

Anti-WAVE1 (N-terminal region) Antibody Catalog # AN2022

Specification

Anti-WAVE1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q92558
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	61652

Anti-WAVE1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8936

Other Names

Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome verproline, Scar1, WASF1

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-WAVE1 (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

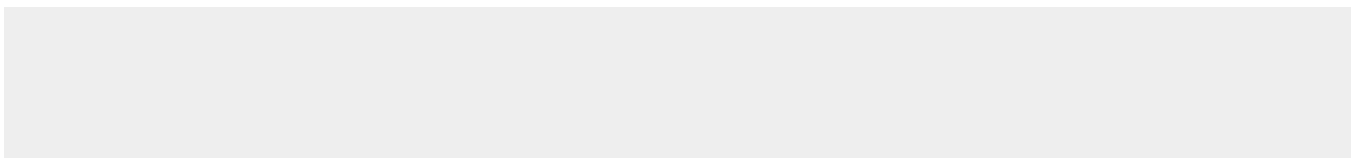
Blue Ice

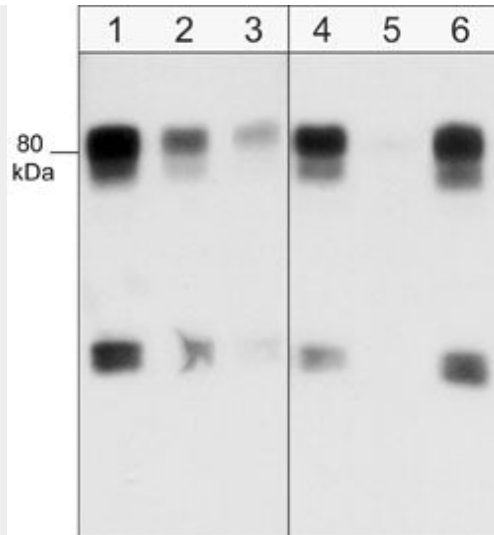
Anti-WAVE1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

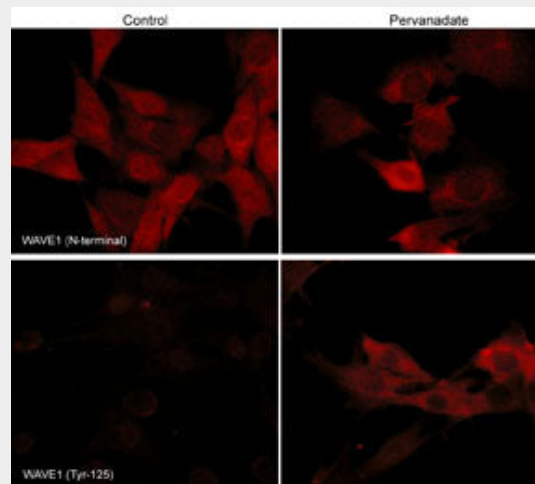
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-WAVE1 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images





Western blot of human SYF cSrc-transformed cells. Blots were probed with anti-WAVE1 (N-terminal region) at a dilution of 1:1000 (lane 1), 1:2000 (lane 2) or 1:4000 (lane 3). In addition, the antibody was used in the absence (lane 4) or presence of blocking peptides, WAVE1 (N-terminal region) peptide (lane 5) or WAVE2 (Central region) peptide (lane 6).



Immunocytochemical labeling of phosphorylated WAVE in pervanadate-treated mouse C2C12. The cells were labeled with rabbit polyclonal WAVE1 (N-terminal region) and WAVE (Tyr-125) antibodies, then the antibodies were detected using appropriate secondary antibodies conjugated to Cy3.

Anti-WAVE1 (N-terminal 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.