



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human BAMBI Protein (His Tag)

RPES0194

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0194

Size: 20µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_036474.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 16.1 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 16-23 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: NMA

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Ala 152

Background:

BMP and activin membrane-bound inhibitor (BAMBI) is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a pseudoreceptor of type 1 receptors. BAMBI structurally lacks intracellular serine/ threonine kinase domain but with an extracellular domain and a short cytoplasmic region that share sequence similarities with type 1 receptors, whose members have functions in signal transduction in various developing and pathological processes. BAMBI competes with the type 1 receptor, a receptor of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta), through functioning as negative regulators of TGF-beta by limiting the signaling range of the TGF-beta family during early embryogenesis. The expression of BAMBI can be induced by accumulated beta-catenin and BMP. The expression level of BAMBI was found aberrantly elevated in most colorectal and hepatocellular carcinomas relative to the corresponding non-cancerous tissues. It suggests that beta-catenin and TGF-beta interfere growth arrest by inducing the expression of BAMBI, and this may contribute to colorectal and hepatocellular tumorigenesis.