

Product Data Sheet

Animal-Free BMP-7 Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700030AF	
Synonyms:	Osteogenic Protein-1; OP-1	
Species:	Human	
Source:	E. coli	
Accession:	P18075 (M315-H431)	
Gene ID:	655	
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 14.00 kDa	

SS CA		
	0 V L I I D D O O N	
d	uce alkaline phosphatase	uce alkaline phosphatase production by ATDC5 cells. T
)	on containing 20 mM sodium	on containing 20 mM sodium citrate, 0.2 MNaCl, pH 3.5.
)	otein by the LAL method.	itein by the LAL method.
r	econstitute to a concentrat	econstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ in d
		After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°
r	S V L Y F D D S S N duce alkaline phosphatase p n containing 20 mM sodium tein by the LAL method.	S V L Y F D D S S N V I L K K Y R N M V duce alkaline phosphatase production by ATDC5 cells. T n containing 20 mM sodium citrate, 0.2 MNaCl, pH 3.5. tein by the LAL method.

Shipping Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

BMP-7 Protein, a vital member of the TGF-beta superfamily, plays a crucial role in various biological processes, encompassing embryogenesis, hematopoiesis, neurogenesis, and skeletal morphogenesis. It initiates the canonical BMP signaling cascade by binding to the type I receptor ACVR1 and the type II receptor ACVR2A, leading to the phosphorylation and activation of ACVR1. Subsequently, ACVR1 phosphorylates SMAD1/5/8, which modulate target gene transcription as activators and repressors in the nucleus. In specific functions, such as growth cone collapse in developing spinal neurons and monocyte chemotaxis, BMP-7 utilizes BMPR2 as an additional type II receptor. Beyond canonical pathways, BMP-7 signals through non-canonical routes, such as the P38 MAP kinase signaling cascade, to promote brown adipocyte differentiation by activating target genes, including members of the SOX family of transcription factors. BMP-7 further

regulates the expression of HAMP, with this process being restrained by its interaction with ERFE. This homodimeric protein forms disulfide-linked complexes and interacts with various proteins, including SOSTDC1, TWSG1, FBN1, FBN2, ACVR1, ACVR2A, NOG, SCUBE3, and ERFE, each contributing to its diverse functional repertoire.

REFERENCES

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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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