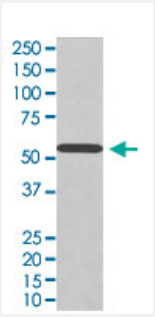
WT1 monoclonal antibody, clone CEH-23

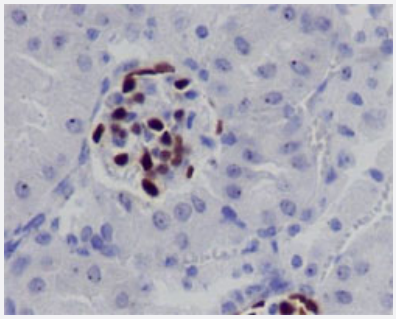
Catalog # MAB20854 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western Blot (Cell lysate) analysis of K562 cell lysate.



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

Immunohistochemical staining of mouse kidney.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human WT1.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human WT1.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG

Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (1:50) Immunocytochemistry (1:50-200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-200) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:50-200) Western Blot (1:500-1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and st ored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western Blot (Cell lysate) analysis of K562 cell lysate.

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

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- Immunocytochemistry
- 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