

**DESCRIPTION**

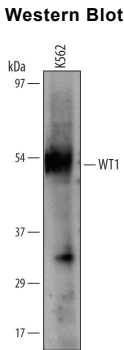
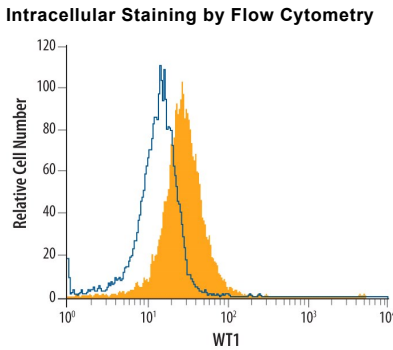
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human WT1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human WT1 Met127-Gly249 Accession # P19544
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b>	2.5 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below
<b>CyTOF-ready</b>	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

**DATA**

<p><b>Western Blot</b></p>  <p><b>Detection of Human WT1 by Western Blot.</b> Western blot shows lysates of K562 human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human WT1 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF5729) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF019). A specific band was detected for WT1 at approximately 54 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 8.</p>	<p><b>Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry</b></p>  <p><b>Detection of WT1 in HL-60 Human Cell Line by Flow Cytometry.</b> HL-60 human acute promyelocytic leukemia cell line was stained with Goat Anti-Human WT1 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF5729, filled histogram) or control antibody (Catalog # AB-108-C, open histogram), followed by Allophycocyanin-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0108). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with saponin.</p>
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**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

WT1 (Wilms' tumor protein 1; also WT33) is a 52-54 kDa, nuclear member of the EGR C2H2-type zinc-finger family of proteins. Although its predicted MW is 49 kDa, it runs anomalously in SDS-PAGE, likely due to a high proline content. It is widely expressed, being found in developing Sertoli cells, glomerular podocytes, neurons, and CD34+ stem cells. Human WT1 is 449 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a Pro-rich domain (aa 27-83) and four consecutive C2H2 zinc finger regions (aa 323-347; 353-377; 383-405; 414-438). WT1 forms homodimers, and interacts with multiple molecules. Interaction with the zinc fingers generally promotes gene transcription, while N-terminal interactions block gene transcription. There are at least two dozen splice variants. Some are combinations of deletions of aa 250-266 and 408-410, plus an alternate start site 68 aa upstream of the standard site, and a three aa substitution for aa 1-147. Over aa 127-249, human WT1 shares 98% aa identity with mouse WT1.