

**DKK3 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AW5375**

**Specification**

---

**DKK3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9UBP4</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_037385</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=38;M=38 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

**DKK3 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 27122

**Antigen Region**  
15-45

**Other Names**  
Dickkopf-related protein 3, Dickkopf-3, Dkk-3, hDkk-3, DKK3, REIC

**Dilution**  
WB~~1:1000

**Target/Specificity**  
This DKK3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 15-45 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human DKK3.

**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**  
DKK3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**DKK3 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** DKK3

## Synonyms REIC

### Function

Antagonizes canonical Wnt signaling by inhibiting LRP5/6 interaction with Wnt and by forming a ternary complex with the transmembrane protein KREMEN that promotes internalization of LRP5/6. DKKs play an important role in vertebrate development, where they locally inhibit Wnt regulated processes such as antero-posterior axial patterning, limb development, somitogenesis and eye formation. In the adult, Dkks are implicated in bone formation and bone disease, cancer and Alzheimer disease (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Secreted.

### Tissue Location

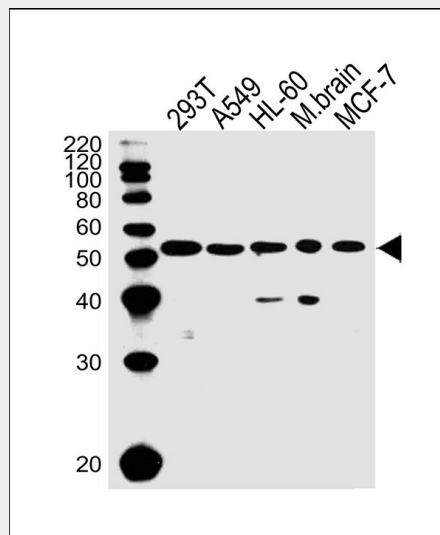
Highest expression in heart, brain, and spinal cord. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:10570958, ECO:0000269|Ref.4}

## DKK3 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

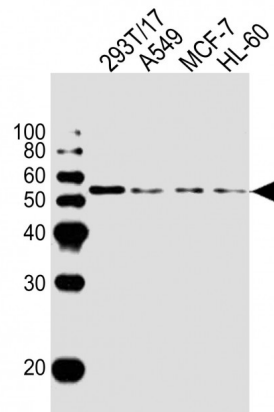
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

## DKK3 Antibody (N-term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-DKK3 Antibody A30 at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: 293T whole cell lysates Lane 2: A549 whole cell lysates Lane 3: HL-60 whole cell lysates Lane 4: mouse brain lysates Lane 5: MCF-7 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 38 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



All lanes : Anti-DKK3 Antibody (A30) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: 293T/17 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 3: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lane 4: HL-60 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 38 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

#### **DKK3 Antibody (N-term) - Background**

DKK3, like DKK1, DKK2, and DKK4, possesses an N-terminal signal peptide and 2 conserved cysteine-rich domains, which are separated by a linker region and contain 10 cysteine residues each. The second cysteine region has a putative lipid-binding function that may facilitate WNT/DKK interactions at the plasma membrane. The linker region contains 50 to 55 amino acids in DKK1, DKK2, and DKK4, whereas in DKK3 it contains only 12 amino acids. All DKKs have several potential sites for cleavage by furin-type proteases. Northern blot analysis revealed wide expression of the DKK3 transcript, with highest expression in heart, brain, and spinal cord. In situ hybridization reveals highest expression in mouse brain, eye, and heart.

#### **DKK3 Antibody (N-term) - References**

- Clark, H.F., et al., *Genome Res.* 13(10):2265-2270 (2003).
- Tsuji, T., et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 268(1):20-24 (2000).
- Krupnik, V.E., et al., *Gene* 238(2):301-313 (1999).
- Kobayashi, K., et al., *Gene* 282 (1-2), 151-158 (2002).