

**#4693** Store at -20°C

# BMP7 Antibody

100 µl  
 (10 western blots)

**Orders** ■ 877-616-CELL (2355)  
 orders@cellsignaling.com  
**Support** ■ 877-678-TECH (8324)  
 info@cellsignaling.com  
**Web** ■ www.cellsignaling.com

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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

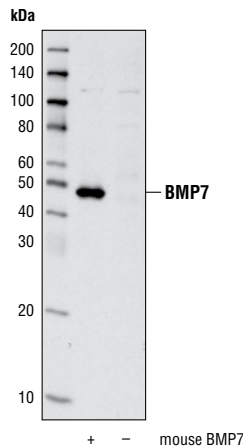
Applications W, IP Transfected	Species Cross-Reactivity* M	Molecular Wt. 49 kDa	Source Rabbit**
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**Background:** Bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) were first identified as molecules that can induce ectopic bone and cartilage formation (1,2). BMPs belongs to the TGF-β superfamily, playing many diverse functions during development (3). BMPs are synthesized as precursor proteins and then processed by cleavage to release the c-terminal mature BMP. BMPs initiate signaling by binding to a receptor complex containing type I and type II serine/threonine receptor kinases that then phosphorylate Smad (mainly Smad1, 5 and 8), resulting the translocation of Smad into the nucleus. BMP was also reported to activate MAPK pathways in some systems (3,4).

BMP7, also known as osteogenic protein-1 (OP-1), is found to be upregulated in some cancer cells (5-7), and may play a role in cancer metastasis (7-9).

**Specificity/Sensitivity:** BMP7 Antibody detects transfected levels of total mouse BMP7 protein. It only recognizes the BMP7 precursor protein (49 kDa), not the mature secreted from (16 kDa).

**Source/Purification:** Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide (KLH-coupled) corresponding to residues surrounding Gly99 of mouse BMP7. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from COS cells, mock transfected or transfected with mouse BMP7, using BMP7 Antibody.

**Entrez-Gene ID** #655  
**Swiss-Prot Acc.** #P18075

**Storage:** Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

**\*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

**\*\*Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody..**

**Recommended Antibody Dilutions:**

Western Blotting 1:1000  
 Immunoprecipitation 1:50

**Background References:**

- (1) Wang, E.A. et al. (1988) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 85, 9484-8.
- (2) Wozney, J.M. et al. (1988) *Science* 242, 1528-34.
- (3) Kawabata, M. et al. (1998) *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev* 9, 49-61.
- (4) Nohe, A. et al. (2004) *Cell Signal* 16, 291-9.
- (5) Yang, S. et al. (2005) *Cancer Res* 65, 5769-77.
- (6) Alarmo, E.L. et al. (2006) *Genes Chromosomes Cancer* 45, 411-9.
- (7) Motoyama, K. et al. (2008) *Ann Surg Oncol*, 15, 1530-7
- (8) Buijs, J.T. et al. (2007) *Cancer Res* 67, 8742-51.
- (9) Buijs, J.T. et al. (2007) *Am J Pathol* 171, 1047-57.

**IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.**

**Applications Key:** W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide  
**Species Cross-Reactivity Key:** H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine  
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.