



TECHNOLOGY

Anti-GRIM-19 antibody

OVERVIEW

Anti-GRIM-19 (1A8) is a mouse monoclonal antibody for detecting Retinoic-Interferon-induced Mortality 19 (GRIM-19) protein. This antibody was raised against the recombinant human GRIM-19 and can recognize both human and mouse GRIM-19.

GRIM-19 is widely expressed in humans, with highest expression in heart, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney and placenta. At the cellular level, it is localized in the cytoplasm, nucleus and mitochondria through its association with specific interacting proteins. GRIM-19 is a tumor suppressor that promotes interferon/retinoic acid induced apoptotic cell death and can also negatively regulate STAT3 to prevent transactivation of STAT3 target genes. GRIM-19 is also known as NDUFA13 gene (NADH Dehydrogenase (Ubiquinone) 1 Alpha subcomplex 13) and encodes a subunit of the mitochondrial respiratory chain complex I (NADH dehydrogenase). This subunit is required for assembly of Complex I and regulates transfer of electrons through the electron transport chain. Mutations in GRIM-19 are associated with Follicular thyroid carcinoma and Thyroid Hurtle cell carcinoma, and aberrant GRIM-19 expression has been reported in Crohn's disease, Ulcerative Colitis, and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). Therefore this antibody is a useful tool for studying the various physiologic roles of GRIM-19.

The inventors can provide a cell line hybridoma.

Applications:

Anti-GRIM-19 (1A8) can be used for western blotting, ELISA, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence and immunoprecipitation.

Publication:

Hu et. al., JOURNAL OF INTERFERON & CYTOKINE RESEARCH 22:1017–1026 (2002)

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Additional Information

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LICENSE STATUS

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CATEGORIES

- Research Tools, Antibodies, & Reagents

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