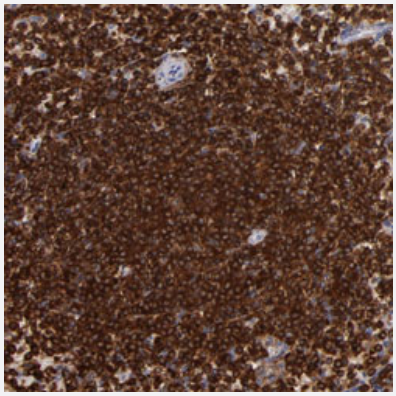
WAS polyclonal antibody

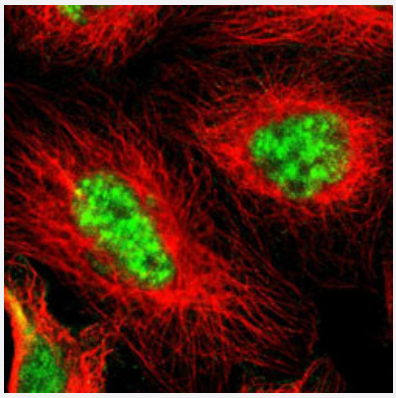
Catalog # PAB29323 Size 100 uL

Applications



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

Immunohistochemical staining of human spleen with WAS polyclonal antibody (Cat# PAB29323) shows strong cytoplasmic positivity in cells in red pulp and cells in white pulp.



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of human cell line A-431 with WAS polyclonal antibody (Cat# PAB29323) under 1-4 ug/mL working concentration shows positivity in nucleus but excluded from the nucleoli.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against recombinant human WAS.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids of human WAS.
Sequence	LQAGRLLWEQELYSQLVYSTPTPFFHTFAGDDCQAGLNFADEDEAQAFRALVQEKIQKRNQRQS GDRRQLPPPPTPANEERRGGLPPLPLHPGGDQGGPPVGPLSLGLATVDIQNPDITSSRYRGLPAP GPSPADKKRSGKK
Host	Rabbit

Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (1:200-1:500) Immunofluorescence (1-4 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (40% glycerol, 0.02% 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.

Applications

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

  Immunohistochemical staining of human spleen with WAS polyclonal antibody (Cat# PAB29323) shows strong cytoplasmic positivity in cells in red pulp and cells in white pulp.

- Immunofluorescence

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Gene Info — WAS

Entrez GeneID	7454
Protein Accession#	P42768
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 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. A transcript variant arising as a result of alternative promoter usage, and containing a different 5' UTR sequence, has been described, however, its full-length nature is not 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