

Rabbit WAS Polyclonal Antibody | anti-WAS antibody

WAS Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA325942	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

WAS; Polyclonal Antibody; WAS Antibody; Eczema thrombocytopenia; IMD2; SCNX; THC; THC1; Thrombocytopenia 1 (X linked); U42471; Was; WASp; WASP_HUMAN; Wiskott Aldrich syndrome (eczema thrombocytopenia); Wiskott Aldrich syndrome; Wiskott Aldrich syndrome protein; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein; anti-WAS antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	WAS antibody detects endogenous levels of total WAS
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	502
Applicable Applications for anti-WAS antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human WAS
Subcellular Location	Cytoplasm > Cytoskeleton.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed predominantly in the thymus. Also found, to a much lesser extent, in the spleen.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

AAA325942 staining HepG2 cells by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) antibody, diluted at 1/600, was used as secondary antibody.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

AAA325942 at 1/100 staining Mouse testis tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of Iovo cell lysate, using WAS Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-WAS antibody	Description: Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome proteins (WASPs) mediate actin dynamics by activating the Arp2/3 actin nucleation complex in response to activated Rho family GTPases. In mammals, five WASP family members have been described. Hematopoietic WASP and ubiquitously expressed N-WASP are autoinhibited in unstimulated cells. Upon stimulation they are activated by cdc42, which relieves the autoinhibition in conjunction with phosphatidyl inositol 4, 5-bisphosphate. Three WAVE (Wasf, SCAR) family proteins are similar in sequence to WASP and N-WASP but lack the WASP/N-WASP autoinhibition domains and are indirectly activated by Rac (reviewed in 1). Both WASP and WAVE functions appear to be essential, as knockout of either N-WASP or Scar-2 in mice results in cardiac and neuronal defects and embryonic lethality (2, 3). Loss of WASP results in immune system defects and fewer immune cells (4). WAVE-2 (WASF2) is widely distributed, while WAVE-1 and WAVE-3 are strongly expressed in brain (5). WAVE-3 may act as a tumor suppressor in neuroblastoma, a childhood disease of the sympathetic nervous system (6). Increased expression of WAVE-3 is seen in breast cancer, and studies in breast adenocarcinoma cells indicate that WAVE-3 regulates breast cancer progression, invasion and metastasis through the p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway (7, 8). Function: Effector protein for Rho-type GTPases. Regulates actin filament reorganization via its interaction with the Arp2/3 complex. Important for efficient actin polymerization. Possible regulator of lymphocyte and platelet function. Mediates actin filament reorganization and the formation of actin pedestals upon infection by pathogenic bacteria. Subunit Structure: Interacts with NCK1 (via SH3 domains) (By similarity). Interacts with CDC42, RAC, NCK, HCK, FYN, SRC kinase FGR, BTK, ABL1, PSTPIP1, WIP, and to the p85 subunit of PLC-gamma. Binds the Arp2/3 complex. Interacts (via C-terminus) with ALDOA. Interacts with E.coli effector protein EspF(U). Post-translational Modifications: Phosphorylated at Tyr-291 by FYN and HCK, inducing WAS effector activity after TCR engagement. Phosphorylation at Tyr-291 enhances WAS activity in promoting actin polymerization and filopodia formation. Similarity: The WH1 (Wasp homology 1) domain may bind a Pro-rich ligand. The CRIB (Cdc42/Rac-interactive-binding) region binds to the C-terminal WH2 domain in the autoinhibited state of the protein. Binding of Rho-type GTPases to the CRIB induces a conformation change and leads to activation.
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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	Observed: 53 kDa Predicted: 53 kDa
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

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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/was-antibody-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/325942>