

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Wnt-7a in direct ELISAs. Cross-reactivity with Wnt-7b has not been determined.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 946730
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human Wnt-7a Met1-Lys349 Accession # O00755
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 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.

Immunocytochemistry 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

Human Wnt-7a is one of about 19 vertebrate members of the Wingless-type MMTV integration site (Wnt) family of highly conserved cysteine-rich secreted glycoproteins important for normal developmental processes (1). Wnts bind to receptors of the Frizzled family in conjunction with low-density lipoprotein receptor-related proteins (LRPs). Downstream effects of Wnt signaling occur through activation of one of three different intracellular pathways: the canonical Wnt pathway, Wnt/Ca²⁺ pathway, and planar cell polarity. The highly transforming Wnts, including Wnt-1, -3, -3a, -7a and -8 activate the canonical pathway, which regulates β-catenin-mediated gene expression (1, 2). Human Wnt-7a is a 48 kDa secreted glycoprotein containing 24 cysteine residues that is expressed by epithelial and epithelially-derived cells of the placenta, kidney, testis, uterus, fetal lung, and fetal and adult brain (3, 4). Palmitate modification of a cysteine residue has been shown for Wnt-3a; this site is conserved on all Wnts and is Cys73 on Wnt-7a (5). When modified, increased hydrophobicity and activity is expected. Human Wnt-7a shows 97% aa identity with mouse, rat, and dog Wnt-7a and 92% aa identity with chicken Wnt-7a. During development, Wnt-7a is expressed by the dorsal ectoderm and drives expression of homeodomain transcription factors that control effectors important in patterning and cell fates in adjacent mesenchyme (6-10). When Wnt-7a is deleted, mice show disruption of dorsalization and anterior/posterior patterning during limb development and abnormalities in the reproductive tract (6-10). Wnt-7a is frequently downregulated in leukemia and lung cancers, potentially affecting homeobox (HOX) gene expression, differentiation state and growth control (11, 12). Roles for Wnt-7a have also been shown during formation of neural synapses, response of the uterus to estrogen and inflammatory cartilage destruction (10, 13, 14). Wnt-7b is a 46 kDa, secreted glycosylated protein that belongs to the Wnt family. Wnt proteins can be lipid-modified and are ligands for members of the frizzled family of receptors, which mediates cell-cell communication during development. Human Wnt-7b is synthesized as a 349 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 318 aa mature region. The mature region contains 24 cysteines and three potential N-linked glycosylation sites. Wnt-7b is a ligand for members of the frizzled family of seven transmembrane receptors. Probable developmental protein. May be a signaling molecule which affects the development of discrete regions of tissues. Is likely to signal over only few cell diameters. Mature human Wnt-7b shares 99% aa sequence identity with mature mouse and rat Wnt-7b. Wnt-7b also shares 80% aa sequence identity with Wnt-7a.

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.