

#2530 Store at -20°C

Wnt5a/b (C27E8) Rabbit mAb



✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

Entrez-Gene ID #7474
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P41221

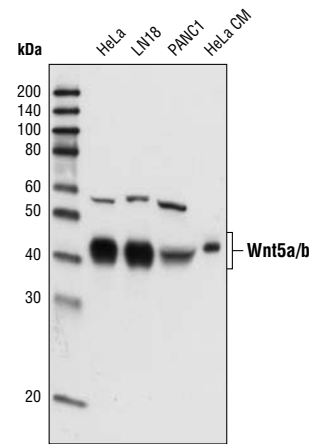
Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Isotype
W Endogenous	H, M	45 kDa	Rabbit IgG**

Background: The Wnt family includes several secreted glycoproteins that play important roles in animal development (1). There are 19 Wnt genes in the human genome that encode functionally distinct Wnt proteins (2). Wnt members bind to the Frizzled family of seven-pass transmembrane proteins and activate several signaling pathways (3). The canonical Wnt/ β -catenin pathway also requires a coreceptor from the low-density lipoprotein receptor family (4). Aberrant activation of Wnt signaling pathways is involved in several types of cancers (5).

Wnt5a has been shown to signal through the canonical Wnt pathways as well as through non-canonical pathways and is up-regulated in various types of human cancers (6–8). In melanoma, Wnt5a is thought to directly affect cell motility and metastasis (9).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Wnt5a/b (C27E8) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of Wnt5a and Wnt5b proteins. This antibody cross-reacts with an unidentified protein between 55 and 60 kDa.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Glu201 of Isoform 1 and Glu186 of Isoform 2 of the human Wnt5a protein.



Western blot analysis of total cell lysates from HeLa, LN18, PANC1 cells and HeLa cells conditioned medium (CM) using Wnt5a/b (C27E8) Rabbit mAb.

Background References:

- (1) Cadigan, K.M. and Nusse, R. (1997) *Genes Dev.* 11, 3286–3305.
- (2) Moon, R.T. et al. (1997) *Trends Genet.* 13, 157–162.
- (3) Kohn, A.D. and Moon, R.T. (2004) *Cell Calcium* 38, 439–446.
- (4) Logan, C.Y. and Nusse, R. (2004) *Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol.* 20, 781–810.
- (5) Giles, R.H. et al. (2003) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 1653, 1–24.
- (6) Mikels, A.J. and Nusse, R. (2006) *PLoS Biol.* 4, e115.
- (7) Katoh, M. and Katoh, M. (2007) *Int. J. Mol. Med.* 19, 273–278.
- (8) Katoh, M. (2005) *Oncol. Rep.* 14, 1583–1588.
- (9) Weeraratna, A.T. et al. (2002) *Cancer Cell* 1, 279–288.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting 1:1000

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine

Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.

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