

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human and mouse WIF-1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human WIF-1 Gly29-Trp379 Accession # AAD25402
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

**Western Blot** Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

## BACKGROUND

WIF (Wnt Inhibitory Factor) is a secreted protein that binds to Wnt proteins and inhibits their activity. The protein is synthesized as a 379 amino acid (aa) molecule that contains an N-terminal signal sequence, 150 aa WIF domain, 5 EGF-like repeats, and a hydrophilic domain at the carboxy terminus (1). In situ hybridization analysis from the frog, *Xenopus laevis*, and zebrafish indicate that the message is highly expressed in presomitic mesoderm, the notochord, anterior regions of the brain, branchial arches, nasal placodes, and otic vesicles (1). WIF inhibits secondary axis induction by Wnts and promotes secondary axis induction by Chordin in *Xenopus* embryos (1). *In vitro*, WIF binds to *Drosophila* Wingless and *Xenopus* Wnt-8 proteins (1). WIF-1 is implicated as an early event tumor suppressor in cancers of the prostate, breast, lung and bladder (2). However, WIF-1's role in carcinogenesis may not be that simple since in other cancer types, such as colon adenocarcinoma, WIF facilitates tumorigenesis (3). Human WIF-1 shares 94% and 82% amino acid identity with mouse and frog, respectively.

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc., and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.