

WDR35 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11177

Specification

WDR35 Antibody - Product Information

Application IHC Primary Accession O9P2L0

Other Accession <u>NP_001006658</u>, <u>55743161</u>

Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype

Application Notes WDR35 antibody can be used for detection

of WDR35 by immunohistochemistry at 5

μg/mL.

WDR35 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **57539**

Target/Specificity

WDR35; WDR35 antibody is human specific.

Reconstitution & Storage

WDR35 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

WDR35 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

WDR35 Antibody - Protein Information

Name WDR35 (<u>HGNC:29250</u>)

Function

As a component of the IFT complex A (IFT-A), a complex required for retrograde ciliary transport and entry into cilia of G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs), it is involved in ciliogenesis and ciliary protein trafficking (PubMed:21473986, PubMed:28400947, PubMed:29220510). May promote CASP3 activation and TNF-stimulated apoptosis.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BND3}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium axoneme {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BND3}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8BND3}

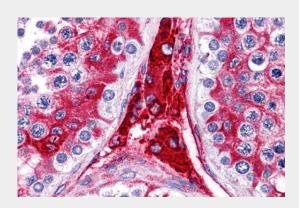


WDR35 Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

WDR35 Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemistry of WDR35 in human testis tissue with WDR35 antibody at 5 μg/mL.

WDR35 Antibody - Background

WDR35 Antibody: WD40 repeats are a common structural module in eukaryotic proteins, and proteins containing WD40 domains have a wide range of functions, including signal transduction, cell cycle regulation, RNA splicing, and transcription. One such protein, WDR35, also known as CED2, has been shown to be mutated in patients with Sensenbrenner syndrome/cranioectodermal dysplasia (CED), an autosomal-recessive disease that is characterized by craniosynstosis and ectodermal and skeletal abnormalities. WDR35 localizes to cilia and dentrosomes during embryogenesis and human and mouse fibroblasts that lack this gene fail to produce cilia. Mutations in this gene can also cause short-rib polydactyly syndromes due to abnormal ciliogenesis.

WDR35 Antibody - References

Gilissen C, Arts HH, Hoischen A, et al. Exome sequencing identifies WDR35 variants involded in Sensenbrenner syndrome. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 2010; 87:418-23. Mill P, Lockhart PJ, Fitzpatrick E, et al. Human and mouse mutations in WDR35 cause short-rib polydactyly syndromes due to abnormal ciliogenesis. Am J. Hum. Genet. 2011; 88:508-15.