



# R-Spondin Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-16839
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	RSPO1
<b>Protein Name</b>	R-spondin-1
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of R-spondin1 expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Specificity</b>	R-Spondin Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of R-Spondin protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Dilution</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	RSPO1; R-spondin-1; Roof plate-specific spondin-1; hRspo1
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Secreted . Nucleus . Seems to mainly localize to nucleoli .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Abundantly expressed in adrenal glands, ovary, testis, thyroid and trachea but not in bone marrow, spinal cord, stomach, leukocytes colon, small intestine, prostate, thymus and spleen.
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in RSPO1 are the cause of palmoplantar keratoderma with squamous cell carcinoma of skin and sex reversal (PKKSCC) [MIM:610644]. This recessive syndrome is characterized by XX (female to male) SRY-independent sex reversal, palmoplantar hyperkeratosis and predisposition to squamous cell carcinoma of the skin.,domain:The FU repeats are required for activation and stabilization of beta-catenin.,function:Activator of the beta-catenin signaling cascade, leading to TCF-dependent gene activation. Acts both in the canonical Wnt/beta-catenin-dependent pathway, possibly via a direct interaction with Wnt proteins, and in a Wnt-independent beta catenin pathway through a receptor signaling pathway that may not use frizzled/LRP receptors. Acts as a ligand for frizzled FZD8 and LRP6. May negatively regulate the TGF-beta pathway. Has a essential roles in ovary determination.,miscellaneous
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a secreted activator protein with two cysteine-rich, furin-like domains and one thrombospondin type 1 domain. The encoded protein is a ligand for leucine-rich repeat-containing G-protein coupled receptors (LGR proteins) and



positively regulates the Wnt signaling pathway. In mice, the protein induces the rapid onset of crypt cell proliferation and increases intestinal epithelial healing, providing a protective effect against chemotherapy-induced adverse effects. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014],

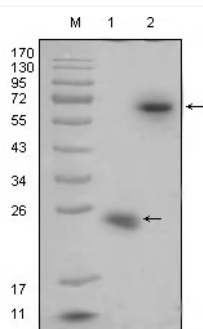
**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis using R-Spondin Monoclonal Antibody against recombinant R-spondin1 protein (1) and R-spondin1(aa21-263)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 cell lysate(2).