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- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
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- Expressversand

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SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

WARP (m): 293T Lysate: sc-126226

BACKGROUND

Von Willebrand disease is a congenital bleeding disorder caused by defects in the von Willebrand factor protein (VWF). VWF is a multimeric glycoprotein that is found in endothelial cells, plasma and platelets, and is involved in the coagulation of blood at injury sites. VWF acts as a carrier protein for Factor VIII, a cofactor required for coagulation, and it promotes platelet adhesion and aggregation. Large multimers of VWF are more biologically active, and bind platelets and the subendothelial matrix more efficiently. The accumulation of large VWF multimers in circulation can lead to platelet aggregation and cause life-threatening disorders. WARP (von Willebrand factor A domain-related protein), also designated VWA1 (von Willebrand factor A domain containing 1), is a 445 amino acid secreted protein expressed in chondrocytes that consists of 2 fibronectin type-III domains and one VWFA domain. Belonging to the von Willebrand factor A (VA) domain superfamily of extracellular matrix proteins, WARP may participate in cartilage structure and function. WARP may exist as a homodimer or homomultimer and may be expressed as two alternatively spliced variants.

REFERENCES

1. Fitzgerald, J., et al. 2002. WARP is a new member of the von Willebrand factor A-domain superfamily of extracellular matrix proteins. FEBS Lett. 517: 61-66.
2. Fitzgerald, J. and Bateman, J.F. 2003. Is there an evolutionary relationship between WARP (von Willebrand factor A-domain-related protein) and the FACIT and FACIT-like collagens? FEBS Lett. 552: 91-94.
3. Sutherland, J.J., et al. 2004. Molecular modeling of the von Willebrand factor A2 domain and the effects of associated type 2A von Willebrand disease mutations. J. Mol. Model. 10: 259-270.
4. Li, F., et al. 2004. Plasmodium ookinete-secreted proteins secreted through a common micronemal pathway are targets of blocking malaria transmission. J. Biol. Chem. 279: 26635-26644.
5. Hassenpflug, W.A., et al. 2006. Impact of mutations in the von Willebrand factor A2 domain on ADAMTS13-dependent proteolysis. Blood 107: 2339-2345.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Vwa1 (mouse) mapping to 4 E2.

PRODUCT

WARP (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse WARP transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

WARP (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive WARP antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.