

GREM1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00026585-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human GREM1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human GREM1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human GREM1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — GREM1

Entrez GeneID	26585
GeneBank Accession#	GREM1
Gene Name	GREM1
Gene Alias	CKTSF1B1, DAND2, DRM, GREMLIN, IHG-2, MGC126660, PIG2
Gene Description	gremlin 1, cysteine knot superfamily, homolog (Xenopus laevis)
Omim ID	603054
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	<p>This gene encodes a member of the BMP (bone morphogenic protein) antagonist family. Like BMPs, BMP antagonists contain cystine knots and typically form homo- and heterodimers. The CAN (cerberus and dan) subfamily of BMP antagonists, to which this gene belongs, is characterized by a C-terminal cystine knot with an eight-membered ring. The antagonistic effect of the secreted glycosylated protein encoded by this gene is likely due to its direct binding to BMP proteins. As an antagonist of BMP, this gene may play a role in regulating organogenesis, body patterning, and tissue differentiation. In mouse, this protein has been shown to relay the sonic hedgehog (SHH) signal from the polarizing region to the apical ectodermal ridge during limb bud outgrowth. [provided by RefSeq]</p>
Other Designations	cysteine knot superfamily 1, BMP antagonist 1 down-regulated in Mos-transformed cells gremlin 1-like protein gremlin-1 increased in high glucose-2 proliferation-inducing gene 2

Disease

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