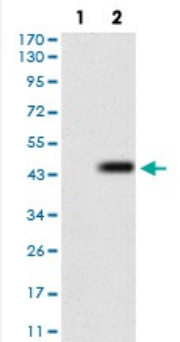
WAS monoclonal antibody, clone 7B10E4

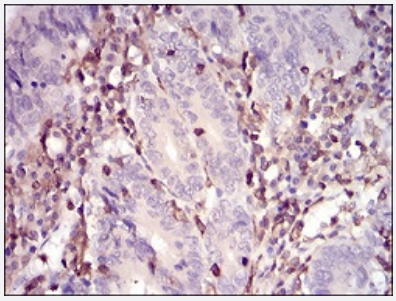
Catalog # MAB16637 Size 100 ug

Applications



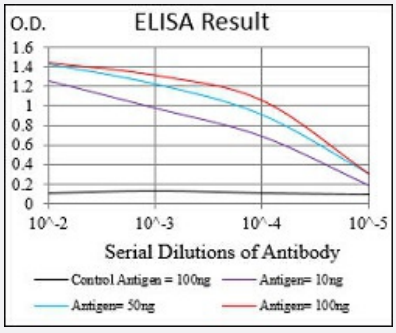
Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: HEK293 cell; Lane 2: WAS-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 cell with WAS monoclonal antibody.



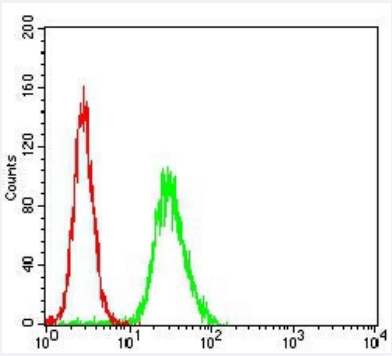
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded colon cancer tissues with WAS monoclonal antibody.



Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis of WAS monoclonal antibody, clone 7B10E4.



Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with WAS monoclonal antibody (green) and negative control (red).

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant human WAS.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acid 57-170 of human WAS from *E. coli*.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	53
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG2a
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:10000) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) Immunohistochemistry (1:200-1:1000) Flow Cytometry (1:200-1:400) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

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Gene Info — WAS

Entrez GeneID	7454
Gene Name	WAS
Gene Alias	IMD2, THC, WASP
Gene Description	Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (eczema-thrombocytopenia)
Omim ID	300299 300392 301000 313900
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS) family of proteins share similar domain structure, and are in volved in transduction of signals from receptors on the cell surface to the actin cytoskeleton. The p resence of a number of different motifs suggests that they are regulated by a number of different s timuli, and interact with multiple proteins. Recent studies have demonstrated that these proteins, d irectly 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, in herited, X-linked, recessive disease characterized by immune dysregulation and microthrombocyt openia, and is caused by mutations in the WAS gene. The WAS gene product is a cytoplasmic pr otein, expressed exclusively in hematopoietic cells, which show signalling and cytoskeletal abnor malities in WAS patients. A transcript variant arising as a result of alternative promoter usage, an d containing a different 5' UTR sequence, has been described, however, its full-length nature is no t known. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000032395|Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein|thrombocytopenia 1 (X-linked)

Pathway

- Adherens junction
- Chemokine signaling pathway

- Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis
- Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection - EHEC
- Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

Disease

- Immunologic Deficiency Syndromes
- Severe Combined Immunodeficiency