

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human R-Spondin 3 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 1028220
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line CHO-derived human R-Spondin 3 Gln22-His272 Accession # Q9BXY4
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.

ELISA 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

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).

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