

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human WFS1 in direct ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 1057230
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	E. coli derived recombinant human WFS1 Arg653-Phe783 Accession # O76024
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 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

WFS1 (Wolframin Syndrome gene 1; also Wolframin) is a 100-105 kDa intracellular glycoprotein that contains an unusual eleven transmembrane (TM) topology. It is widely expressed, being found in neurons, fibroblasts, hepatocytes, stratified squamous epithelium and pancreatic β-cells. WFS1 is found in the ER and select secretory vesicles. It is known to be induced by ER stress, which prompts it to increase Ca⁺⁺ in the ER, a condition necessary for proper protein folding. It also contributes to the maintenance of the proper pH in insulin-containing granules. Human WFS1 is 890 amino acids (aa) in length. It is a type II 11-TM protein that possesses a cytoplasmic N-terminus (aa 1-313) and transmembrane-embedded C-terminus (aa 870-890). WFS1 is reported to form homodimers and homotetramers. There are multiple mutations in the WFS1 gene that contribute to Wolfram syndrome. Among these are an isoform that generates a premature truncation at Ser157, a second isoform that possesses a seven aa substitution for aa 509-890, and a third isoform which shows a deletion of aa 508-512. Over aa 679-783, human WFS1 shares 95% aa sequence identity with mouse WFS1.

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