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anti-WASP antibody (Middle Region)





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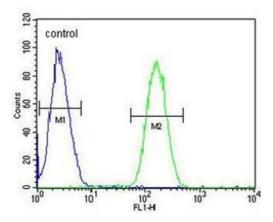
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| Quantity: | 0.4 mL | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Target: | WASP (WAS) | |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 122-152, Middle Region | |
| Reactivity: | Human, Mouse | |
| Host: | Rabbit | |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal | |
| Conjugate: | This WASP antibody is un-conjugated | |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA) | |
| Product Details | | |
| Immunogen: | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 122~152 amino acids from the Central region of human WAS | |
| Isotype: | lg Fraction | |
| Specificity: | This antibody detectas WAS / IMD2 (Center). | |
| Cross-Reactivity (Details): | Species reactivity (tested):Human, mouse | |
| Purification: | Protein A column followed by peptide affinity purification | |
| Target Details | | |
| Target: | WASP (WAS) | |
| | | |

Target Details

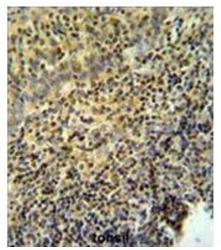
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|---------------------|---|--|--|
| Alternative Name: | WAS / IMD2 (WAS Products) | | |
| Background: | The Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS) family of proteins share similar domain structure, and are | | |
| | involved in transduction of signals from 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. Synonyms: WASp, Wiskott- | | |
| | Aldrich syndrome protein | | |
| Gene ID: | 7454 | | |
| NCBI Accession: | NP_000368 | | |
| Application Details | | | |
| Application Notes: | Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator. | | |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only | | |
| Handling | | | |
| Format: | Liquid | | |
| Concentration: | 0.25 mg/mL | | |
| Buffer: | PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide | | |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide | | |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which | | |
| | should be handled by trained staff only. | | |
| Handling Advice: | Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. | | |
| Storage: | 4 °C/-20 °C | | |
| Storage Comment: | Store at 2 - 8 °C for up to six months or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer. | | |

CEM



Flow Cytometry

Image 1. WAS Antibody (Center) flow cytometric analysis of CEM cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 2. WAS Antibody (Center) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded tonsil tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the WAS Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

m.liver 95 72 55 43 34 26

Western Blotting

Image 3. Western blot analysis of WAS Antibody (Center) in mouse liver tissue lysates (35 μ g/lane). WAS (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.