11 Park Drive, Suite 12
Boston, MA 02215

Rabbit Anti-Mouse Gremlin-1

ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog Number:	103-PA46
Size:	100 µg
Formulation:	Polyclonal Antibody ; Lyophilized
Synonyms:	DRM; PIG2; DAND2; IHG-2; CKTSF1B1
Antigen:	RM Gremlin-1 (RT #M30-025)
Application:	WB
NCBI Gene ID:	23892
Buffer:	PBS pH 7.4 w/o preservative

Description:
Gremlin, is a 28 kDa member of the Dan family of secreted glycoproteins. Native human Gremlin consist of 160 amino acids. The mature region contains one potential site for N-linked glycosylation (Asn42), a cysteine-rich region, and a cysteine-knot motif (aa94-184) whose structure is shared by members of the TGFβ superfamily. Posttranslational modifications include glycosylation and phosphorylation (1-3). Human Gremlin exists in both secreted and membrane-associated forms and there exist 2 isoforms. The aa sequence identity of human Gremlin with mouse and chicken Gremlin is 99% and 86%, respectively. Northern blot analysis shows that Gremlin mRNA is highly expressed in the small intestine, fetal brain and colon, and weakly expressed in adult brain, ovary, prostate, pancreas and skeletal muscle. Gremlin functions as a bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) antagonist. It acts by binding to, and forming heterodimers with, BMP2, BMP4, and BMP7, thus preventing them from interacting with their cell surface receptors. This mechanism is thought to be responsible for the pattern-inducing activity of Gremlin during embryonic development and to play a role in human diseases, such as diabetic nephropathy). However, intracellular BMP-independent mechanisms of action may mediate the ability of Gremlin to suppress transformation and tumor genesis under certain experimental conditions. Gremlin also interacts with Slit proteins and acts as an inhibitor of monocyte chemotaxis. In addition, Gremlin has been found to be a proangiogenic factor expressed by endothelium. Furthermore Gremlin is a novel agonist of the major proangiogenic receptor VEGFR2.

Reconstitution:
Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.

Stability:
The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for up to 1 month. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-8 °C. Frozen aliquots are stable for at least 6 months when stored at -20 °C. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles!**

Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.

The listed dilutions are for recommendation only and the final conditions should be optimized by the ender users!

This product is sold for Research Use Only !

Contact & Ordering Information: Angio-Proteomie, 11 Park Drive, Suite 12, Boston, MA 02215, USA. Tel: 617-549-2665; Fax: (480) 247-4337, angioproteomie@gmail.com