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Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
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- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

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See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

WAS recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R07-6H9

Catalog Number: RAB05635

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human WAS.

Clone Name: R07-6H9

Immunogen: Original antibody is raised against corresponding to human WAS.

Theoretical MW (kDa): Calculated MW: 53 kD

Antibody Species: Rabbit

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: Flow Cytometry (1/50-1/100)
Immunofluorescence (1/50-1/200)
Immunoprecipitation (1/20)
Western Blot (1/500-1/1000)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 7454

Gene Symbol: WAS

Gene Alias: IMD2, THC, WASP

Gene Summary: 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 transcript variant arising as a result of alternative promoter usage, and containing a different 5' UTR sequence, has been described, however, its full-length nature is not known. [provided by RefSeq]