

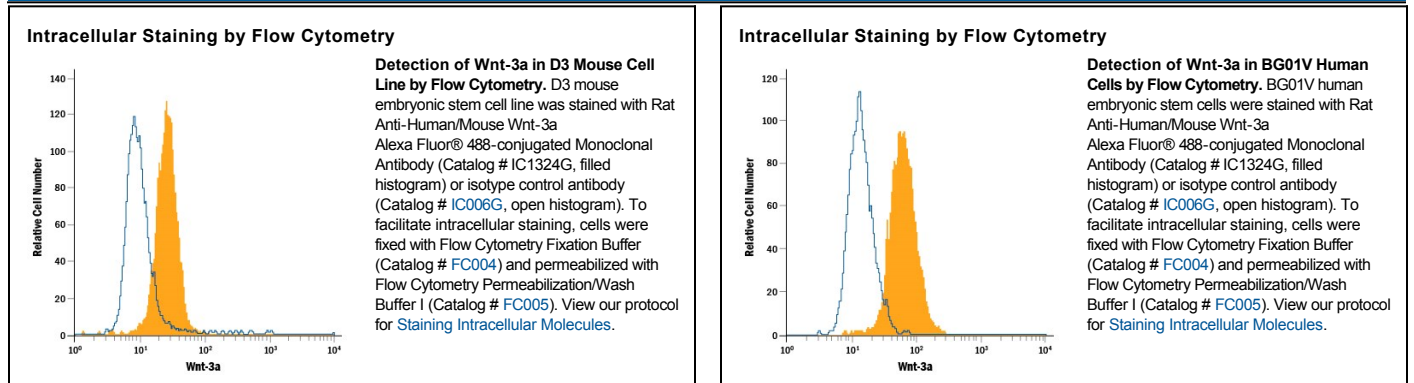
DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Wnt-3a in direct ELISAs and human and mouse Wnt-3a in Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant mouse Wnt-1, -4, or 5a.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 217804
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse Wnt-3a Ser36-Gln75 and Trp219-Arg269 Accession # P27467.1
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	5 µL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Wnt-3a 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 (1-3). Wnts bind to receptors of the Frizzled family in conjunction with a coreceptor of the low-density Lipoprotein Receptor-related Protein family (LRP-5 or -6), or the Ryk atypical receptor tyrosine kinase (1, 4). Mouse Wnt-3a is a 44 kDa secreted hydrophobic glycoprotein containing a conserved pattern of 24 cysteine residues (5). Like other Wnts, Wnt-3a is modified by palmitate addition (at Cys 77) following glycosylation, which increases its hydrophobicity, secretion and activity (6, 7). A second site at Ser 209 is modified by palmitoleic acid and also contributes to activity and secretion (8). Mouse Wnt-3a shares 96% amino acid (aa) identity with human Wnt-3a, and 97% with bovine and canine Wnt-3a. The rat Wnt-3a precursor as it is apparently translated shares 100% aa identity with mouse Wnt-3a aa 63-352 (9). Wnt-3a also shares 87% aa identity with Wnt-3. During development, Wnt-3a is morphogen that is thought to coordinate somitogenesis and mesoderm boundary determination, and is expressed at the same locations and times as Wnt-2b and Wnt-5a (10). When Wnt-3a is deleted, mice fail to develop a hippocampus, and show defects in anterior-posterior patterning, somite development and tailbud formation (10-13). Recombinant Wnt-3a promotes proliferation of committed stem cell lineages *in vitro*, and may help maintain the cells in an undifferentiated state (6, 14) For example, Wnt-3a can induce self-renewal of hematopoietic stem cells, allowing expansion without further differentiation (6).

References:

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