



# Human Anti-Human GPC3 (Codrituzumab) Monoclonal antibody, clone Codrituzumab (CABT-CS576)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Specificity</b>        | GPC3   |
| <b>Target</b>             | GPC3   |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | IgG4   |
| <b>Source/Host</b>        | Human  |
| <b>Species Reactivity</b> | Human  |
| <b>Clone</b>              | Codrituzumab   |
| <b>Purification</b>       | Protein A  |
| <b>Conjugate</b>          | unconjugated   |
| <b>Applications</b>       | ELISA  |
| <b>Format</b>             | Liquid   |
| <b>Size</b>               | 1 mg   |
| <b>Buffer</b>             | PBS, pH 7.4. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives  |
| <b>Preservative</b>       | None   |
| <b>Storage</b>            | 2 weeks, 2-8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw. -80°C for a long-term storage. |

# BACKGROUND

## Introduction

GPC3 is a cell surface proteoglycan that bears heparan sulfate. This protein may be involved in the suppression/modulation of growth in the predominantly mesodermal tissues and organs, and may play a role in the modulation of IGF2 interactions with its receptor and thereby modulate its function. Members of the glycan-related integral membrane proteoglycan family contain a core protein anchored to the cytoplasmic membrane via a glycosyl phosphatidylinositol (GPI) linkage. These proteins may play a role in the control of cell division, growth regulation, and tumor predisposition. Deletion mutations in GPC3 are the cause of Simpson-Golabi-Behmel syndrome (SGBS), also known as Simpson dysmorphia syndrome (SDYS). SGBS is a condition characterized by pre- and postnatal overgrowth (gigantism) with visceral and skeletal anomalies.

## Keywords

GPC3; glycan 3; glycan proteoglycan 3; Glycan-3; GTR2-2; GTR22