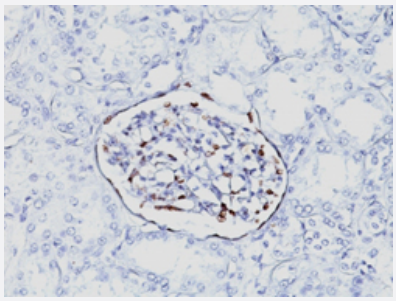
WT1 monoclonal antibody, clone 6F-H2

Catalog # MAB13454 Size 100 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human fetal kidney with WT1 monoclonal antibody, clone 6F-H2 (Cat # MAB13454).

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant human WT1.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 1-181 of human WT1.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	47-55
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	The monoclonal antibody reacts with all isoforms of the full-length WT1 and also identifies WT1 lacking exon 2-encoded amino acids.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A/G purification
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (0.5-1 ug/10^6 cells in 0.1 mL) Immunofluorescence (0.5-1 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (0.5-1 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer	In 1 mM PBS.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20 to -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human fetal kidney with WT1 monoclonal antibody, clone 6F-H2 (Cat # MAB13454).

- Immunofluorescence

- Flow Cytometry

Gene Info — WT1

Entrez GeneID	7490
Protein Accession#	P19544
Gene Name	WT1
Gene Alias	GUD, WAGR, WIT-2, WT33
Gene Description	Wilms tumor 1
Omim ID	136680 194070 194072 194080 256370 607102
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a transcription factor that contains four zinc-finger motifs at the C-terminus and a proline/glutamine-rich DNA-binding domain at the N-terminus. It has an essential role in the normal development of the urogenital system, and it is mutated in a small subset of patients with Wilm's tumors. Multiple transcript variants, resulting from alternative splicing at two coding exons, have been well characterized. There is also evidence for the use of non-AUG (CUG) translation initiation site upstream of, and in-frame with the first AUG, leading to additional isoforms. Authors of PMID:7926762 also provide evidence that WT1 mRNA undergoes RNA editing in human and rat, and that this process is tissue-restricted and developmentally regulated. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	-

Disease

- Abnormalities
- Acute Disease
- Denys-Drash Syndrome
- Disease Progression
- Eye Diseases
- Frasier Syndrome
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glomerulosclerosis
- Gonadoblastoma
- Hypospadias
- Kidney Failure
- Kidney Neoplasms
- Leukemia
- Neoplasms
- Neovascularization
- Nephrotic Syndrome
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Precursor T-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma
- Recurrence
- Sex determination
- Thyroid Neoplasms
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Urogenital Abnormalities
- Wilms Tumor