



# WFS1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-07847
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	WFS1
<b>Protein Name</b>	Wolframin
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	WFS1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	97kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle . Co-localizes with ATP6V1A in the secretory granules in neuroblastoma cell lines. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Highly expressed in heart followed by brain, placenta, lung and pancreas. Weakly expressed in liver, kidney and skeletal muscle. Also expressed in islet and beta-cell insulinoma cell line.
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in WFS1 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant type 6 (DFNA6) [MIM:600965]; also called non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant type 14 (DFNA14) or non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant type 38 (DFNA38). DFNA6 is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information. DFNA6 is a low-frequency hearing loss in which frequencies of 2000 Hz and below are predominantly affected. Many patients have tinnitus, but there are otherwise no associated features such as

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vertigo. Because high-frequency hearing is generally preserved, patients retain excellent understanding of speech, although presbycusis or noise exposure may cause high-frequency loss later in life

**Background**

This gene encodes a transmembrane protein, which is located primarily in the endoplasmic reticulum and ubiquitously expressed with highest levels in brain, pancreas, heart, and insulinoma beta-cell lines. Mutations in this gene are associated with Wolfram syndrome, also called DIDMOAD (Diabetes Insipidus, Diabetes Mellitus, Optic Atrophy, and Deafness), an autosomal recessive disorder. The disease affects the brain and central nervous system. Mutations in this gene can also cause autosomal dominant deafness 6 (DFNA6), also known as DFNA14 or DFNA38. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009],

**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**