

## 重组人骨形态发生蛋白14(BMP-14)

Bone Morphogenetic Protein 14(BMP-14), Human, Recombinant

Cat. No.: MA1428-1 Size: 10µg

E.coli Source:

Recombinant Human Growth/Differentiation Factor 5 is produced by our E.coli **Description:** 

expression system and the target gene encoding Ala382-Arg501 is expressed.

**Accession:** P43026

**Known As:** Growth/differentiation factor 5; GDF-5; Bone morphogenetic protein 14; BMP-14;

Cartilage-derived morphogenetic protein 1; CDMP-1; Lipopolysaccharide-associated

protein 4; LAP-4; LPS-associated protein 4; Radotermin; CDMP1

**Predicted Mol Mass:** 13.7 KDa

**Apparent Mol Mass:** 15 KDa, reducing conditions

**Endotoxin:** < 1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 4mM HCl.

**Reconstitution:** Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in 4mM HCl.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

**Shipping:** The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Storage: Lyophilized protein should be stored at  $\leq$  -20°C, stable for one year after receipt.

> Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at  $\leq$  -20°C for 3 months.

**Background:** Growth Differentiation Factor 5(GDF-5, BMP-14) is a member of the BMP family of

> TGFβ superfamily proteins. Human GDF-5, -6, and -7 are a defined subgroup of the BMP family. GDF-5 is synthesized as a homodimeric precursor protein consisting of a 354 amino acid (aa) Nterminal proregion and a 120 aa C-terminal mature peptide. Mature human GDF-5 shares 99% aa sequence identity with both mature mouse and rat GDF-5. GDF-5 signaling is mediated by formation of a heterodimeric complex consisting of a type 1 (BMPR-IB) and a type II (BMPR-IIor Activin RII) serine/threonine kinase receptor which results in the phosphorylation and activation of cytosolic Smad proteins (Smad1, 5, and 8). GDF-5 is involved in multiple developmental processes including limb generation, cartilage development, joint formation, bone

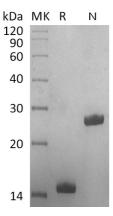






morphogenesis, cell survival, and neuritogenesis. Inhibition of GDF-5 expression or alteration of its signaling can facilitate the development of osteoarthritis.

## **Purity-SDS-PAGE:**



Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)