Datasheet for ABIN967977

anti-VASP antibody (AA 248-379)

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Overview

Quantity:	150 µg
Target:	VASP
Binding Specificity:	AA 248-379
Reactivity:	Human, Dog
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This VASP antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Human VASP aa. 248 - 379
Clone:	43-VASP
Isotype:	IgG1
Cross-Reactivity:	Dog (Canine)
Characteristics:	1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results. 2. Please refer to us for technical protocols. 3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing. 4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

Product Details

Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Target Details

Target:	VASP
Alternative Name:	VASP (VASP Products)
Background:	Vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein (VASP), a substrate for cAMP- and cGMP-dependent kinases, is associated with actin filaments, focal adhesions, and dynamic membrane regions. VASP is composed of several distinct domains: a central L-proline-rich domain contains a GPPPPP motif as a single copy and as a three-fold tandem repeat, as well as three conserved phosphorylation sites for cyclic nucleotide-dependent protein kinases (Ser157, Ser239, and Thr278). A C-terminal domain contains a repetitive mixed-charge cluster which is predicted to form an alpha-helix. The C-terminal domain appears to be responsible for anchoring at focal adhesion sites. VASP has been shown to be a ligand for profilins. Profilins bind to the poly-L-proline motifs of VASP and it is postulated that these two molecules act in concert to convey signal transduction to actin filament formation.
Molecular Weight:	46 kDa
Pathways:	TCR Signaling, Regulation of Actin Filament Polymerization, Tube Formation

Application Details

Comment:	Related Products: ABIN968536
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	250 µg/mL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09 % 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.
Storage:	-20 °C

Handling

Storage Comment:	Store undiluted at -20° C.

Publications

Product cited in:

DeMali, Barlow, Burridge: "Recruitment of the Arp2/3 complex to vinculin: coupling membrane protrusion to matrix adhesion." in: **The Journal of cell biology**, Vol. 159, Issue 5, pp. 881-91, (2002) (PubMed).

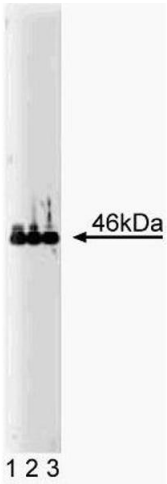
Howe, Hogan, Juliano: "Regulation of vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein phosphorylation and interaction with Abl by protein kinase A and cell adhesion." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 277, Issue 41, pp. 38121-6, (2002) (PubMed).

Lawrence, Pryzwansky: "The vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein is regulated by cyclic GMP-dependent protein kinase during neutrophil spreading." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)**, Vol. 166, Issue 9, pp. 5550-6, (2001) (PubMed).

Haffner, Jarchau, Reinhard, Hoppe, Lohmann, Walter: "Molecular cloning, structural analysis and functional expression of the proline-rich focal adhesion and microfilament-associated protein VASP." in: **The EMBO journal**, Vol. 14, Issue 1, pp. 19-27, (1995) (PubMed).

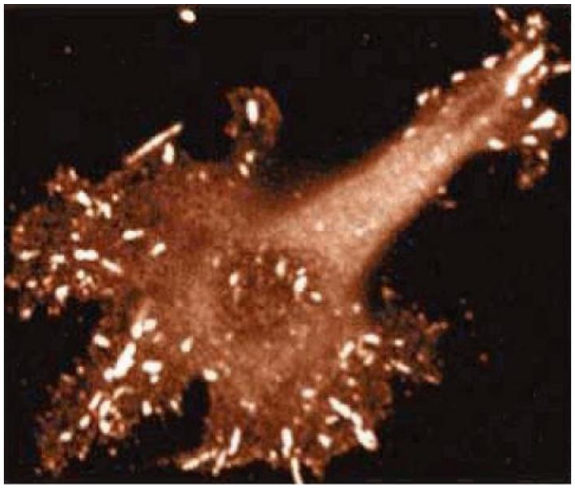
Reinhard, Giehl, Abel, Haffner, Jarchau, Hoppe, Jockusch, Walter: "The proline-rich focal adhesion and microfilament protein VASP is a ligand for profilins." in: **The EMBO journal**, Vol. 14 , Issue 8, pp. 1583-9, (1995) (PubMed).

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of VASP on human endothelial cell lysate. Lane 1: 1:500, lane 2: 1:1000, lane 3: 1:2000 dilution of anti-VASP.



Immunofluorescence

Image 2. Immunoflurorescent staining on Human Endothelial cells.

Image 3.