GREM1 monoclonal antibody (M03A), clone 2C9

Catalog # H00026585-M03A Si

Size 200 uL

Specification	
Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant GREM1.
Immunogen	GREM1 (NP_037504, 75 a.a. ~ 184 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST t ag alone is 26 KDa.
Sequence	ESSQEALHVTERKYLKRDWCKTQPLKQTIHEEGCNSRTIINRFCYGQCNSFYIPRHIRKEEGSFQSC SFCKPKKFTTMMVTLNCPELQPPTKKKRVTRVKQCRCISIDLD
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (97); Rat (98)
lsotype	lgM Kappa
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.
Storage Buffer	In ascites fluid
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

ELISA

Gene Info — GREM1		
Entrez GenelD	26585	
GeneBank Accession#	<u>NM_013372</u>	



Product Information

Protein Accession#	<u>NP_037504</u>
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	<u>603054</u>
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a member of the BMP (bone morphogenic protein) antagonist family. Like BM Ps, 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 gly cosylated protein encoded by this gene is likely due to its direct binding to BMP proteins. As an a ntagonist of BMP, this gene may play a role in regulating organogenesis, body patterning, and tis sue differentiation. In mouse, this protein has been shown to relay the sonic hedgehog (SHH) sign al from the polarizing region to the apical ectodermal ridge during limb bud outgrowth. [provided b y RefSeq
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

- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- <u>Colorectal Neoplasms</u>
- Diabetic Nephropathies
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease