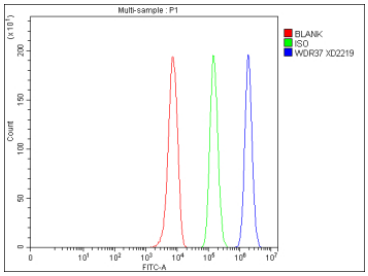
WDR37 Antibody / WD repeat-containing protein 37 (FY12449)

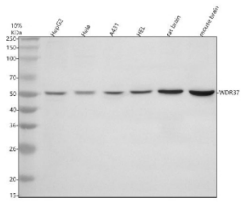
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12449	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 ug/ml	100 ug

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	Q9Y2I8
Applications	Western Blot: 0.25-0.5ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This WDR37 antibody is available for research use only.



Flow Cytometry analysis of HepG2 cells using anti-WDR37 antibody. Overlay histogram showing HepG2 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-WDR37 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.



Western blot analysis of WDR37 using anti-WDR37 antibody. Electrophoresis was performed on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel at 80V (Stacking gel) / 120V (Resolving gel) for 2 hours. Lane 1: human HepG2 whole cell lysates, Lane 2: human Hela whole cell lysates, Lane 3: human whole cell lysates, Lane 4: human HEL whole cell lysates, Lane 5: rat brain tissue lysates, Lane 6: 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-WDR37 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. Predicted molecular weight ~55 kDa.

Description

WDR37 antibody detects WD repeat-containing protein 37, a member of the WD40 domain protein family that serves as a scaffolding component in numerous multiprotein complexes. WD repeat proteins coordinate protein-protein interactions and are involved in processes such as vesicular trafficking, signal transduction, RNA processing, and cell cycle regulation. WDR37 is conserved across species and is characterized by multiple WD40 repeats forming a beta-propeller structure that mediates molecular recognition events. The WDR37 antibody is valuable for studies exploring signal transduction pathways, protein complex assembly, and developmental regulation.

WDR37 is encoded by the WDR37 gene located on human chromosome 10p15.1. The protein is ubiquitously expressed, with higher levels in brain, kidney, and reproductive tissues. Its precise molecular function remains under investigation, but emerging evidence suggests roles in intracellular signaling and vesicle trafficking. Mutations in WDR37 have been linked to a congenital neurodevelopmental disorder featuring craniofacial and ocular anomalies, underscoring its importance in human development. Studies in animal models indicate that Wdr37 contributes to ciliary and cytoskeletal organization, reflecting a potential connection to ciliopathies.

Using the WDR37 antibody, researchers can detect the native ~55 kDa protein via western blot and localize it through immunofluorescence microscopy. Expression analysis demonstrates cytoplasmic and perinuclear localization, consistent with a role in vesicular trafficking. The antibody is also useful in co-immunoprecipitation experiments for identifying interacting partners within signaling and transport complexes. Functional studies are beginning to connect WDR37 with cell cycle progression and protein degradation pathways, suggesting a role in maintaining proteostasis.

WD repeat proteins like WDR37 often act as adaptors within ubiquitin ligase complexes, G-protein signaling pathways, or RNA splicing assemblies. Understanding WDR37 biology could shed light on how these complexes maintain cellular organization and developmental homeostasis. NSJ Bioreagents provides a validated WDR37 antibody optimized for western blot and immunocytochemistry, supporting ongoing research into WD40 domain protein function, developmental biology, and molecular pathology.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the WDR37 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human WDR37 recombinant protein (Position: D161-Q451) was used as the immunogen for the WDR37 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the WDR37 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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