

CRBN antibody - N-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # AI14025

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<u>Q96SW2</u>
Other Accession	<u>NM_016302</u> , <u>NP_057386</u>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Guinea Pig, Horse, Bovine
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Zebrafish, Pig, Chicken, Dog, Horse, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	50546

Additional Information

Gene ID	51185
Alias Symbol Other Names	DKFZp781K0715, MGC27358, MRT2A, MRT2 Protein cereblon, CRBN
Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Reconstitution & Storage	Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-CRBN antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CRBN antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CRBN
Function	Substrate recognition component of a DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 protein ligase complex that mediates the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins, such as MEIS2, ILF2 or GLUL (PubMed: <u>26990986</u> , PubMed: <u>33009960</u>). Normal degradation of key regulatory proteins is required for normal limb outgrowth and expression of the fibroblast growth factor FGF8 (PubMed: <u>20223979</u> , PubMed: <u>24328678</u> , PubMed: <u>25043012</u> , PubMed: <u>25108355</u>). Maintains presynaptic glutamate release and consequently cognitive functions, such as memory and learning, by negatively regulating large-conductance calcium-activated potassium (BK) channels in excitatory neurons (PubMed: <u>18414909</u> , PubMed: <u>29530986</u>). Likely to function by regulating the assembly and neuronal surface expression of BK

	channels via its interaction with KCNT1 (PubMed: <u>18414909</u>). May also be involved in regulating anxiety-like behaviors via a BK channel-independent mechanism (By similarity). Plays a negative role in TLR4 signaling by interacting with TRAF6 and ECSIT, leading to inhibition of ECSIT ubiquitination, an important step of the signaling (PubMed: <u>31620128</u>).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein
Tissue Location	Widely expressed. Highly expressed in brain.

References

Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Muzny D.M.,et al.Nature 440:1194-1198(2006). Hu R.-M.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97:9543-9548(2000). Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007). Higgins J.J.,et al.Neurology 63:1927-1931(2004).



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