

**WIF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP2723a****Specification**

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**WIF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [Q9Y5W5](#)

**WIF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 11197

**Other Names**

Wnt inhibitory factor 1, WIF-1, WIF1

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2723a](/product/products/AP2723a) was selected from the N-term region of human WIF1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**WIF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** WIF1

**Function**

Binds to WNT proteins and inhibits their activities. May be involved in mesoderm segmentation.

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

**WIF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**WIF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****WIF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

WNT proteins are extracellular signaling molecules involved in the control of embryonic development. WIF1 is a secreted protein, which binds WNT proteins and inhibits their activities. This protein contains a WNT inhibitory factor (WIF) domain and 5 epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains. It may be involved in mesoderm segmentation. This protein is found to be present in fish, amphibia and mammals.

**WIF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Elston,M.S., Endocrinology 149 (3), 1235-1242 (2008)Clement,G., Cancer Sci. 99 (1), 46-53 (2008)Chan,S.L., Lab. Invest. 87 (7), 644-650 (2007)