

CRIM1 Antibody (CT)

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10890

Specification

CRIM1 Antibody (CT) - Product Information

Application		
Primary Accession		
Host		
Clonality		
Isotype		
Calculated MW		

CRIM1 Antibody (CT) - Additional Information

Gene ID 51232

Positive Control Application & Usage

Western Blot: Jurkat cell lysate Western Blot: 1 - 2 µg/ml, ELISA. However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually.

Other Names

Cysteine rich transmembrane BMP regulator 1 (chordin-like), CRIM-1, Cysteine-rich motor neuron 1 protein, Cysteine-rich repeat-containing protein S52

WB, E <u>O9NZV1</u> Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG1 113738

Target/Specificity CRIM1

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation 100 μg (1 mg/ml) in 1X PBS containing 0.02 % sodium azide.

Handling The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

CRIM1 Antibody (CT) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



CRIM1 Antibody (CT) - Protein Information

Name CRIM1

Synonyms S52

Function

May play a role in CNS development by interacting with growth factors implicated in motor neuron differentiation and survival. May play a role in capillary formation and maintenance during angiogenesis. Modulates BMP activity by affecting its processing and delivery to the cell surface.

Cellular Location [Processed cysteine-rich motor neuron 1 protein]: Secreted

Tissue Location

Expressed in pancreas, kidney, skeletal muscle, lung, placenta, brain, heart, spleen, liver and small intestine Expressed in blood vessels (at protein level)

CRIM1 Antibody (CT) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CRIM1 Antibody (CT) - Images

CRIM1 Antibody (CT) - Background

CRIM1 (cysteine-rich motor neuron 1), a glycosylated type I transmembrane protein, plays a role in tissue development i.e. capillary formation and maintenance during angiogenesis. It contains an N-terminal IGF-binding protein-like motif and six von Willebrand-like cysteine-rich repeats (CRRs) in its extracellular domain. CRIM1 interacts with BMP4 and BMP7 via the CRRs and functions as an antagonist. CRIM1 is developmentally expressed in a number of tissues including the pancreas, kidney, placenta, brain and blood vessels. CRIM1 may participate in CNS and placental development by interacting with growth factors involved in motor neuron differentiation and survival.