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CRIM1 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11521

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q9NZV1
Other Accession	NP_057525, 10092639
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	113738
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	CRIM1 antibody can be used for detection of Crim1 by Western blot at 1 g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	51232
Other Names	Cysteine-rich motor neuron 1 protein, CRIM-1, Cysteine-rich repeat-containing protein S52, Processed cysteine-rich motor neuron 1 protein, CRIM1, S52
Target/Specificity	CRIM1; CRIM1 antibody is human reactive. CRIM1 antibody is predicted to not cross-react with CRIM2.
Reconstitution & Storage	CRIM1 antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	CRIM1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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)

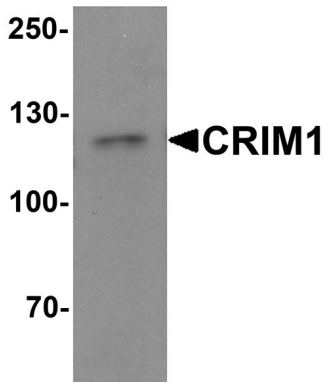
Background

CRIM1 Antibody: 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.

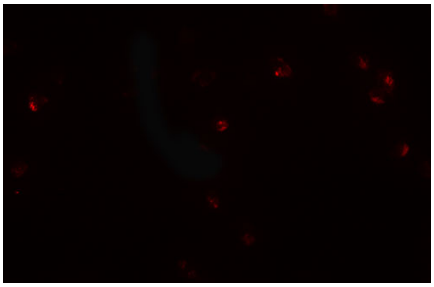
References

Kolle G, Georgas K, Holmes GP, et al. CRIM1, a novel gene encoding a cysteine-rich repeat protein, is developmentally regulated and implicated in vertebrate CNS development and organogenesis. Mech. Dev. 2000; 90:181-93.
Glienke J, Sturz A, Menrad A, et al. CRIM1 is involved in endothelial cell capillary formation in vitro and is expressed in blood vessels in vivo. Mech. Dev. 2002; 119:165-75.
Wilkinson L, Kolle G, Wen D, et al. CRIM1 regulates the rate of processing and delivery of bone morphogenetic proteins to the cell surface. J. Biol. Chem. 2003; 278:34181-8.
Pennisi DJ, Kinna G, Chiu HS, et al. Crim1 has an essential role in glycogen trophoblast cell and sinusoidal-trophoblast giant cell development in the placenta. Placenta 2012; 33:175-82.

Images



Western blot analysis of CRIM1 in Jurkat cell lysate with Crim1 antibody at 1 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of CRIM1 in Jurkat cells with CRIM1 antibody at 20 µg/mL.