

Rabbit Vav2 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-Vav2 antibody

Vav2 (Tyr-172)[conserved site], phospho-specific Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA71728	Rabbit	Human, Rat, Mouse	Immunocytochemistry, ELISA, Western Blot

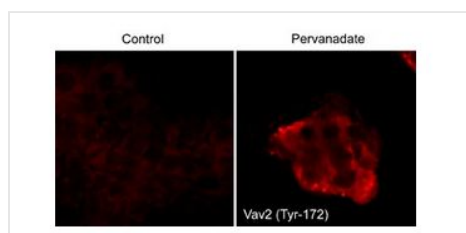
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Vav2; Polyclonal Antibody; Vav2 (Tyr-172)[conserved site]; phospho-specific Antibody; phospho-specific; anti-Vav2 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

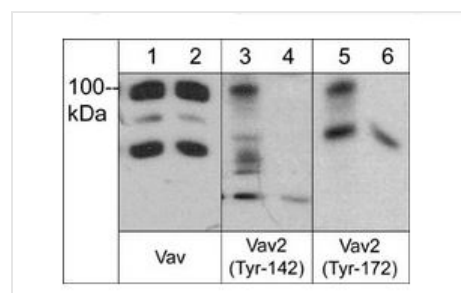
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Specificity	This antibody was cross-adsorbed to unphosphorylated Vav2 (Tyr-172) peptide before affinity purification using phospho-Vav2 (Tyr-172) peptide (without carrier). The antibody detects a 100kDa* band corresponding to Vav on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of human A431 cells treated with EGF and detects Vav1, Vav2, and Vav3 in Jurkat cells treated with pervanadate. The antibody does not detect these Vavs after treatment with alkaline phosphatase.
Form/Format	Rabbit polyclonal, affinity-purified antibody is supplied in 100ul phosphate-buffered saline, 50% glycerol, 1mg/ml BSA, and 0.05% sodium azide.
Applicable Applications for anti-Vav2 antibody	ICC (Immunocytochemistry), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Phospho-Vav2 (Tyr-172) synthetic peptide (coupled to KLH) corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding Tyr-172 in mouse Vav2. This sequence has high homology with similar regions in rat and human Vav2, and has significant homology to the conserved site in Vav1 and Vav3.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 1 year.

IMAGES



ICC (Immunocytochemistry)

Immunocytochemical labeling of VAV2 in control and pervanadate-treated human A431 cells. The cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde and permeabilized using NP-40. Then labeled with rabbit polyclonal Vav2 (Tyr-172). The antibody was detected using goat anti-rabbit DyLight 594.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot of human A431 cells treated with EGF (lanes 1, 3, & 5) then the blot was exposed to alkaline phosphatase (lanes 2, 4, & 6). The blots were probed with anti-Vav (a.a. 165-174) (lanes 1 & 2), anti-Vav2 (Tyr-142) (lanes 3 & 4), or anti-Vav2 (Tyr-172) (lanes 5 & 6

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Vav2 antibody	The Vav family of Rho-guanine nucleotide exchange factors, Vav1, Vav2, and Vav3, have central roles in transducing signals from cell surface receptors, such as integrin, growth factor and immune cell receptors to the cytoskeleton. This role includes receptor-mediated changes in the actin cytoskeleton and cell motility. Vav1 expression is normally restricted to hematopoietic cells, while Vav2 and Vav3 are more widely expressed. All three Vav isoforms have been shown to be abnormally expressed in several types of cancer. Vavs are composed of multiple domains, including a Dbl homology domain, a calponin homology domain, an acidic amino acid region, a pleckstrin homology domain, a cysteine-rich domain, and SH3 and SH2 domains. Vav activity is regulated by the phosphorylation status of several conserved tyrosine residues in the acidic region (In Vav2: Tyr-142, Tyr-159, and Tyr-172). These tyrosine residues are able to participate in autoinhibitory interactions with the Dbl homology domain and this interaction is prevented after phosphorylation of these sites leading to activation of Vav GEF activity.
References	Wilsbacher, J.L. et al. (2006) Cell Comm. Signal. 4:5. Aghazadeh, B. (2000) Cell 102:625. Schuebel, K.E. et al. (1996) Oncogene 13:363.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	1353412
NCBI GeneID	22325
UniProt Accession #	Q60992; A2AH49
Molecular Weight	101.3
NCBI Official Full Name	Vav2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	vav 2 oncogene
NCBI Official Symbol	Vav2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Vav-2; AI847175; 2810040F13Rik
NCBI Protein Information	guanine nucleotide exchange factor VAV2
UniProt Protein Name	Guanine nucleotide exchange factor VAV2
UniProt Gene Name	Vav2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	VAV-2
UniProt Entry Name	VAV2_MOUSE

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.