

## WDR18 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-52232

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

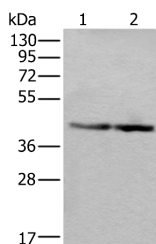
### Description

|                     |                                                         |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse                                            |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Fusion protein of human WDR18                           |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                  |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG                                                     |
| <b>Purification</b> | Antigen affinity purification                           |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated                                            |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4 |

### Applications Recommended Dilution

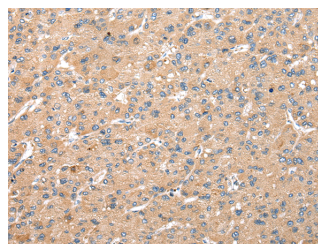
|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| <b>WB</b>  | 1:500-1:2000 |
| <b>IHC</b> | 1:25-1:100   |

### Data

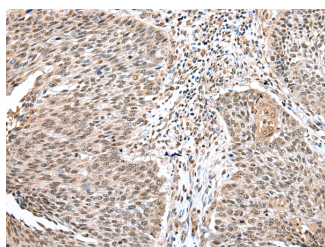


Western blot analysis of Jurkat and PC-3 cell lysates using WDR18 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400

**Observed Mw: Refer to figures**  
**Calculated Mw: 47 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using WDR18 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25 (×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer tissue using WDR18 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25 (×200)

### Preparation & Storage

#### For Research Use Only

**Storage**                      Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

This gene encodes a member of the WD repeat protein family. WD repeats are minimally conserved regions of approximately 40 amino acids typically bracketed by gly-his and trp-asn (GH-WD), which may facilitate formation of heterotrimeric or multiprotein complexes. Members of this family are involved in a variety of cellular processes, including cell cycle progression, signal transduction, apoptosis, and gene regulation.

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