

**WT1 Antibody (Center E361)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP11964c**

**Specification**

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**WT1 Antibody (Center E361) - Product Information**

Application	IF, WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P19544</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P49952</a> , <a href="#">O62651</a> , <a href="#">P22561</a> , <a href="#">P79958</a> , <a href="#">B7ZSG3</a> , <a href="#">NP_000369</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Xenopus, Pig, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	346-375

**WT1 Antibody (Center E361) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7490

**Other Names**

Wilms tumor protein, WT33, WT1

**Target/Specificity**

This WT1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 346-375 amino acids from the Central region of human WT1.

**Dilution**

IF~~1:10~50  
WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100  
FC~~1:25

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

WT1 Antibody (Center E361) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**WT1 Antibody (Center E361) - Protein Information**

## Name WT1

**Function** Transcription factor that plays an important role in cellular development and cell survival (PubMed:[7862533](#)). Recognizes and binds to the DNA sequence 5'-GCG(T/G)GGGCG-3' (PubMed:[17716689](#), PubMed:[25258363](#), PubMed:[7862533](#)). Regulates the expression of numerous target genes, including EPO. Plays an essential role for development of the urogenital system. It has a tumor suppressor as well as an oncogenic role in tumor formation. Function may be isoform-specific: isoforms lacking the KTS motif may act as transcription factors (PubMed:[15520190](#)). Isoforms containing the KTS motif may bind mRNA and play a role in mRNA metabolism or splicing (PubMed:[16934801](#)). Isoform 1 has lower affinity for DNA, and can bind RNA (PubMed:[19123921](#)).

## Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus. Cytoplasm. Note=Isoforms lacking the KTS motif have a diffuse nuclear location (PubMed:[15520190](#)). Shuttles between nucleus and cytoplasm. {ECO:0000250, ECO:0000269|PubMed:[15520190](#)} [Isoform 4]: Nucleus, nucleoplasm

## Tissue Location

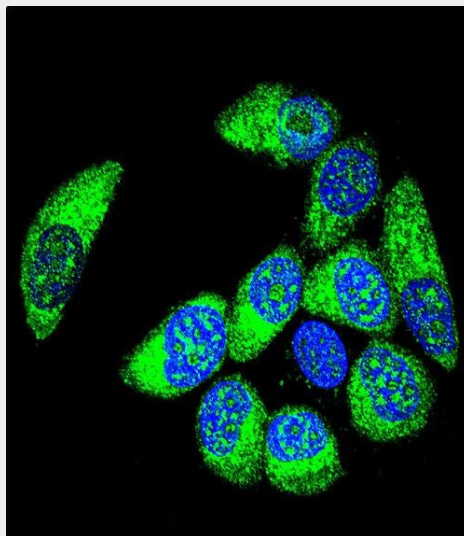
Expressed in the kidney and a subset of hematopoietic cells

## WT1 Antibody (Center E361) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

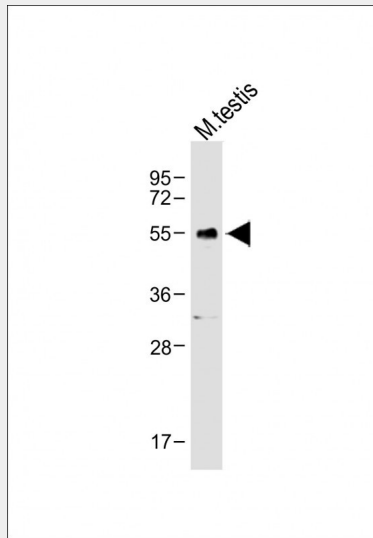
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## WT1 Antibody (Center E361) - Images

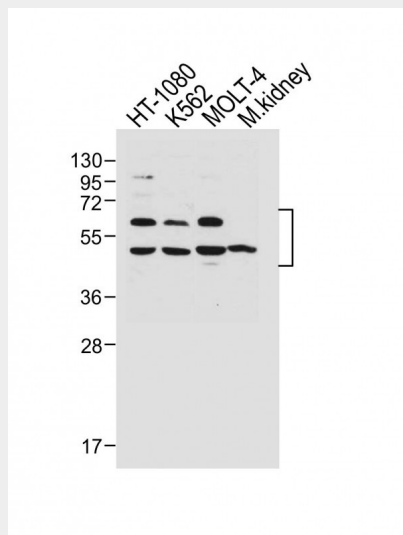


Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of WT1 Antibody (Center E361)(Cat. #AP11964c) with MCF-7 cell followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used

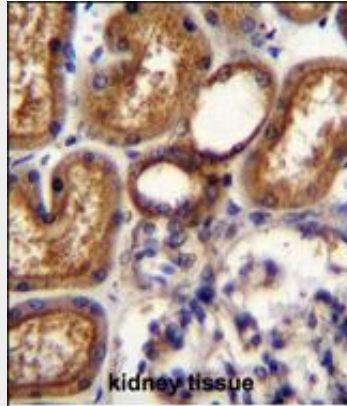
to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



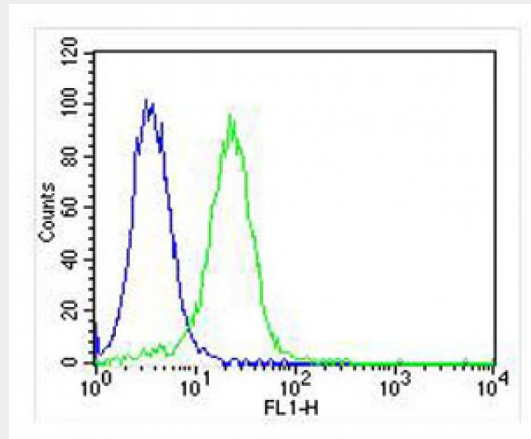
Anti-WT1 Antibody (Center E361) at 1:1000 dilution + Mouse testis lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 49 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



All lanes : Anti-WT1 Antibody (Center E361) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HT-1080 whole cell lysate Lane 2: K562 whole cell lysate Lane 3: MOLT-4 whole cell lysate Lane 4: Mouse kidney lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 49 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



WT1 Antibody (Center E361) (Cat. #AP11964c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human kidney tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of WT1 Antibody (Center E361) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with AP11964c (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP11964c, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed (OH191631) at 1/400 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

### **WT1 Antibody (Center E361) - Background**

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. This gene exhibits complex tissue-specific and polymorphic imprinting pattern, with biallelic, and monoallelic expression from the maternal and paternal alleles in different tissues. Multiple transcript variants have been described. In several variants, there is evidence for the use of a non-AUG (CUG) translation initiation site upstream of and in-frame with the first AUG. 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].

#### **WT1 Antibody (Center E361) - References**

Sitaram, R.T., et al. Br. J. Cancer 103(8):1255-1262(2010)  
Dohi, S., et al. Anticancer Res. 30(8):3187-3192(2010)  
Rocquain, J., et al. BMC Cancer 10, 401 (2010) :  
Wagner, K.D., et al. J. Cell. Sci. 116 (PT 9), 1653-1658 (2003) :  
Mitsuya, K., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 6(13):2243-2246(1997)