined by its ability to induce alkaline phosphatase production by ATDC5 cells. The ED50 for this effect is < 0.17 $\mu g/mL$
Alternate Names	BMP-5; Bone morphogenetic protein 5

Properties

Form	Powder
Purification Note	Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 EU/ μg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.
Purity	> 98% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	20 mM sodium citrate and 0.2 M NaCl (pH 3.5)
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in 4 mM HCl to a concentration not less than 200 μ g/mL and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min at room temperature to make sure the protein is dissolved completely.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for up to one month. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	BMP5
Gene Full Name	bone morphogenetic protein 5
Background	This gene encodes a member of the bone morphogenetic protein family which is part of the transforming growth factor-beta superfamily. The superfamily includes large families of growth and differentiation factors. Bone morphogenetic proteins were originally identified by an ability of demineralized bone extract to induce endochondral osteogenesis in vivo in an extraskeletal site. These proteins are synthesized as prepropeptides, cleaved, and then processed into dimeric proteins. This protein may act as an important signaling molecule within the trabecular meshwork and optic nerve head, and may play a potential role in glaucoma pathogenesis. This gene is differentially regulated during the formation of various tumors. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Induces cartilage and bone formation. [UniProt]

Images

