

ARG70101 Human BMP15 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 BMP15 recombinant protein
Tested Application	SDS-PAGE
Target Name	BMP15
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Gln268 - Arg392
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 < 17 ng/mL.
Alternate Names	BMP15; Bone Morphogenetic Protein 15; GDF9B; Growth/Differentiation Factor 9B; BMP-15; GDF-9B; ODG2; POF4

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	BMP15
Gene Full Name	Bone Morphogenetic Protein 15
Background	This gene encodes a secreted ligand of the TGF-beta (transforming growth factor-beta) superfamily of proteins. Ligands of this family bind various TGF-beta receptors leading to recruitment and activation of SMAD family transcription factors that regulate gene expression. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate subunits of a disulfide-linked homodimer, or alternatively, a heterodimer, with the related protein, growth differentiation factor 9 (GDF9). This protein plays a role in oocyte maturation and follicular development, through activation of granulosa cells. Defects in this gene are the cause of ovarian dysgenesis and are associated with premature ovarian failure. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016]

Function	May be involved in follicular development. Oocyte-specific growth/differentiation factor that stimulates folliculogenesis and granulosa cell (GC) growth. [UniProt]
Research Area	Premature ovarian failure. [UniProt]
PTM	Secreted. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]

Images

