

## WNT5A Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-93090**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

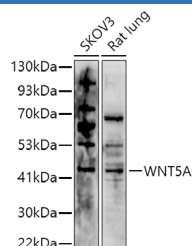
### Description

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human;Mouse;Rat  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Recombinant fusion protein of human WNT5A  |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit   |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG  |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification  |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

### Applications

| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|--------------|----------------------|
| <b>WB</b>    | 1:500-1:2000         |
| <b>IF</b>    | 1:50-1:200           |

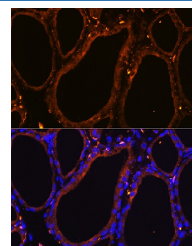
### Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

**Observed-MW:45 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:40 kDa/42 kDa**



Immunofluorescence analysis of PC-12 cells using WNT5A Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

### Preparation & Storage

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Storage</b>  | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Shipping</b> | The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

### Background

The WNT gene family consists of structurally related genes which encode secreted signaling proteins. These proteins have been implicated in oncogenesis and in several developmental processes, including regulation of cell fate and patterning during embryogenesis. This gene encodes a member of the WNT family that signals through both the canonical and non-canonical WNT pathways. This protein is a ligand for the seven transmembrane receptor frizzled-5 and the tyrosine kinase orphan receptor 2. This protein plays an essential role in regulating developmental pathways during embryogenesis. This protein may also play a role in oncogenesis. Mutations in this gene are the cause of autosomal dominant Robinow syndrome. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

### For Research Use Only