

## Anti-WAVE1 (Tyr-125), Phosphospecific Antibody Catalog # AN2023

### Specification

#### Anti-WAVE1 (Tyr-125), Phosphospecific Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q92558</a>
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	61652

#### Anti-WAVE1 (Tyr-125), Phosphospecific 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 (Tyr-125), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

##### Shipping

Blue Ice

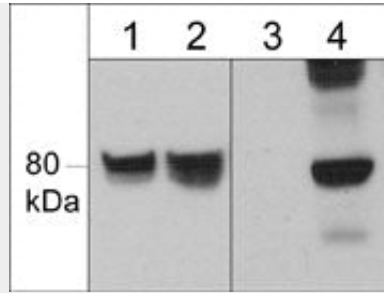
#### Anti-WAVE1 (Tyr-125), Phosphospecific Antibody - Protocols

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

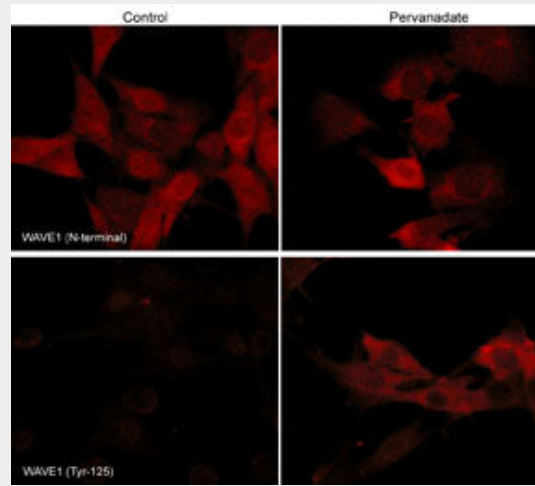
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Anti-WAVE1 (Tyr-125), Phosphospecific Antibody - Images





Western blot of human SYF cSrc transformed cells untreated (lanes 1 & 3) or treated (lanes 2 & 4) with pervanadate (1 mM; 30 min). The blots were probed with anti-WAVE1 (N-terminal region) (lanes 1 & 2) or anti-WAVE (Tyr-125) (lanes 3 & 4).



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 (Tyr-125), 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.