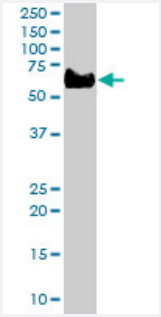
WAS polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB6757 Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

WAS polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB6757) staining (0.03 ug/mL) of U-937 lysate (RIPA buffer, 30 ug total protein per lane). Primary incubated for 1 hour. Detected by western blot using chemiluminescence.

Specification

Product Description	Goat polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of WAS.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human WAS.
Sequence	C-SPADKKRSGKKKI
Host	Goat
Theoretical MW (kDa)	52.9
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This antibody is expected to no cross-reactivity with N WASP (WASL).
Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Synthetic Peptide.

Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:128000) Western Blot (0.03-0.1 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In Tris saline, pH 7.3 (0.5% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	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

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

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- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — WAS

Entrez GeneID	7454
Protein Accession#	NP_000368.1
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)

Publication Reference

- Molecular mechanisms of invadopodium formation: the role of the N-WASP-Arp2/3 complex pathway and cofilin.

  Yamaguchi H, Lorenz M, Kempiak S, Sarmiento C, Coniglio S, Symons M, Segall J, Eddy R, Miki H, Takenawa T, Condeelis J.

  The Journal of Cell Biology 2005 Jan; 168(3):441.

  Application: IF, WB-Tr, Rat, MTLn3, MTC cells

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