

MESDC2 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5086

Specification

MESDC2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	Q14696
Other Accession	NP_055969.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=26;M=25;Rat=25 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

MESDC2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 23184

Antigen Region
206-234

Other Names

MESDC2; KIAA0081; MESD; LDLR chaperone MESD; Mesoderm development candidate 2; Mesoderm development protein; Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-61

Dilution

IF~~1:10~50
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

Target/Specificity

This MESDC2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 206-234 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human MESDC2.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

MESDC2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MESDC2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name MESD ([HGNC:13520](#))

Synonyms KIAA0081, MESDC2, MESDM

Function

Chaperone specifically assisting the folding of beta- propeller/EGF modules within the family of low-density lipoprotein receptors (LDLRs) (PubMed:15014448). Acts as a modulator of the Wnt pathway through chaperoning the coreceptors of the canonical Wnt pathway, LRP5 and LRP6, to the plasma membrane (PubMed:17488095). Essential for specification of embryonic polarity and mesoderm induction. Plays an essential role in neuromuscular junction (NMJ) formation by promoting cell-surface expression of LRP4 (By similarity). May regulate phagocytosis of apoptotic retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) cells (By similarity).

Cellular Location

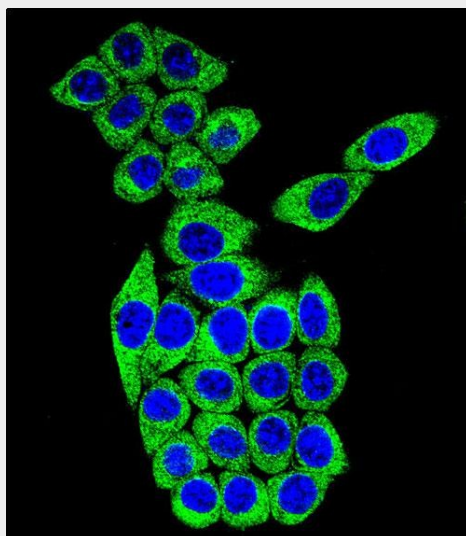
Endoplasmic reticulum Note=Released from apoptotic cells and shed photoreceptor outer segments. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9ERE7}

MESDC2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

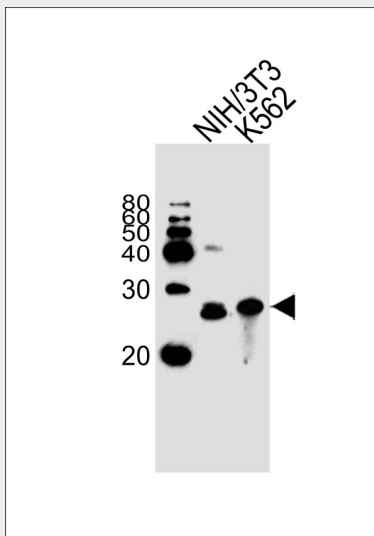
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

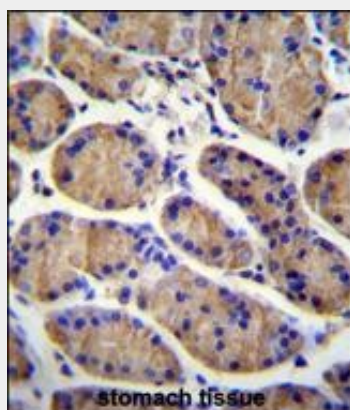
MESDC2 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of MESDC2 Antibody (C-term)(Cat#AW5086) with 293 cell followed by Alexa Fluor[®] 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse NIH/3T3, K562 cell line (from left to right), using MESDC2 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AW5086). AW5086 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



MESDC2 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AW5086) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human stomach tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of MESDC2 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

MESDC2 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Chaperone specifically assisting the folding of beta-propeller/EGF modules within the family of low-density lipoprotein receptors (LDLRs). Acts as a modulator of the Wnt pathway through chaperoning the coreceptors of the canonical Wnt pathway, LRP5 and LRP6, to the plasma membrane. Essential for specification of embryonic polarity and mesoderm induction.

MESDC2 Antibody (C-term) - References

Murrills, R.J., et al. J. Cell. Biochem. 108(5):1066-1075(2009)
Li, Y., et al. FEBS Lett. 580(22):5423-5428(2006)
Veltman, I.M., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 14(14):1955-1963(2005)
Clark, H.F., et al. Genome Res. 13(10):2265-2270(2003)
Hsieh, J.C., et al. Cell 112(3):355-367(2003)