

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human WT1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human WT1 Met127-Gly249 Accession # P19544
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	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.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

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

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.

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