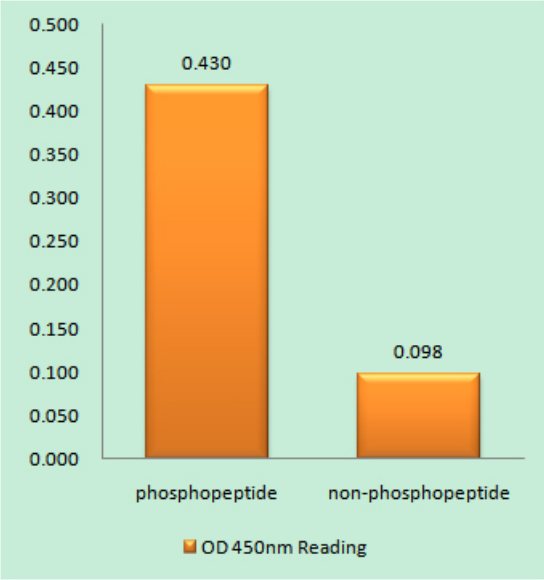
WASP (phospho Tyr290) Polyclonal Antibody

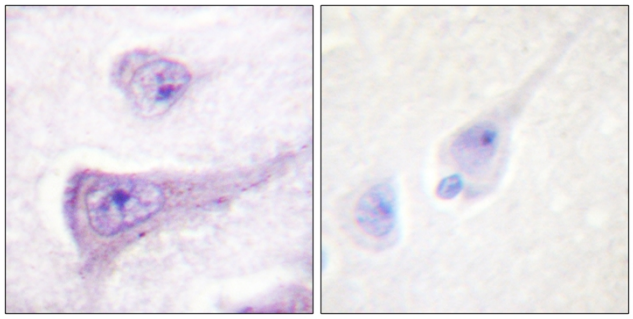
Catalog No	BYab-03042
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	WAS
Protein Name	Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human WASP around the phosphorylation site of Tyr290. AA range:256-305
Specificity	Phospho-WASP (Y290) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of WASP protein only when phosphorylated at Y290.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	WAS; IMD2; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein; WASp
Observed Band	60kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed predominantly in the thymus. Also found, to a much lesser extent, in the spleen.
Function	disease:Defects in WAS are a cause of X-linked severe congenital neutropenia (XLN) [MIM:300299]. XLN is an X-linked immunodeficiency syndrome characterized by recurrent major bacterial infections, severe congenital neutropenia, and monocytopenia.,disease:Defects in WAS are the cause of thrombocytopenia type 1 (THC1) [MIM:313900]. Thrombocytopenia is defined by a decrease in the number of platelets in circulating blood, resulting in the potential for increased bleeding and decreased ability for clotting.,disease:Defects in WAS are the cause of Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS) [MIM:301000]; also known as eczema-thrombocytopenia-immunodeficiency syndrome. WAS is an X-linked recessive immunodeficiency characterized by eczema, thrombocytopenia, recurrent infections, and bloody diarrhea. Death usually occurs before age

	10.,domain:The CRIB (Cdc42/Rac-interactive-binding) region binds to the C-ter
Background	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 t
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

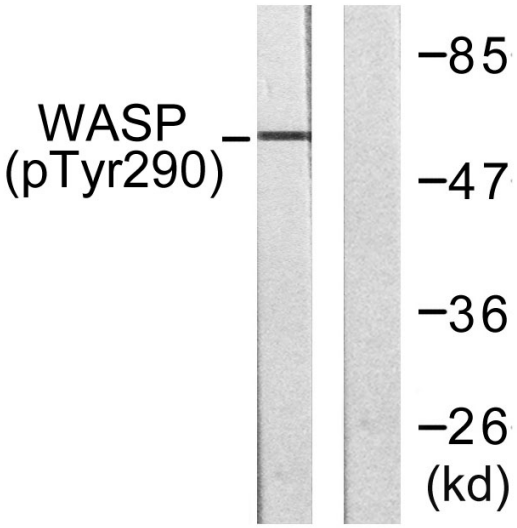
Products Images



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using WASP (Phospho-Tyr290) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using WASP (Phospho-Tyr290) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using WASP (Phospho-Tyr290) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.