

Product Information

Anti-WWOX

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **W2143**

Product Description

Anti-WWOX is produced in rabbit using as immunogen a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues 89-107 [RLAFTVDDNPTKPTTRQRY] of human WWOX (GeneID 51741). This sequence is 100% identical in chimpanzee, orangutan and human. The antibody is affinity-purified.

Anti-WWOX recognizes human WWOX. Applications include the detection of WWOX by immunoblotting and immunohistochemistry.

WW domain-containing oxidoreductase WWOX, also known as WOX1 or FOR, is a proapoptotic protein and a tumor suppressor gene. Because a mutation or deletion in the coding region of WWOX is rarely found, it is speculated that the appearance of aberrant transcripts affects progression of many cancers. In addition, protein levels of WWOX, its Tyr³³-phosphorylated form, and WOX2 are significantly down-regulated in the neurons of Alzheimer's hippocampi.

Reagent

Supplied as a solution in phosphate buffered saline, containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Antibody concentration: ~1.0 mg/mL

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to three months. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended.

Product Profile

Immunoblotting: a working dilution of 1:1,000 to 1:5,000 is recommended.

Immunohistochemistry: an optimal working antibody dilution should be determined.

Note: Investigators occasionally observe in overdeveloped blots a faint upper ladder-like banding pattern in many cell types using WWOX antibodies against Tyr³³ phosphorylation. It is surmised that faint upper bands may represent WWOX ubiquitination. In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining the optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

1. Chang, N.S., et al., *Oncogene* **24** (4): 714-723 (2005).
2. Aqeilan, R.I. et al. *Cancer Res.* **64** (22): 8256-8261 (2004).
3. Sze, C.I. et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* **279** (29): 30498-30506 (2004).
4. Chen, S.T. et al. *Neuroscience* **124** (4): 831-839 (2004).

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