# Biotinylated Human KREMEN2 Protein, His,Avitag™

Catalog # KR2-H82E8

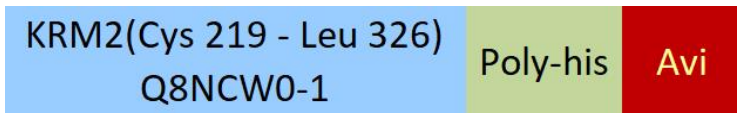
## Synonym

KREMEN2, Kremen-2, KRM2, Dickkopf receptor 2,Kringle domain-containing transmembrane protein 2

## Source

Biotinylated Human KREMEN2 Protein, His,Avitag(KR2-H82E8) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Cys 219 - Leu 326 (Accession # Q8NCW0-1).
Predicted N-terminus: Cys 219

## Molecular Characterization




This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus, followed by an Avi tag (Avitag™).

The protein has a calculated MW of 18.5 kDa. The protein migrates as 27-33 kDa when calibrated against Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

## Labeling

***Biotinylation of this product is performed using Avitag™ technology. Briefly, the single lysine residue in the Avitag is enzymatically labeled with biotin.***

## Protein Ratio

Passed as determined by the HABA assay / binding ELISA.

## Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

## Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in 0.2 M Arginine, PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

## Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

***For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.***

## Storage

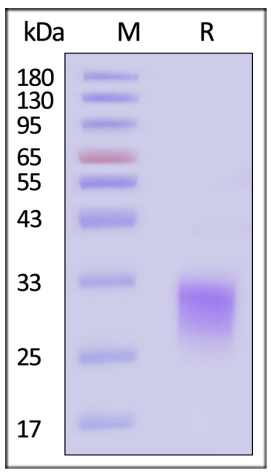
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

***Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.***

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

## SDS-PAGE




Biotinylated Human KREMEN2 Protein, His,Avitag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

## Background

Kremen2 (Krm2) plays an important role in embryonic development, bone formation, and tumorigenesis as a crucial regulator of classical Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway. Krm1 and its paralog Krm2 share the ability to bind Dkk1 and inhibit Wnt signaling, both processes previously shown to rely on the extracellular domain. Previous studies have shown that Krm2 may be involved in embryonic development, bone formation, neural ridge formation and tumorigenesis and could be a biomarker of grading and a potential therapeutic target in gastric cancer.