WASP (B-9): sc-13139



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (WAS) is a disorder that results from a monogenic defect that has been mapped to the short arm of the X chromosome. WAS is characterized by thrombocytopenia, eczema, defects in cell-mediated and humoral immunity and a propensity for lymphoproliferative disease. The gene that is mutated in the syndrome encodes a proline-rich protein of unknown function designated WAS protein (WASP). A clue to WASP function came from the observation that T cells from affected males had an irregular cellular morphology and a disarrayed cytoskeleton suggesting the involvement of WASP in cytoskeletal organization. Close examination of the WASP sequence revealed a putative Cdc42/Rac interacting domain, homologous with those found in PAK65 and ACK. Subsequent investigation has shown WASP to be a true downstream effector of Cdc42.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: WAS (human) mapping to Xp11.23, WASL (human) mapping to 7q31.32; Was (mouse) mapping to X A1.1, Wasl (mouse) mapping to 6 A3.1.

SOURCE

WASP (B-9) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-250 of WASP of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg lgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

WASP (B-9) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-13139 AC), 500 $\mu g/0.25$ ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-13139 HRP), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-13139 PE), fluorescein (sc-13139 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-13139 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-13139 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-13139 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-13139 AF647), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-13139 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-13139 AF790), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

APPLICATIONS

WASP (B-9) is recommended for detection of WASP and N-WASP of mouse, rat, human and mink origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:200-1:1,000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffinembedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), flow cytometry (1 μ g per 1 x 10⁶ cells) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Molecular Weight of WASP: 66 kDa.

Positive Controls: MOLT-4 cell lysate: sc-2233, K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203 or WEHI-231 whole cell lysate: sc-2213.

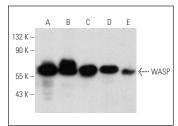
STORAGE

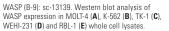
Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

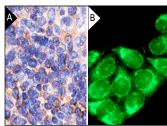
RESEARCH USE

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

DATA







WASP (B-9): sc-13139. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human lymphoma tissue showing cytoplasmic staining (**A**). Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells (**B**) showing cytoplasmic localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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- 3. Baptista, M.A., et al. 2016. Deletion of Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein triggers Rac2 activity and increased cross-presentation by dendritic cells. Nat. Commun. 7: 12175.
- 4. Medina, S.S., et al. 2017. Intermittent low platelet counts hampering diagnosis of X-linked thrombocytopenia in children: report of two unrelated cases and a novel mutation in the gene coding for the Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome protein. BMC Pediatr. 17: 151.
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- Foxall, E., et al. 2019. PAK4 kinase activity plays a crucial role in the podosome ring of myeloid cells. Cell Rep. 29: 3385-3393.e6.
- Poirier, M.B., et al. 2020. F-Actin flashes on phagosomes mechanically deform contents for efficient digestion in macrophages. J. Cell Sci. 133: jcs239384.
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PROTOCOLS

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

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