10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-WAVE2 (Tyr-150) [conserved site], Phosphospecific Antibody

Catalog # AN2025

Specification

Anti-WAVE2 (Tyr-150) [conserved site], Phosphospecific Antibody - Product Information

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

Anti-WAVE2 (Tyr-150) [conserved site], Phosphospecific 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 (Tyr-150) [conserved site], Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-WAVE2 (Tyr-150) [conserved site], 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-WAVE2 (Tyr-150) [conserved site], Phosphospecific Antibody - Images

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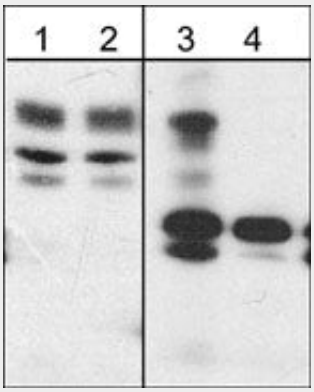

Western blot of human K562 cells treated with pervanadate (1 mM, 30 min) (lanes 1 & 3) then treated with alkaline phosphatase (lanes 2 & 4). The blots were probed with anti-WAVE2 (Central region) (lanes 1 & 2) or anti-WAVE (Tyr-150) (lanes 3 & 4).

Anti-WAVE2 (Tyr-150) [conserved site], Phosphospecific 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.