GLMN Antibody / Glomulin (FY12816)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12816	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-2 days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Lyophilized
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	Q92990
Applications	Western Blot : 0.25-0.5ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This GLMN antibody is available for research use only.

Description

GLMN antibody detects Glomulin, a cytoplasmic protein involved in ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation, vascular development, and smooth muscle cell regulation. Encoded by the GLMN gene on chromosome 1p22.1, this protein functions as an essential component of the E3 ubiquitin ligase complex that controls the turnover of signaling proteins in vascular and developmental pathways. GLMN acts as a suppressor of angiogenic signaling and maintains vascular integrity by promoting proper endothelial and smooth muscle interactions.

Glomulin interacts with Cullin-RING ligases and the SKP1Â–CUL1Â–F-box (SCF) complex, regulating substrate ubiquitination and degradation. By controlling ubiquitin homeostasis, it helps maintain cellular proteostasis and vessel wall stability. GLMN localizes to the cytoplasm and perinuclear regions, consistent with its role in ubiquitin regulation and protein quality control.

The GLMN antibody is used in vascular biology, developmental, and protein degradation research to investigate ubiquitination processes, angiogenesis, and smooth muscle differentiation. Western blot analysis identifies a 68 kilodalton band corresponding to Glomulin, while immunofluorescence shows cytoplasmic and perinuclear localization in endothelial and fibroblast cells. This antibody supports the study of vascular signaling and ubiquitin regulation mechanisms.

Mutations in GLMN cause glomuvenous malformations (glomangiomas), benign vascular lesions characterized by aberrant smooth muscle proliferation due to disrupted ubiquitin signaling. GLMN also participates in cell cycle regulation and differentiation, linking protein degradation to tissue morphogenesis. The GLMN antibody provides a robust reagent for studying ubiquitin-related vascular disorders and developmental signaling. NSJ Bioreagents validates this antibody for western blotting, immunohistochemistry, and immunofluorescence, ensuring high specificity and reproducibility for vascular and ubiquitin pathway research.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the GLMN antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human GLMN recombinant protein (Position: Q153-R574) was used as the immunogen for the GLMN antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the GLMN antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.