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Anti-WAVE2 (Central region) Antibody
Catalog # AN2024

Specification

Anti-WAVE2 (Central region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q9Y6W5
Reactivity	**Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Rabbit Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**54284**

Anti-WAVE2 (Central region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **10163**

Other Names
Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome verproline, Scar2, WASF2

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-WAVE2 (Central region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-WAVE2 (Central region) 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-WAVE2 (Central region) Antibody - Images

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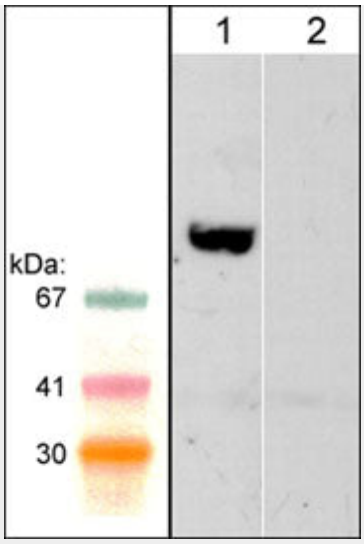
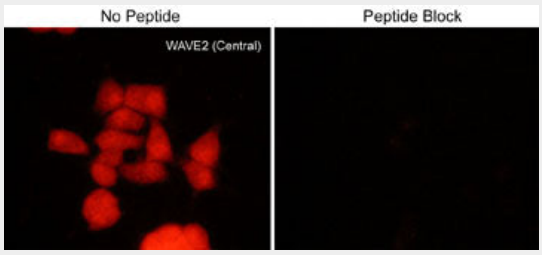


Western blot of rat PC12 lysate. The blots were probed with anti-WAVE2 (Central region) in the presence (lane 2) or absence (lane 1) of WAVE2 (Central region) blocking peptide.



Immunocytochemical labeling of WAVE2 in rat PC12 cells differentiated with NGF. The cells were labeled with rabbit polyclonal WAVE2 (Central) antibody, then detected using appropriate secondary antibody conjugated to Cy3. The antibody was used in the absence (left) or presence (right) of blocking peptide (WX1795).

Anti-WAVE2 (Central region) Antibody - Background

The Wiskott–Aldrich syndrome protein (WASP) family is involved in various pathways that regulate actin cytoskeletal organization. This family includes WASP, N-WASP, and three WAVE/SCAR isoforms, WAVE1, 2, and 3. WAVE proteins play key roles in actin-mediated cell events, such as membrane ruffling and lamellipodia formation. WAVEs contain an N-terminal WAVE homology domain, a basic domain, a Proline-rich region, and carboxy terminal verprolin, cofilin, and acidic (VCA) region. WAVEs are thought to act downstream of the Rac GTPase, connecting Rac activation to induction of Arp 2/3-mediated actin polymerization. Regulation of WAVE activity can occur through tyrosine phosphorylation. Src phosphorylation of WAVE1 at Tyr-125 enhances binding to the Arp2/3 complex, and is required for WAVE inhibition of Arp2/3-mediated stress fiber formation. By contrast, WAVE2 phosphorylation of Tyr-150 by Abl may enhance Arp2/3 complex actin nucleation and microspike formation in fibroblasts. Thus, site-specific tyrosine phosphorylation may be important for controlling specific activities of WAVE proteins.