

Recombinant Murine Wnt3a

Catalog Number: AMS.rmW3aL

Source: Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell line-derived

Sequences: Ser19-Lys352

Synonyms: Protein Wnt-3a; wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 3A; WNT3A

Purity: 75 % evaluated by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions

Predicted M.W.: 37 kDa

Actual M.W.: 41 kDa evaluated by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions

Description Protein Wnt-3a is a protein that is encoded by the WNT3A gene. The WNT gene

family consists of structurally related genes that encode secreted signaling proteins. These proteins have been implicated in oncogenesis, adipogenesis, etc. and in several other developmental processes, including regulation of cell fate and patterning during embryogenesis. This gene is a member of the WNT gene family.

Mouse Wnt3a shows 96% amino acid identity to human Wnt3a protein.

This protein was purified using a combination of ion exchange, affinity column with Wnt signaling inhibitor-bound sepharose beads, and followed by gel

filtration.

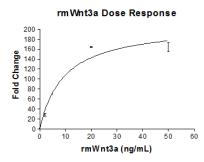
Concentration 40 - 80 μ g/mL. Please refer to the concentration on the label of each vial

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Activity:

Wnt3a activity has been measured using TCF-based Wnt reporter stable cell line (Catalog: WRHEK293A-HWR). 10 ng/mL of Wnt3a (Lot: 02DEC2015) generate 100-fold increase of luciferase activity compared to control (buffer without Wnt3a). EC_{50} is about 6 ng/mL.



Formulation

Phosphate buffer pH 7.4-7.6, 1% CHAPS, 0.1% BSA.

Handling and Storage

Keep the protein frozen until use. Refreeze aliquots at 20°C or below. The unused solution can be refrozen.

To treat cells, dilute the protein solution at least 500 times in medium. Diluted Wnt proteins in medium or phosphate buffer can only be stored at 4°C for one to few days.

Wnt dilution buffer (Phosphate buffer pH 7.4-7.6, 1% CHAPS, 0.1% BSA) serves as control.

Mix the protein by pipetting up and down but not by vortexing.

Reference

Desheng Lu and Dennis A. Carson. Inhibition of Wnt signaling and cancer stem cells. Oncotarget 2011; 2: 587 – 587

Taranjit S. Gujral, et al. A Noncanonical Frizzled2 Pathway Regulates Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition and Metastasis. Cell 2014; 159: 844–856

Michael Kahn. Can we safely target the WNT pathway? Nature Reviews Drug Discovery 2014: 13: 513–532



