

# WTIP Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP11837b

## Product Information

---

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Application</b>       | WB, IHC-P, IF, E       |
| <b>Primary Accession</b> | <a href="#">A6NIX2</a> |
| <b>Other Accession</b>   | <a href="#">Q7TQJ8</a> |
| <b>Reactivity</b>        | Human, Mouse           |
| <b>Predicted</b>         | Mouse                  |
| <b>Host</b>              | Rabbit                 |
| <b>Clonality</b>         | Polyclonal             |
| <b>Isotype</b>           | Rabbit IgG             |
| <b>Clone Names</b>       | RB29854                |
| <b>Calculated MW</b>     | 45124                  |
| <b>Antigen Region</b>    | 243-271                |

## Additional Information

---

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Gene ID</b>            | 126374   |
| <b>Other Names</b>        | Wilms tumor protein 1-interacting protein, WT1-interacting protein, WTIP   |
| <b>Target/Specificity</b> | This WTIP antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 243-271 amino acids of human WTIP.                                    |
| <b>Dilution</b>           | WB~~1:500 IHC-P~~1:100~500 IF~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.   |
| <b>Format</b>             | 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. |
| <b>Storage</b>            | 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.                                      |
| <b>Precautions</b>        | WTIP Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.   |

## Protein Information

---

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Name</b>     | WTIP  |
| <b>Function</b> | Adapter or scaffold protein which participates in the assembly of numerous protein complexes and is involved in several cellular processes such as cell fate determination, cytoskeletal organization, repression of gene |

transcription, cell-cell adhesion, cell differentiation, proliferation and migration. Positively regulates microRNA (miRNA)-mediated gene silencing. Negatively regulates Hippo signaling pathway and antagonizes phosphorylation of YAP1. Acts as a transcriptional corepressor for SNAI1 and SNAI2/SLUG-dependent repression of E-cadherin transcription. Acts as a hypoxic regulator by bridging an association between the prolyl hydroxylases and VHL enabling efficient degradation of HIF1A. In podocytes, may play a role in the regulation of actin dynamics and/or foot process cytoarchitecture (By similarity). In the course of podocyte injury, shuttles into the nucleus and acts as a transcription regulator that represses WT1-dependent transcription regulation, thereby translating changes in slit diaphragm structure into altered gene expression and a less differentiated phenotype. Involved in the organization of the basal body (By similarity). Involved in cilia growth and positioning (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Cell junction, adherens junction. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, P-body. Note=Following podocyte injury, caused by treatment with LPS, puromycin aminonucleoside, ultraviolet or hydrogen peroxide, translocates from sites of cell-cell contacts into the cytosol and nucleus. The shift from cell contacts to intracellular plaques starts as early as 1 hour after LPS stimulation and intranuclear localization begins 3 hours after LPS treatment. Maximal nuclear localization is achieved 6 hours after LPS treatment. Nuclear translocation requires dynein motor activity and intact microtubule network (By similarity). Returns to cell-cell contacts 24 hours after LPS stimulation. In the presence of ROR2, localizes to the plasma membrane (By similarity).

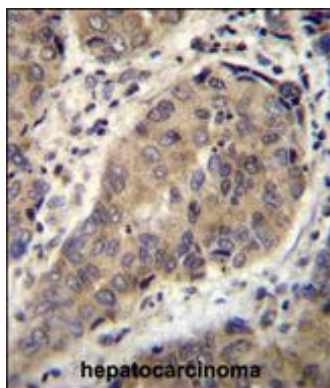
## Background

---

WTIP may monitor slit diaphragm protein assembly, a specialized adherens junction characteristic of podocytes. In case of podocyte injury, it shuttles into the nucleus and acts as a transcription regulator that represses WT1-dependent transcription regulation, thereby translating changes in slit diaphragm structure into altered gene expression and a less differentiated phenotype (By similarity).

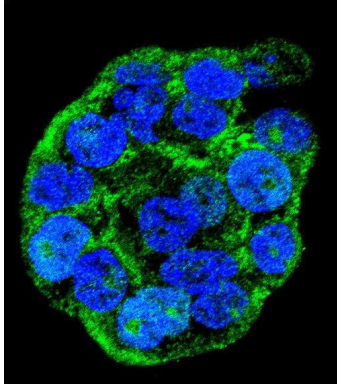
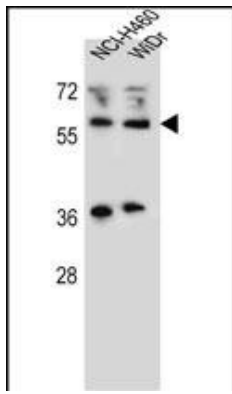
## Images

---



WTIP Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11837b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human hepatocarcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of WTIP Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

WTIP Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11837b) western blot analysis in NCI-H460, WiDr cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the WTIP antibody detected the WTIP protein (arrow).



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of WTIP Antibody (C-term)(Cat#AP11837b) with WiDr cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.