

WASP (phospho Tyr290) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES7513

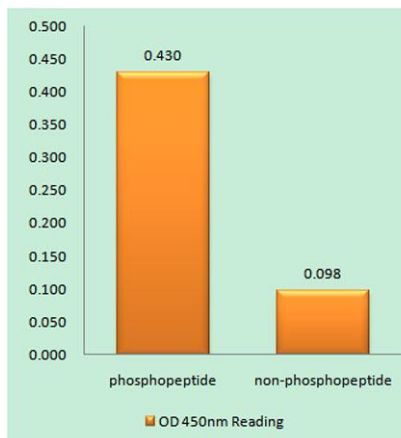
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Overview

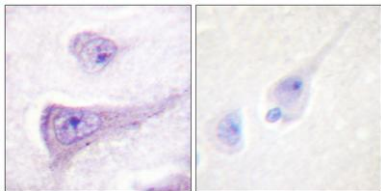
Product Name	WASP (phospho Tyr290) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human WASP around the phosphorylation site of Tyr290. AA range:256-305
Specificity	Phospho-WASP (Y290) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of WASP protein only when phosphorylated at Y290.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein
Gene Name	WAS
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Nucleus .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	60kD
Human Gene ID	7454
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P42768
Alternative Names	WAS; IMD2; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein; WASp
Background	The Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS) family of proteins share similar domain structure, and are involved in transduction of signals from receptors on the cell surface to the actin cytoskeleton. The



presence of a number of different motifs suggests that they are regulated by a number of different stimuli, and interact with multiple proteins. Recent studies have demonstrated that these proteins, directly or indirectly, associate with the small GTPase, Cdc42, known to regulate formation of actin filaments, and the cytoskeletal organizing complex, Arp2/3. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome is a rare, inherited, X-linked, recessive disease characterized by immune dysregulation and microthrombocytopenia, and is caused by mutations in the WAS gene. The WAS gene product is a cytoplasmic protein, expressed exclusively in hematopoietic cells, which show signalling and cytoskeletal abnormalities in WAS patients. At

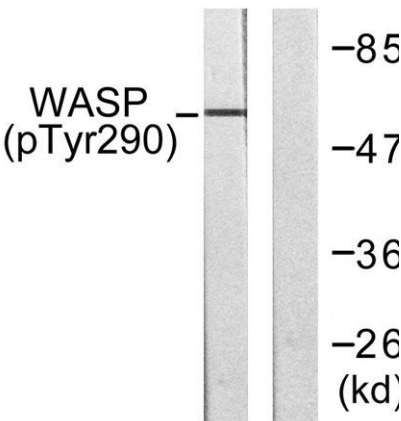


Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using WASP (Phospho-Tyr290) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using WASP (Phospho-Tyr290) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phosphopeptide.





Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using WASP (Phospho-Tyr290) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

