

**Vav3 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP73048****Specification**

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**Vav3 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q9UKW4</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse           |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |

**Vav3 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 10451**Other Names**

VAV3; Guanine nucleotide exchange factor VAV3; VAV-3

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**Vav3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** VAV3**Function**

Exchange factor for GTP-binding proteins RhoA, RhoG and, to a lesser extent, Rac1. Binds physically to the nucleotide-free states of those GTPases. Plays an important role in angiogenesis. Its recruitment by phosphorylated EphA2 is critical for EPHA2-induced RAC1 GTPase activation and vascular endothelial cell migration and assembly (By similarity). May be important for integrin-mediated signaling, at least in some cell types. In osteoclasts, along with SYK tyrosine kinase, required for signaling through integrin alpha-v/beta-1 (ITGV-ITGB1), a crucial event for osteoclast proper cytoskeleton organization and function. This signaling pathway involves RAC1, but not RHO, activation. Necessary for proper wound healing. In the course of wound healing, required for the phagocytotic cup formation preceding macrophage phagocytosis of apoptotic neutrophils. Responsible for integrin beta-2 (ITGB2)-mediated macrophage adhesion and, to a lesser extent, contributes to beta-3 (ITGB3)-mediated adhesion. Does not affect integrin beta-1 (ITGB1)-mediated adhesion (By similarity).

**Tissue Location**

Isoform 1 and isoform 3 are widely expressed; both are expressed at very low levels in skeletal muscle. In keratinocytes, isoform 1 is less abundant than isoform 3. Isoform 3 is detected at very

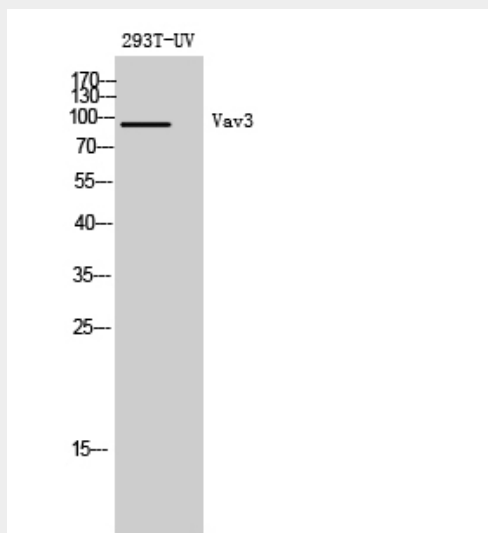
low levels, if any, in adrenal gland, bone marrow, spleen, fetal brain and spinal cord; in these tissues, isoform 1 is readily detectable.

### Vav3 Polyclonal 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](#)

### Vav3 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### Vav3 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Exchange factor for GTP-binding proteins RhoA, RhoG and, to a lesser extent, Rac1. Binds physically to the nucleotide-free states of those GTPases. Plays an important role in angiogenesis. Its recruitment by phosphorylated EphA2 is critical for EFNA1- induced RAC1 GTPase activation and vascular endothelial cell migration and assembly (By similarity). May be important for integrin-mediated signaling, at least in some cell types. In osteoclasts, along with SYK tyrosine kinase, required for signaling through integrin alpha-v/beta-1 (ITAGV-ITGB1), a crucial event for osteoclast proper cytoskeleton organization and function. This signaling pathway involves RAC1, but not RHO, activation. Necessary for proper wound healing. In the course of wound healing, required for the phagocytotic cup formation preceding macrophage phagocytosis of apoptotic neutrophils. Responsible for integrin beta-2 (ITGB2)-mediated macrophage adhesion and, to a lesser extent, contributes to beta-3 (ITGB3)- mediated adhesion. Does not affect integrin beta-1 (ITGB1)- mediated adhesion (By similarity).