



Rabbit Anti-CGREF1 antibody

SL13882R

Product Name:	CGREF1
Chinese Name:	细胞生长调节蛋白CGREF1抗体
Alias:	Cell growth regulator with EF hand domain 1; Cell growth regulator with EF hand domain protein 1; Cell growth regulatory gene 11; Cell growth regulatory gene 11 protein; CGR 11; CGR11; CGRE1_HUMAN; CGREF 1; CGREF1; Hydrophobestin.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	30kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CGREF1:201-300/301
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	CGREF1 (cell growth regulator with EF-hand domain 1), also known as CGR11, is a 301 amino acid secreted protein that contains two highly conserved calcium binding EF-hand domains, which are required for mediating cell-cell adhesion. Induced by p53, CGREF1 is able to inhibit cell growth in various cell lines. CGREF1 is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 2, which houses over 1,400 genes and comprises

nearly 8% of the human genome. Harlequin ichthyosis, a rare and morbid skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene, while the lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with defects in the ABCG5 and ABCG8 genes. Additionally, an extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alstrom syndrome, is caused by mutations in the ALMS1 gene, which maps to chromosome 2.

Function:

Mediates cell-cell adhesion in a calcium-dependent manner (By similarity). Able to inhibit growth in several cell lines.

Subunit:

Secreted (By similarity).

Similarity:

Contains 2 EF-hand domains.

SWISS:

Q99674

Gene ID:

10669

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 10669](#) Human

[Omim: 606137](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q99674](#) Human

[Unigene: 159525](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.