10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-N-WASP (Tyr-256), Phosphospecific Antibody

Catalog # AN2019

Specification

Anti-N-WASP (Tyr-256), Phosphospecific Antibody - Product Information

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

Anti-N-WASP (Tyr-256), Phosphospecific 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-N-WASP (Tyr-256), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-N-WASP (Tyr-256), Phosphospecific 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-N-WASP (Tyr-256), Phosphospecific Antibody - Images

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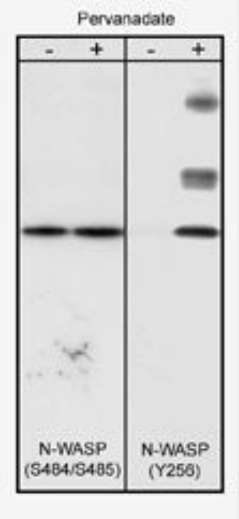
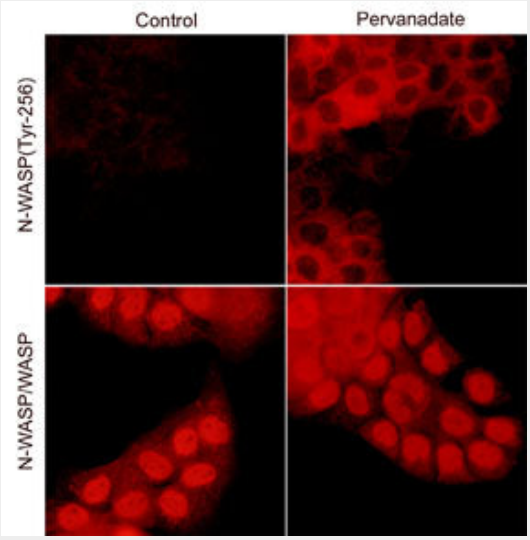


Western blot analysis of control and pervanadate-treated A431 cells (20 µg/lane). Blots were probed with either rabbit polyclonal anti-N-WASP (Ser-484/Ser-485) or anti-N-WASP (Tyr-256).



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-N-WASP (Tyr-256), Phosphospecific Antibody - Background

Members of the Wiskott-Aldrich sydrome 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. WASP is expressed primarily in hematopoietic cells, while its homolog N-WASP is widely expressed. These proteins have 48% identity in human with higher homology in the functional regions of these proteins. Phosphorylation at serine and tyrosine residues regulates the activity of both proteins. WASP is tyrosine phosphorylated at tyrosine 291 after antigen receptor activation in B-cells and collagen stimulation of platelets. Phosphorylation of the analogous site in N-WASP (Tyr-256) stimulates its activity, reduces nuclear N-WASP, and is required for neurite extension.