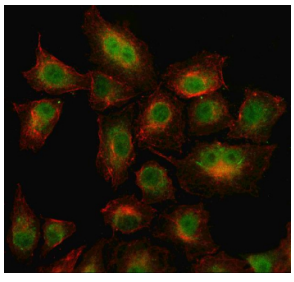
WDR26 Antibody / WD repeat domain-containing protein 26 (FY12826)

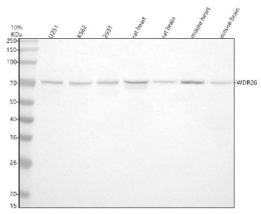
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12826	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

Bulk quote request

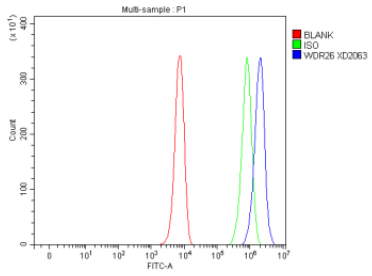
Availability	1-2 days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Lyophilized
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
UniProt	Q9H7D7
Localization	Nuclear, cytoplasmic
Applications	Western Blot: 0.25-0.5ug/ml Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence: 5ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This WDR26 antibody is available for research use only.



Immunofluorescent staining of WDR26 using anti-WDR26 antibody (green) and anti-Beta Tubulin antibody (red). WDR26 was detected in an immunocytochemical section of cells. Enzyme antigen retrieval was performed using IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated with 5 ug/ml rabbit anti-WDR26 antibody and mouse anti-Beta Tubulin antibody overnight at 4oC. DyLight 488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG and Cy3 Conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG were used as secondary antibody at 1:500 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37oC. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.



Western blot analysis of WDR26 using anti-WDR26 antibody. Electrophoresis was performed on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel at 80V (Stacking gel) / 120V (Resolving gel) for 2 hours. Lane 1: human U251 whole cell lysates, Lane 2: human K562 whole cell lysates, Lane 3: human 293T whole cell lysates, Lane 4: rat heart tissue lysates, Lane 5: rat brain tissue lysates, Lane 6: mouse heart tissue lysates, Lane 7: mouse brain tissue lysates. After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-WDR26 antibody at 0.5 ug/ml overnight at 4oC, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal was developed using an ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate. A specific band was detected for WDR26 at approximately 72 kDa. The expected molecular weight of WDR26 is ~72 kDa.



Flow Cytometry analysis of K562 cells using anti-WDR26 antibody. Overlay histogram showing K562 cells stained with (Blue line). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with permeabilization buffer. The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with rabbit anti-WDR26 antibody (1 ug/million cells) for 30 min at 20oC. DyLight 488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (5-10 ug/million cells) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes at 20oC. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG (1 ug/million cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Red line) was used as a blank control.

Description

WDR26 antibody detects WD repeat domain-containing protein 26, a multifunctional adaptor protein that participates in G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) signaling, cytoskeletal regulation, and cell proliferation. Encoded by the WDR26 gene on chromosome 1q42.11, this protein contains several WD40 repeats that form a beta-propeller structure facilitating protein-protein interactions. WDR26 functions as a scaffold that coordinates signal transduction and cytoskeletal rearrangements downstream of heterotrimeric G proteins and growth factor receptors.

WDR26 localizes to both the cytoplasm and plasma membrane, where it binds Gbetagamma subunits and regulates downstream effectors such as PI3K, AKT, and ERK. By modulating these pathways, it controls cell migration, survival, and proliferation. Additionally, WDR26 plays roles in vesicle trafficking, stress response, and cell morphology through interactions with actin-associated proteins.

The WDR26 antibody is used in signaling, oncology, and molecular biology research to investigate scaffolding functions and GPCR-mediated pathways. Western blot analysis identifies a 65 kilodalton band corresponding to WDR26, while immunofluorescence shows cytoplasmic and membrane-associated staining. This antibody supports the study of protein complexes that regulate cellular communication and structure.

Aberrant expression of WDR26 has been linked to cancer progression and inflammatory signaling. Elevated WDR26 enhances AKT phosphorylation and cell survival, contributing to chemoresistance and metastasis, while loss of expression disrupts signaling coordination. The WDR26 antibody provides a valuable tool for exploring these mechanisms in disease and cellular physiology. NSJ Bioreagents validates this antibody for its applications, ensuring reliable performance in GPCR and signal transduction studies.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the WDR26 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human WDR26 recombinant protein (Position: Q142-E583) was used as the immunogen for the WDR26 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the WDR26 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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