

CD292 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT5528

Orthogonal Validated 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human,Rat,Mouse,

Applications

- WB,ELISA

MW

- 60kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000**ELISA 1:20000****Not yet tested in other applications.**

Storage

Storage*

-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality

Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen

The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human BMPR1A. AA range:1-50

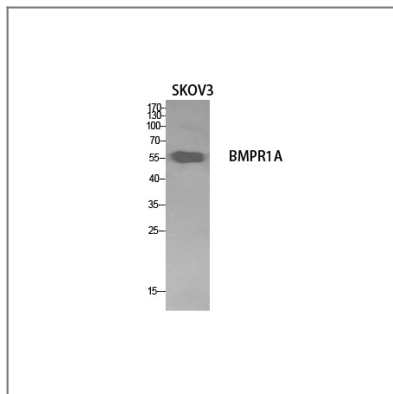
Specificity

CD292 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD292 protein.

Target Information

Gene name	BMPR1A		
Protein Name	Bone morphogenetic protein receptor type-1A		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	657 ;	P36894 ;
	Mouse	12166 ;	P36895 ;
	Rat	81507 ;	Q78EA7 ;
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cell surface .		
Tissue specificity	Highly expressed in skeletal muscle.		
Function	<p>Catalytic activity:ATP + [receptor-protein] = ADP + [receptor-protein] phosphate.,cofactor:Magnesium or manganese.,Disease:A microdeletion of chromosome 10q23 involving BMPR1A and PTEN is a cause of chromosome 10q23 deletion syndrome [MIM:612242]. This syndrome shows overlapping features of the following three disorders: Bannayan-Zonana syndrome, Cowden disease and juvenile polyposis syndrome. The 10q23 microdeletion is also found in patients manifesting juvenile polyposis of infancy without cognitive disability. Juvenile polyposis of infancy is characterized by the appearance of extensive gastrointestinal juvenile hamartomatous polyposis in the first months of life.,Disease:Defects in BMPR1A are a cause of Cowden disease (CD) [MIM:158350]. CD is an autosomal dominant cancer syndrome characterized by multiple hamartomas and by a high risk for breast, thyroid and endometrial cancers.,Disease:Defects in BMPR1A are a cause of juvenile polyposis syndrome (JPS) [MIM:174900]; also known as juvenile intestinal polyposis (JIP). JPS is an autosomal dominant gastrointestinal hamartomatous polyposis syndrome in which patients are at risk for developing gastrointestinal cancers. The lesions are typified by a smooth histological appearance, predominant stroma, cystic spaces and lack of a smooth muscle core. Multiple juvenile polyps usually occur in a number of Mendelian disorders. Sometimes, these polyps occur without associated features as in JPS; here, polyps tend to occur in the large bowel and are associated with an increased risk of colon and other gastrointestinal cancers.,Disease:Defects in BMPR1A are the cause of hereditary mixed polyposis syndrome 2 (HMPS2) [MIM:610069]. Hereditary mixed polyposis syndrome (HMPS) is characterized by atypical juvenile polyps, colonic adenomas, and colorectal carcinomas.,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 BMP-2 and BMP-4.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family. TGFB receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 GS domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in skeletal muscle.,</p>		

| Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of SKOV3 cells using CD292 Polyclonal Antibody.
Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code
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product information:
CD292 Rabbit pAb

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

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