

Biblical Notes – 2 Peter 2:1

1 – But false prophets also arose among the people, just as there will also be false teachers among you, who will secretly introduce destructive heresies, even denying the Master who bought them, bringing swift destruction upon themselves.
(1. Ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ ψευδοπροφῆται ἐν τῷ λαῷ ὡς καὶ ἐν ὑμῖν ἔσονται ψευδοδιδάσκαλοι, οἵτινες παρεισάξουσιν αἱρέσεις ἀπωλείας καὶ τὸν ἀγοράσαντα αὐτοὺς δεσπότην ἀρνούμενοι. ἐπάγοντες ἐαυτοῖς ταχινὴν ἀπώλειαν)

“Denying the Lord that bought them - It is not certain whether God the Father be intended here, or our Lord Jesus Christ; for God is said to have purchased the Israelites, Exodus 15:16, and to be the Father that had bought them, Deuteronomy 32:6.”

— Adam Clarke, Adam Clarke Commentary, Commentary on 2 Peter 2:1.

“just as Moses aggravates the ingratitude of the Jews in Deuteronomy 32:6 from whence this phrase is borrowed, and to which it manifestly refers: “do ye thus requite the Lord, O foolish people and unwise! is not he thy Father that hath bought thee? hath he not made thee, and established thee?” nor is this the only place the apostle refers to in this chapter, see 2 Peter 2:12 compared with Deuteronomy 32:5 and it is to be observed, that the persons he writes to were Jews, who were called the people the Lord had redeemed and purchased, Exodus 15:13 and so were the first false teachers that rose up among them; and therefore this phrase is very applicable to them.”

— John Gill, John Gill's Exposition of the Whole Bible, Commentary on 2 Peter 2:1.

““The people” in view are God’s people in Old Testament times, the times to which Peter had just been referring (2 Peter 1:19-21). False prophets in Old Testament times sought to lead God’s people away from the revelations of the true prophets (cf. Numbers 22-24; Jeremiah 6:13; Ezekiel 13:9). False teachers in Peter’s time would try to lead God’s people away from the teaching of the apostles.”

— Thomas Constable, Expository Notes of Dr. Thomas Constable, Commentary on 2 Peter 2:1.

“2 Peter 2:1. ψευδοπροφῆται ἐν τῷ λαῷ. ἐν τῷ λαῷ is used for the chosen people in LXX. ψευδοπροφῆται. A class of False Prophets is frequently mentioned in the O.T. In the earlier ages it is not suggested that there was conscious deceit on the part of the prophet. His prophecy is false, if it is proved so by the event (Jeremiah 28:9). “When a prophet lies, without being inspired by a false or impotent god, it is because God in His anger against Israel’s sin means to destroy him, and therefore put into the prophets ‘a lying spirit’”

— The Expositor's Greek Testament, Commentary on 2 Peter 2:1.

“Another historical reference to the Old Testament, and simply one more place where the New Testament confirms the historical accuracy of the Old Testament Scriptures.”

— Mark Dunagan, Mark Dunagan Commentary on the Bible, Commentary on 2 Peter 2:1.

“Is not he your Father who has bought you?... Peter is drawing an analogy between the past false prophets who arose among the Jews and those who will be false teachers within the churches to which he writes... From the time of the exodus onward, any Jewish person would have considered himself or herself one who was ‘bought’ by God in the exodus and therefore a person of God’s own possession... So the text means not that Christ had redeemed these false prophets, but simply that they were rebellious Jewish people (or church attenders in the same position as rebellious Jews) who were rightly owned by God because they had been bought out of the land of Egypt (or their forefathers had), but they were ungrateful to him.”

— Wayne Grudem, Commentary on 2 Peter 2:1.

As you can see commentaries clearly explain that there is parallel drawn between the OT and NT (False Prophets and False Teachers)... Nothing in the text means that these false teachers were bought by the blood of Jesus and then became unsaved.

Deuteronomy 32:6 NASB

“Do you thus repay the LORD, O foolish and unwise people? Is not He your Father who has bought you? He has made you and established you.

2 Pe 2:1 — ἀγοράζω (to purchase; specially, to redeem:—buy, redeem.)

Septuagint: Deut 32:6 — κτάομαι ((a) I acquire, win, get, purchase, buy, (b) I possess, win mastery over.)

Both convey the meaning of being "bought, purchase, redeem"...