

ARG44768 anti-WASL antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes WASL
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	IHC-P, IP
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Target Name	WASL
Species	Human
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	WASPB; N-WASP; NWASP; Neural Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	5-10 µg/mL
	IP	10 µg/mL
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.09% sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	WASL
Gene Full Name	Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome-like
Background	This gene encodes a member of the Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS) protein family. Wiskott-Aldrich

syndrome proteins share similar domain structure, and associate with a variety of signaling molecules to alter the actin cytoskeleton. The encoded protein is highly expressed in neural tissues, and interacts with several proteins involved in cytoskeletal organization, including cell division control protein 42 (CDC42) and the actin-related protein-2/3 (ARP2/3) complex. The encoded protein may be involved in the formation of long actin microspikes, and in neurite extension. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]

Function

Epithelial cell-specific Ca(2+)-regulated actin-modifying protein that modulates the reorganization of microvillar actin filaments. Plays a role in the actin nucleation, actin filament bundle assembly, actin filament capping and severing. Binds phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP2) and lysophosphatidic acid (LPA); binds LPA with higher affinity than PIP2. Binding to LPA increases its phosphorylation by SRC and inhibits all actin-modifying activities. Binding to PIP2 inhibits actin-capping and -severing activities but enhances actin-bundling activity. Regulates the intestinal epithelial cell morphology, cell invasion, cell migration and apoptosis. Protects against apoptosis induced by dextran sodium sulfate (DSS) in the gastrointestinal epithelium. Appears to regulate cell death by maintaining mitochondrial integrity. Enhances hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)-induced epithelial cell motility, chemotaxis and wound repair. Upon *S.flexneri* cell infection, its actin-severing activity enhances actin-based motility of the bacteria and plays a role during the dissemination. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

93 kDa

Cellular Localization

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Preferentially localized in the cytoplasm when phosphorylated and in the nucleus when unphosphorylated. Exported from the nucleus by an nuclear export signal (NES)-dependent mechanism to the cytoplasm. [UniProt]