

Anti-WASP / N-WASP Antibody
Catalog # AN2017**Specification**

Anti-WASP / N-WASP Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O00401
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	54827

Anti-WASP / N-WASP Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8976

Other Names

Neural Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein, WASL, WASP

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-WASP / N-WASP Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

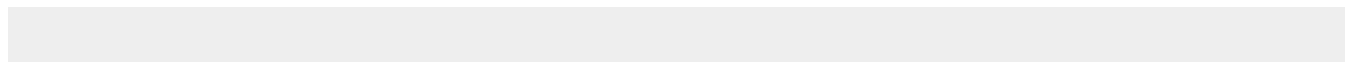
Shipping

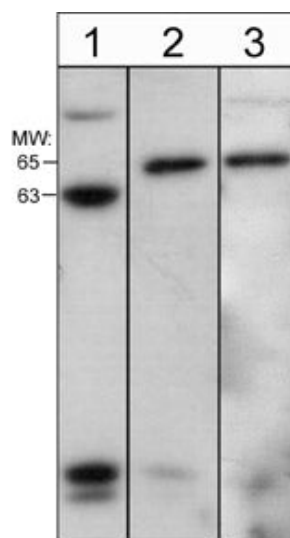
Blue Ice

Anti-WASP / N-WASP Antibody - Protocols

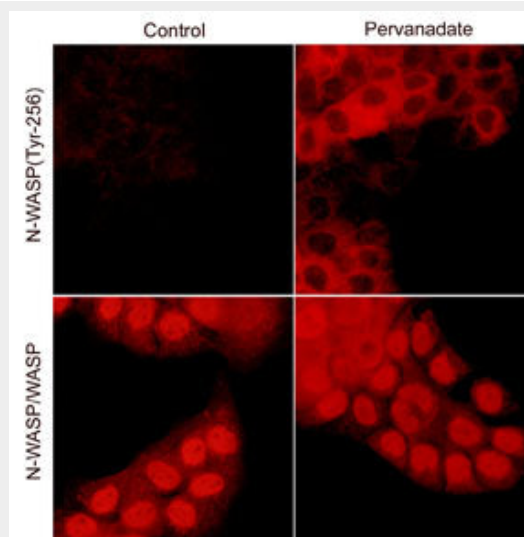
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-WASP / N-WASP Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Jurkat (lane 1), A431 (lane 2), and HeLa (lane 3) cell lysates (20 µg/lane). Blots were probed with rabbit polyclonal anti-WASP/N-WASP (WP2101).



Immunocytochemical labeling of N-WASP in control and pervanadate-treated A431 cells. The cells were labeled with rabbit polyclonal N-WASP/WASP (WP2101) or rabbit polyclonal N-WASP (Tyr-256) antibodies, then the antibodies were detected using appropriate secondary antibody conjugated to DyLight® 594.

Anti-WASP / N-WASP Antibody - Background

Members of the Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein (WASP) family regulate the formation of actin-based cell structures in many cell types. These proteins contain C-terminal actin-binding domains that can stimulate actin polymerization. In addition, these proteins bind the ARP2/3 complex, which can nucleate actin polymerization at sites that lead to branched actin structures. WASP is expressed primarily in hematopoietic cells, while its homolog N-WASP is widely expressed. These proteins have 48% identity in human with the highest homology in the functional regions of these proteins. Serine and tyrosine phosphorylation regulates the activity of both proteins. WASP is observed as a 63 kDa protein in hematopoietic cells, while N-WASP is observed as a 65 kDa in many tissues, especially brain.