

## GMP Recombinant Human/Mouse/Rat BMP-2 (carrier-free)

<b>Catalog# / Size</b>	767314 / 25 µg 767316 / 100 µg
<b>Other Names</b>	BMP2A, BMP-2A, BMP-2, Bone Morphogenetic Protein 2A
<b>Description</b>	<p>Bone morphogenetic protein 2 (BMP-2) belongs to the TGF-β superfamily. Like other members of BMP family, BMP-2 is synthesized as an inactive propeptide precursor which dimerizes and then, it is further processed into mature form by proprotein convertases (PCs). Some evidence indicated that PC5/6A and Factor VII-activating protease (FSAP) are involved in maturation of BMP-2. Mature BMP-2 is a 26 kD protein composed of 114 amino acids, forming three intramolecular and one intermolecular disulfide bond. BMP-2 forms homodimer or heterodimer with other BMP proteins, including BMP-4, BMP-6 and BMP-7. BMP-2 signal through heterodimeric serine/threonine kinase receptors composed of a type I (BMPR1a/ALK3, BMPR1b/ALK6, ActR1a/ALK2) and a type II (BMPR2, ACVR2a/ActRIIA, ACVR2b/ActRIIB). BMP-2 binds to the type I receptor with high affinity, in turn recruiting the type II receptor. BMP-2 stimulation initiates receptor shutdown, leading to receptor clustering and activation of the downstream signaling. BMP-2 signals via canonical Smad or other downstream kinase, such as p38 and JNK in a context-dependent manner. BMP-2 is involved in several processes, including cartilage and bone formation, differentiation, and embryogenesis. BMP-2 induces osteogenic differentiation in human mesenchymal stem cells and myogenic cells. BMP-2 induces cartilage repair and remodeling by stimulating chondrocyte proliferation and expression of matrix proteins. BMP-2/BMP-7 heterodimer is more potent in the induction of bone formation <i>in vivo</i> than BMP-2 homodimer. BMP-2-deficiency leads to embryonic lethality with abnormal cardiac development, malformation of the amnion/chorion, severe chondrodysplasia, and defects in myocardial patterning, suggesting that BMP-2 mediates organ morphogenesis. Noggin is an antagonist that can reverse BMP-2-mediated effect. Noggin expression is induced by BMP-2 in osteoblasts as a negative feedback loop. In addition, BMP-2 stimulates epithelial to mesenchymal cell transformation through TGF-β type III receptor.</p>

### Product Details

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<b>Source</b>	Human BMP-2, amino acid (Ala284-Arg396) (Accession: # P12643) was expressed in <i>E.coli</i> .
<b>Molecular Mass</b>	The 113 amino acid recombinant protein has a predicted molecular mass of approximately 12.8 kD. The DTT-reduced and non-reduced protein migrates at approximately 13 and 26 kD respectively by SDS-PAGE. The predicted N-terminal amino acid is Ala.
<b>Purity</b>	> 95%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.
<b>Formulation</b>	0.1 µm filtered protein solution is in 4 mM HCl
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	Less than 0.1 EU per µg cytokine as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Concentration</b>	25 µg and 100 µg sizes are bottle at 0.5 mg/mL
<b>Storage &amp; Handling</b>	<p>Unopened vial can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to 2 weeks, at -20°C for up to six months, or at -70°C or colder until the expiration date. For maximum results, quick spin vial prior to opening. The protein can be aliquoted and stored at -20°C or colder. Stock solutions can also be prepared at 50 - 100 µg/mL in appropriate sterile buffer, carrier protein such as 0.2 - 1% endotoxin-free BSA or HSA can be added when preparing the stock solution. Aliquots can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to one week or stored at -20°C or colder for up to 3 months.</p> <p><b>Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.</b></p>
<b>Activity</b>	Human BMP-2 induces alkaline phosphatase (ALP) production in the mouse chondrogenic cell line ATDC5 in a dose dependent manner. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 40 – 200 ng/mL.
<b>Application</b>	<a href="#">Bioassay</a>
<b>Application Notes</b>	BioLegend carrier-free recombinant proteins provided in liquid format are shipped on blue-ice. Our comparison testing data indicates that when handled and stored as recommended, the liquid format has equal or better stability and shelf-life compared to commercially available lyophilized proteins after reconstitution. Our liquid proteins are verified in-house to maintain activity after shipping on blue ice and are backed by our <a href="#">100% satisfaction guarantee</a> . If you have any concerns, contact us at <a href="mailto:tech@biolegend.com">tech@biolegend.com</a> .

**Disclaimer**

**GMP Recombinant Proteins.** BioLegend GMP recombinant proteins are manufactured in a dedicated GMP facility and compliant with ISO 13485:2016. For research or *ex vivo* cell processing use. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Our processes include:

- Batch-to-batch consistency
- Material traceability
- Documented procedures
- Documented employee training
- Equipment maintenance and monitoring records
- Lot-specific certificates of analysis
- Quality audits per ISO 13485:2016
- QA review of released products

BioLegend GMP recombinant proteins are manufactured and tested in accordance with USP Chapter 1043, Ancillary Materials for Cell, Gene and Tissue-Engineered Products and Ph. Eur. Chapter 5.2.12.

## Antigen Details

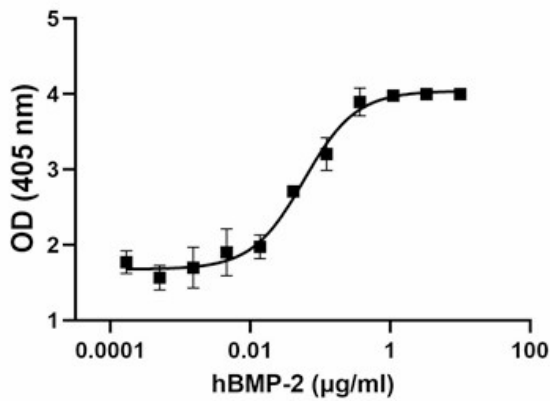
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<b>Structure</b>	Disulfide-linked homodimer
<b>Distribution</b>	Abundant in lung, spleen and colon in human, low expression but detectable in heart, kidney, brain, liver, skeletal muscle, pancreases, placenta, prostate, ovary, and small intestine
<b>Function</b>	BMP-2 is involved in osteogenesis, cartilage repair, and organogenesis
<b>Interaction</b>	Chondroblast, osteoblast, proprotein convertases, BMP family members
<b>Ligand/Receptor</b>	BMP receptor type IA (BMPR1a/ALK3), type IB (BMPR1b/ALK6), Activin receptor type IA (ACVR1a/ActRIa/ALK2) and BMP receptor type II (BMPR2), Activin receptors type IIA (ACVR2a/ActRIIA), type IIB (ACVR2b/ActRIIB)
<b>Bioactivity</b>	BMP-2 induces alkaline phosphatase in ATDC5 mouse chondrogenic cells.
<b>Cell Type</b>	Embryonic Stem Cells
<b>Biology Area</b>	Angiogenesis, Cell Biology, Neuroscience, Stem Cells, Synaptic Biology
<b>Molecular Family</b>	Cytokines/Chemokines, Growth Factors
<b>Antigen References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Bragdon B, <i>et al.</i> 2011. <i>Cell Signal</i> 23: 609.</li><li>2. Israel DI, <i>et al.</i> 1992. <i>Growth Factor</i>. 7: 139.</li><li>3. Lee SN, <i>et al.</i> 2015. <i>Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol.</i> 52: 749.</li><li>4. Roedel EK, <i>et al.</i> 2013. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 288, 7193.</li><li>5. Nohe A, <i>et al.</i> 2002. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 277: 5330.</li><li>6. Zhou AJ, <i>et al.</i> 2012. <i>Growth Factors</i> 30: 267.</li><li>7. Miyazono K, <i>et al.</i> 2010. <i>J. Biochem.</i> 147: 35.</li><li>8. Nohe A <i>et al.</i> 2004. <i>J. Cell Sci.</i> 118: 643.</li><li>9. Hay E, <i>et al.</i> 2001. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 276: 29028.</li><li>10. Wozney JM, <i>et al.</i> 1988. <i>Science</i> 242: 1528.</li><li>11. Ryoo HM, <i>et al.</i> 2006. <i>Gene</i> 366: 51.</li><li>12. Lavery K, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 283: 20948.</li><li>13. Israel DI, <i>et al.</i> 1996. <i>Growth Factors</i> 13: 291.</li><li>14. Mundy G, <i>et al.</i> 1999. <i>Science</i> 286: 1946.</li><li>15. De Luca F <i>et al.</i> 2001. <i>Endocrinology</i> 142: 430.</li><li>16. Blaney Davidson EN, <i>et al.</i> 2007. <i>Arthritis Res. Ther.</i> 9: R102.</li><li>17. Zhang H, Bradley A. 1996. <i>Development</i> 122: 2977.</li><li>18. Pera MF, <i>et al.</i> 2004. <i>J. Cell Sci.</i> 117: 1269.</li><li>19. Wang RN, <i>et al.</i> 2014. <i>Genes Dis.</i> 87-105.</li><li>20. Kirkbride KC, <i>et al.</i> 2008. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 283: 7628.</li></ol>

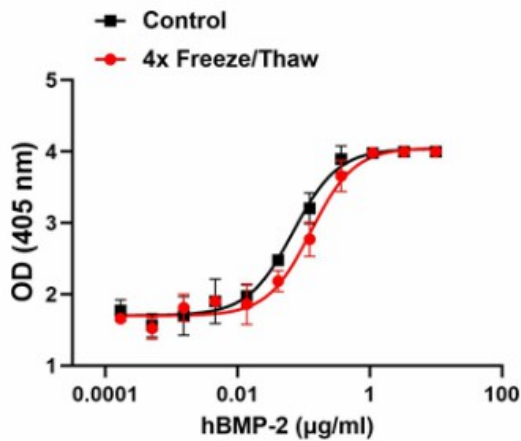
**Gene ID**[650](#)

## Product Data

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GMP recombinant human BMP-2 induces alkaline phosphatase (ALP) production in the mouse chondrogenic cell line ATDC5 in a dose dependent manner. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 40 – 200 ng/mL.



**Stability Testing for GMP Recombinant Human BMP-2.** Human BMP-2 was aliquoted in 4mM HCl. One aliquot was frozen and thawed four times (4x Freeze/Thaw) and compared to the control that was kept at 4°C (Control). The samples were tested for their ability to induce alkaline phosphatase (ALP) production in the mouse chondrogenic cell line ATDC5 in a dose dependent manner. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 40 – 200 ng/mL.

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