

## Product datasheet

# Human Wnt7α peptide ab113305

### Overview

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**Product name** Human Wnt7a peptide

### Description

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**Nature** Recombinant

### Amino Acid Sequence

**Species** Human

### Specifications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab113305** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Applications** Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-Wnt7a antibody ([ab100792](#))

**Form** Liquid

### Additional notes

This is the blocking peptide for [ab100792](#).

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

### Preparation and Storage

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**Stability and Storage** Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

## General Info

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<b>Function</b>	Ligand for members of the frizzled family of seven transmembrane receptors. Probable developmental protein. Signaling by Wnt-7a allows sexually dimorphic development of the mullerian ducts.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Expression is restricted to placenta, kidney, testis, uterus, fetal lung, and fetal and adult brain.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Defects in WNT7A are the cause of limb/pelvis-hypoplasia/aplasia syndrome (LPHAS) [MIM:276820]; also known as absence of ulna and fibula with severe limb deficiency. LPHAS is a limb-malformation disorder characterized by various degrees of limb aplasia/hypoplasia and joint dysplasia. Defects in WNT7A are a cause of Fuhrmann syndrome (FUHRS) [MIM:228930]; also known as fibular aplasia or hypoplasia femoral bowing and poly- syn- and oligodactyly. Fuhrmann syndrome is a distinct limb-malformation disorder characterized also by various degrees of limb aplasia/hypoplasia and joint dysplasia.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the Wnt family.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Secreted > extracellular space > extracellular matrix.

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**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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