



# WASP Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-03213
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	WAS
<b>Protein Name</b>	Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human WASP. AA range:256-305
<b>Specificity</b>	WASP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of WASP protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	WAS; IMD2; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein; WASp
<b>Observed Band</b>	60kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Nucleus .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed predominantly in the thymus. Also found, to a much lesser extent, in the spleen.
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in WAS are a cause of X-linked severe congenital neutropenia (XLN) [MIM:300299]. XLN is an X-linked immunodeficiency syndrome characterized by recurrent major bacterial infections, severe congenital neutropenia, and monocytopenia. ,disease:Defects in WAS are the cause of thrombocytopenia type 1 (THC1) [MIM:313900]. Thrombocytopenia is defined by a decrease in the number of platelets in circulating blood, resulting in the potential for increased bleeding and decreased ability for clotting. ,disease:Defects in WAS are the cause of Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS) [MIM:301000]; also known as eczema-thrombocytopenia-immunodeficiency syndrome. WAS is an X-linked recessive immunodeficiency characterized by eczema, thrombocytopenia, recurrent infections, and bloody diarrhea. Death usually occurs before age

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10.,domain:The CRIB (Cdc42/Rac-interactive-binding) region binds to the C-ter

### Background

The Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS) family of proteins share similar domain structure, and are involved in transduction of signals from receptors on the cell surface to the actin cytoskeleton. The presence of a number of different motifs suggests that they are regulated by a number of different stimuli, and interact with multiple proteins. Recent studies have demonstrated that these proteins, directly or indirectly, associate with the small GTPase, Cdc42, known to regulate formation of actin filaments, and the cytoskeletal organizing complex, Arp2/3. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome is a rare, inherited, X-linked, recessive disease characterized by immune dysregulation and microthrombocytopenia, and is caused by mutations in the WAS gene. The WAS gene product is a cytoplasmic protein, expressed exclusively in hematopoietic cells, which show signalling and cytoskeletal abnormalities in WAS patients. A t

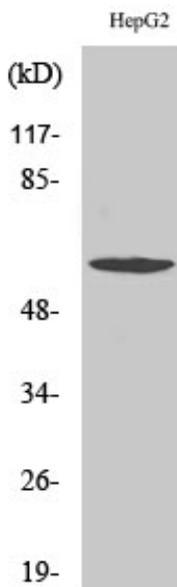
### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

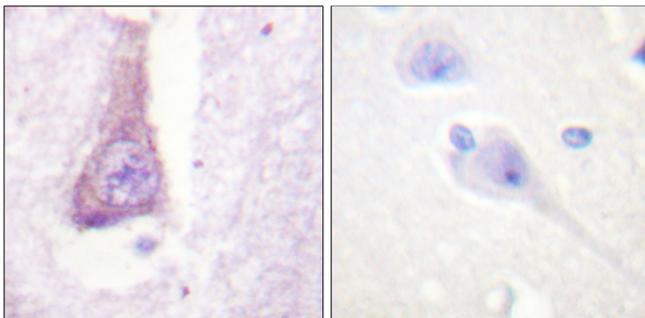
### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images

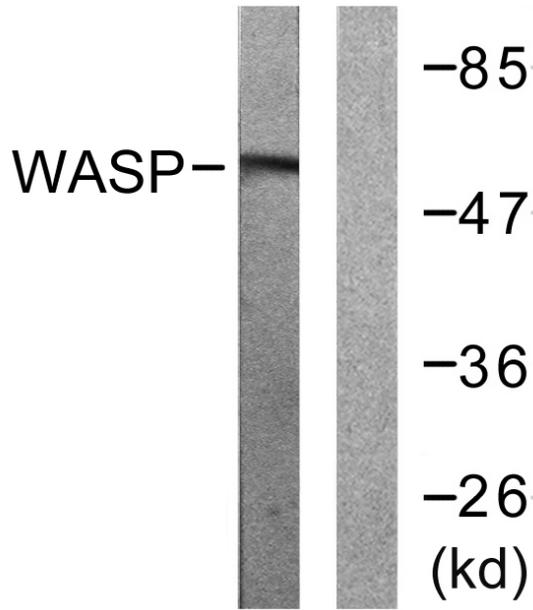


Western Blot analysis of various cells using WASP Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using WASP Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells, using WASP Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.