

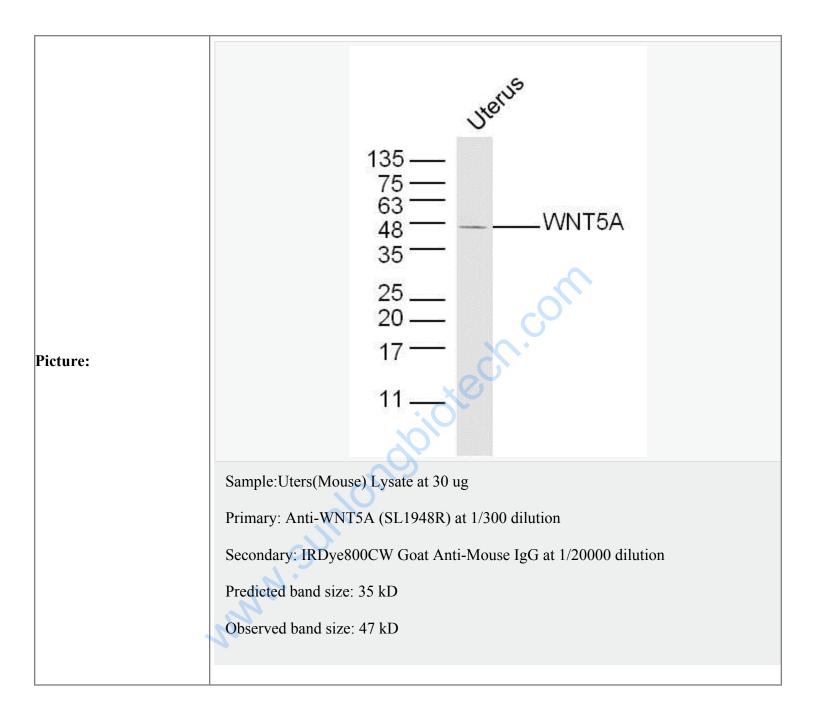
Rabbit Anti-WNT5A antibody

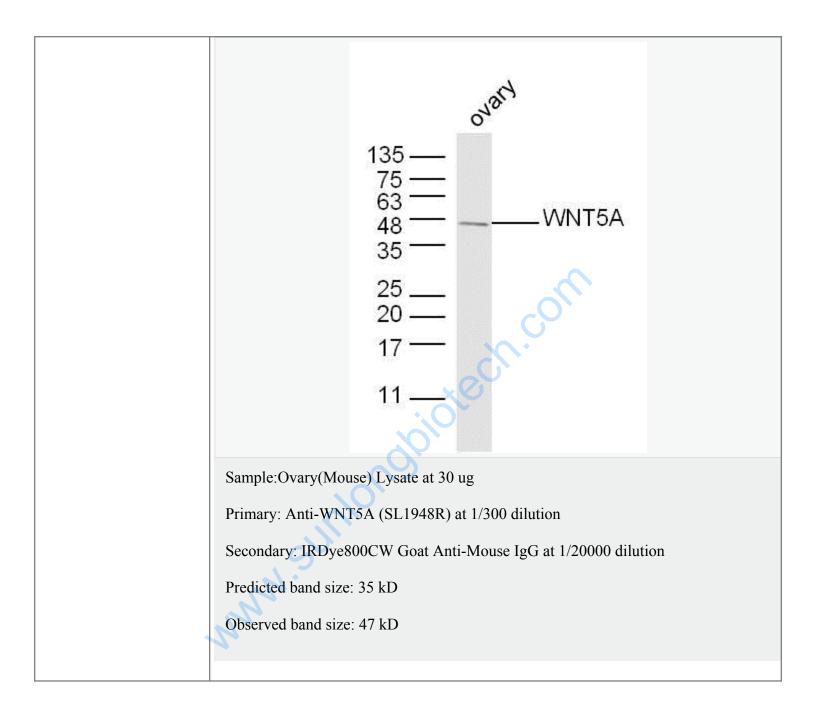
SL1948R

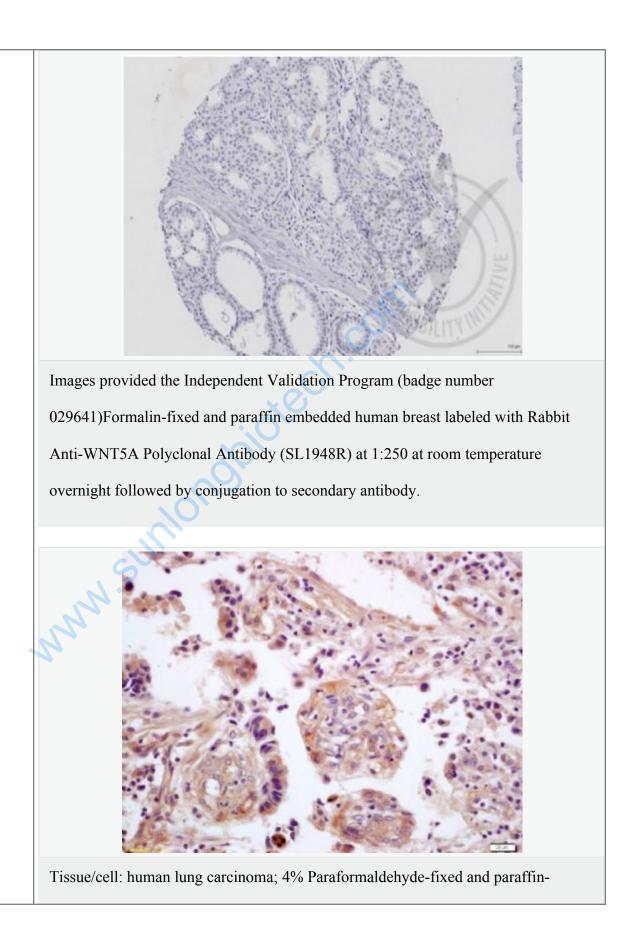
Product Name:	WNT5A
Chinese Name:	信号通路Wnt5a抗体
Alias:	wingless-related MMTV integration site 5A; hWNT 5A; hWNT5A; Protein Wnt 5a; Protein Wnt5a; Wingless type MMTV integration site family member 5A; Wnt-5a; WNT 5A protein precursor; WNT5A protein precursor; WNT5A_HUMAN.
× :	Specific References(1) SL1948R has been referenced in 1 publications.
	[IF=3.31]Król, Magdalena, et al. "Macrophages Mediate a Switch between Canonical
	and Non-Canonical Wnt Pathways in Canine Mammary Tumors." PloS one 9.1 (2014):
	e83995.WB;Dog.
	PubMed:24404146
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Rabbit,
<u>.</u>	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-
Applications:	500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
	not yet tested in other applications.
	optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	35kDa
Cellular localization:	Extracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human WNT5A:301-381/381
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:	 The WNT gene family consists of structurally related genes which encode secreted signaling proteins. These proteins have been implicated in oncogenesis and in several developmental processes, including regulation of cell fate and patterning during embryogenesis. This gene encodes a member of the WNT family that signals through both the canonical and non-canonical WNT pathways. This protein is a ligand for the seven transmembrane receptor frizzled-5 and the tyrosine kinase orphan receptor 2. This protein plays an essential role in regulating developmental pathways during embryogenesis. This protein may also play a role in oncogenesis. Mutations in this gene are the cause of autosomal dominant Robinow syndrome. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2012]. Function: Ligand for members of the frizzled family of seven transmembrane receptors. Can activate or inhibit canonical Wnt signaling, depending on receptor context. In the presence of FZD4, activates beta-catenin signaling. In the presence of ROR2, inhibits the canonical Wnt pathway by promoting beta-catenin degradation through a GSK3-independent pathway which involves down-regulation of beta-catenin-induced reporter gene expression. Suppression of the canonical pathway allows chondrogenesis to occur and inhibits tumor formation. Stimulates cell migration. Decreases proliferation, migration, invasiveness and clonogenicity of carcinoma cells and may act as a tumor suppressor. Mediates motility of melanoma cells. Required during embryogenesis for extension of the primary anterior-posterior axis and for outgrowth of limbs and the genital tubercle. Inhibits type II collagen expression in chondrocytes.
	Subunit: Interacts with PORCN. Interacts with WLS. Subcellular Location: Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix.
	Tissue Specificity: Expression is increased in differentiated thyroid carcinomas compared to normal thyroid tissue and anaplastic thyroid tumors where expression is low or undetectable. Expression is found in thyrocytes but not in stromal cells (at protein level).
	Post-translational modifications: Palmitoylation is necessary for stimulation of cell migration, inhibition of the beta- catenin pathway and receptor binding. Glycosylation is necessary for secretion but not for activity.
	DISEASE: Defects in WNT5A are the cause of Robinow syndrome autosomal dominant (DRS) [MIM:180700]. A disease characterized by short-limb dwarfism, costovertebral

	segmentation defects and abnormalities of the head, face and external genitalia. The clinical signs are generally milder in dominant cases.
	Similarity: Belongs to the Wnt family.
	SWISS: P41221
	Gene ID: 7474
	Database links:
	Database links: Entrez Gene: 7474Human Entrez Gene: 530005Cow Entrez Gene: 22418Mouse Entrez Gene: 64566Rat Omim: 164975Human SwissProt: P41221Human SwissProt: P22725Mouse SwissProt: O5PY99Rat
	Entrez Gene: 22418 Mouse
	Entrez Gene: 64566Rat Omim: 164975Human
	SwissProt: P41221Human
	SwissProt: P22725Mouse SwissProt: Q5PY99Rat
	SwissProt: Q9QXQ7Rat
	Unigene: 643085Human Unigene: 287544Mouse
	Unigene: 48749Rat
4	Important Note:
	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
	WNT5A蛋白属于Wnt原癌基因家族中的一种。Wnt5a与Tumour、发生、转移有关。







embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37∩ for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-WNT5A Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL1948R) 1:200, overnight at 4∑C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining

www.sunonopiotech.