

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Wnt-10b in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Wnt-10b is observed and no cross-reactivity with recombinant human Wnt-6 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 793116
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human Wnt-10b Asn29-Lys389 Accession # O00744
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.

Immunohistochemistry 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

Wnt-10b (also known as Wnt-12) is a 42-44 kDa member of the Wnt family of secreted, highly conserved, cysteine-rich glycoproteins that play important roles in vertebrate pattern formation, cell fate decision, axon guidance, and tumor formation (1-3). Human Wnt-10b cDNA encodes a 389 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 28 aa signal sequence plus a 361 aa mature protein that contains two glycosylation sites, three potential phosphorylation sites, and a potential palmitoylation site (3, 4). Human Wnt-10b shares 97-99% aa identity with mouse, rat, equine, porcine, and canine Wnt-10b. Wnt-10b plays a critical role in maintaining mesenchymal stem cells and determining whether they differentiate to adipocytes or osteoblasts (5-7). Mouse Wnt-10b deletion produces age-dependent loss of bone mass due to defective production of osteoblasts, while transgenic over-expression increases postnatal osteoblast differentiation and inhibits adipocyte differentiation (5-7). Ectopic expression of Wnt-10b in an obesity and diabetes-prone background, such as the ob/ob mouse, inhibits obesity (8). In mouse skeletal muscle, Wnt-10b is expressed inversely with SREBP1c and increases insulin sensitivity (9). In humans, a missense polymorphism is responsible for a malformation of hands and feet, while a C256Y inactivating mutation is associated with severe early-onset obesity (10, 11). Wnt-10b is mainly produced by stem cells and pre-osteoblasts, but also by adult bone marrow CD8⁺ T lymphocytes stimulated with parathyroid hormone (12). In some hepatocellular carcinomas, Wnt-10b can inhibit cancer cell growth, but in others, it can act synergistically with FGFs to stimulate cell growth (13). Several Wnts, including Wnt-10b, are expressed in both normal and/or malignant colon tissues (14).

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