

#### DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human R-Spondin 1 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, approximately 6% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse R-Spondin 1 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) R-Spondin 2, rhR-Spondin 3, and rhR-Spondin 4 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived human R-Spondin 1 Arg31-Ala263 Accession # Q2MKA7
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor Plus 405 Excitation Wavelength: 404 nm Emission Wavelength: 455 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and 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.

**Neutralization** Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

#### DATA

##### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

**Shipping** The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

#### BACKGROUND

R-Spondin 1 (RSPO1, Roof plate-specific Spondin 1), also known as cysteine-rich and single thrombospondin domain containing protein 3 (Cristin 3), is a 27 kDa secreted protein that shares ~40% amino acid (aa) identity with three other R-Spondin family members (1, 2). All R-Spondins regulate Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin signaling, but have distinct expression patterns (1-3). Like other R-Spondins, R-Spondin 1 contains two adjacent cysteine-rich furin-like domains (aa 34-135) with one potential N-glycosylation site, followed by a thrombospondin (TSP-1) motif (aa 147-207) and a region rich in basic residues (aa 211-263). Only the furin-like domains are needed for  $\beta$ -catenin stabilization (2, 4). A putative nuclear localization signal at the C-terminus may allow some expression in the nucleus (5). Potential isoforms of 200 and 236 aa have an alternate, shorter N-terminus or are missing aa 146-208, respectively (6). Over aa 21-263, human R-Spondin 1 shares 89%, 87%, 92%, 91%, 91% and 89% aa identity with mouse, rat, equine, canine, caprine and bovine R-Spondin 1, respectively. R-Spondin 1 is expressed in early development at the roof plate boundary and is thought to contribute to dorsal neural tube development (3, 5). In humans, rare disruptions of the R-Spondin 1 gene are associated with tendencies for XX sex reversal (phenotypic male) or hermaphroditism, indicating a role for R-Spondin 1 in gender-specific differentiation (7, 8). Disruption is also associated with palmoplantar keratosis (7, 8). Postnatally, R-Spondin 1 is expressed by neuroendocrine cells in the intestine, adrenal gland and pancreas, and by epithelia in kidney and prostate (9). Injection of recombinant R-Spondin 1 in mice causes activation of  $\beta$ -catenin and proliferation of intestinal crypt epithelial cells, and ameliorates experimental colitis (9, 10). R-Spondin 1 regulates Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin by competing with the Wnt antagonist DKK-1 for binding to the Wnt co-receptors, Kremen and LRP-6, reducing their DKK-1-mediated internalization (11). Reports differ on whether R-Spondin 1 binds LRP-6 directly (11-13).

#### References:

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