Human R-Spondin 3 Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Sheep IgG

Catalog Number: AF35001

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human R-Spondin 3 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, less than 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse R-Spondin 3 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human R-Spondin 3 Gln22-His272 Accession # Q9BXY4
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.*

Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize R-Spondin 3-induced activation of β-Catenin response in the HEK293T human embryonic kidney cell line in a Topflash Luciferase assay. The Neutralization Dose (ND_{50}) is typically 0.3-1.2 µg/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL Recombinant Human R-Spondin 3 and 5 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse Wnt-3a.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

R-Spondin 3 (RSPO3, roof plate-specific spondin 3), also called cysteine-rich and single thrombospondin domain containing-1 (Cristin 1), is an ~31 kDa secreted protein that shares ~40% amino acid (aa) identity with the other three R-Spondin family members (1, 2). All are positive modulators of Wnt/β-catenin signaling, but each has a distinct expression pattern (1-4). Like other R-spondins, R-Spondin 3 contains two adjacent cysteine-rich furin-like domains (aa 35-135) with one potential N-glycosylation site (aa 36), followed by a thrombospondin (TSP-1) motif (aa 147-207) and a region rich in basic residues (aa 211-269). Only the furin-like domains are needed for β-catenin stabilization (2). Within aa 21-209, human R-Spondin 3 shares 93%, 92%, 97%, 96% and 92% aa identity with mouse, rat, equine, bovine and canine R-Spondin 3, respectively. Potential isoforms of 279 and 297 aa diverge at aa 210 and 276, respectively (5). Mouse R-Spondin 3 is critical for development of the placental labyrinthine layer, probably by promoting VEGF expression and thus vascular development (6, 7). It is also essential for expression of the placenta-specific transcription factor, Gcm1. In the mouse embryo, R-Spondin 3 is often expressed by or located near endothelial cells (6). It is found in the roof plate, tail, somites, otic vesicles, cephalic mesoderm, truncus arteriosus, atrioventricular canal of the developing heart, and strongly but transiently in developing limbs (4, 7). R-Spondins regulate Wnt/β-catenin by competing with the Wnt antagonist DKK-1 for binding to the Wnt co-receptors LRP-6 and Kremen, reducing their DKK-1-mediated internalization (8, 9). Reports differ on whether R-Spondins bind LRP-6 directly (8-10). R-Spondin 3 has also been identified as an oncogene (11).

References:

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