

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

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

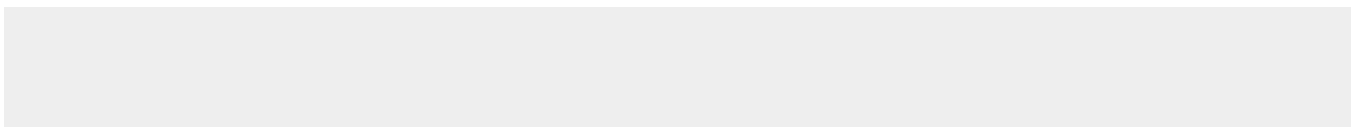
Blue Ice

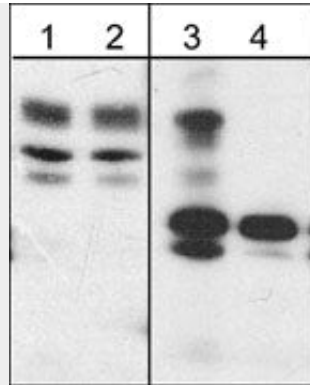
Anti-WAVE2 (Tyr-150) [conserved site], Phosphospecific Antibody - Protocols

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

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

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





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.