

ARG43074 anti-WWOX antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes WWOX
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
lsotype	lgG
Target Name	WWOX
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human WWOX.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	D16S432E; EC 1.1.1; FRA16D; FOR; WOX1; EIEE28; WW domain-containing oxidoreductase; Short chain dehydrogenase/reductase family 41C member 1; SCAR12; Fragile site FRA16D oxidoreductase; HHCMA56; PRO0128; SDR41C1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:50
	IHC-P	1:100
	IP	1:20
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HeLa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	50 mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA
Concentration	Batch dependent

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	WWOX
Gene Full Name	WW domain containing oxidoreductase
Background	This gene encodes a member of the short-chain dehydrogenases/reductases (SDR) protein family. This gene spans the FRA16D common chromosomal fragile site and appears to function as a tumor suppressor gene. Expression of the encoded protein is able to induce apoptosis, while defects in this gene are associated with multiple types of cancer. Disruption of this gene is also associated with autosomal recessive spinocerebellar ataxia 12. Disruption of a similar gene in mouse results in impaired steroidogenesis, additionally suggesting a metabolic function for the protein. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]
Function	Putative oxidoreductase. Acts as a tumor suppressor and plays a role in apoptosis. Required for normal bone development (By similarity). May function synergistically with p53/TP53 to control genotoxic stress-induced cell death. Plays a role in TGFB1 signaling and TGFB1-mediated cell death. May also play a role in tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-mediated cell death. Inhibits Wnt signaling, probably by sequestering DVL2 in the cytoplasm. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	47 kDa
РТМ	Phosphorylated upon genotoxic stress. Phosphorylation of Tyr-33 regulates interaction with TP53, TP73 and MAPK8. May also regulate proapoptotic activity. Phosphorylation by TNK2 is associated with polyubiquitination and degradation.
	Ubiquitinated when phosphorylated by TNK2, leading to its degradation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Mitochondrion. Golgi apparatus. Note=Partially localizes to the mitochondria (PubMed:14695174). Translocates to the nucleus upon genotoxic stress or TNF stimulation (By similarity). Translocates to the nucleus in response to TGFB1 (PubMed:19366691). Isoform 5 and isoform 6 may localize in the nucleus. [UniProt]

Images

