

Rabbit anti-Human, mouse WAS Polyclonal Antibody | anti-WAS antibody

WAS Antibody (Center)

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA287607	Rabbit	Human, mouse	Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

WAS; Polyclonal Antibody; WAS Antibody (Center); Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein; WASp; IMD2; anti-WAS antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Specificity	This WAS antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 116-144 amino acids from the Central region of human WAS.
Purity/Purification	Peptide Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Form/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.
Concentration	Vial Concentration: 0.5 (varies by lot)
Sequence Positions	116-144
Sequence Length	502
Applicable Applications for anti-WAS antibody	FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Antigen Type	Synthetic Peptide
Antigen Source	HUMAN
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)

WAS Antibody (Center) flow cytometric analysis of CEM cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

WAS Antibody (Center) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded tonsil tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the WAS Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of WAS Antibody (Center) in mouse liver tissue lysates (35ug/lane).
WAS (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-WAS antibody	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.
Product Categories/Family for anti-WAS antibody	Signal Transduction
References	Rajmohan, R., et al. FEMS Yeast Res. 9(8):1226-1235(2009) Dovas, A., et al. J. Cell. Sci. 122 (PT 21), 3873-3882 (2009) Cammer, M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(35):23302-23311(2009) Zhang, J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(32):21659-21669(2009) Ameratunga, R., et al. N. Z. Med. J. 122(1304):46-53(2009)

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4507909
NCBI GeneID	7454
NCBI Accession #	NP_000368.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000377.2
UniProt Accession #	P42768; Q9BU11; Q9UNJ9
Molecular Weight	52913
NCBI Official Full Name	wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
NCBI Official Symbol	WAS
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	THC; IMD2; SCNX; THC1; WASP; WASPA
NCBI Protein Information	wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein
UniProt Protein Name	Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein
UniProt Gene Name	WAS
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	IMD2; WASp
UniProt Entry Name	WASP_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.