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Rabbit Anti-WIPF2 antibody

SL9869R

Product Name:	WIPF2
Chinese Name:	WASPBinding protein抗体
Alias:	WAS/WASL interacting protein family member 2; WASP binding protein; WASP interacting protein related protein; WICH; WIP and CR16 homologous protein; WIP related protein; WIPF 2; WIR; WIPF2_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	46kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human WIPF2:31-130/440
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	WIRE, also known as WIPF2 (WAS/WASL interacting protein family, member 2) or WICH, is a 440 amino acid protein that localizes to both the cytoplasm and the cytoskeleton and contains one WH2 domain. Expressed ubiquitously with highest expression in colon, brain, lung and stomach, WIRE functions as an N-WASP-interacting protein that plays an important role in the organization and mobilization of

the Actin cytoskeleton. Additionally, WIRE is involved in the formation of cell surface protrusions and may also provide a link between the cytoskeletal machinery and PDGF-B receptors. Multiple alternatively spliced isoforms of WIRE exist and are encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 17.

Function:
Plays an active role in the formation of cell surface protrusions downstream of activated PDGFB receptors. Plays an important role in actin-microspike formation through cooperation with WASL. May cooperate with WASP and WASL to induce mobilization and reorganization of the actin filament system.

Subunit:
Interacts with WASL and WASP, and this interaction results in cytoplasmic relocation of these two proteins along actin filaments. Interacts with NCK2 resulting in the localization to sites of focal adhesions. No interaction was seen with WASF2 and WASF3.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm; cytoskeleton.

Similarity:
Belongs to the verprolin family.
Contains 1 WH2 domain.

SWISS:
Q8TF74

Gene ID:
147179

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 147179Human

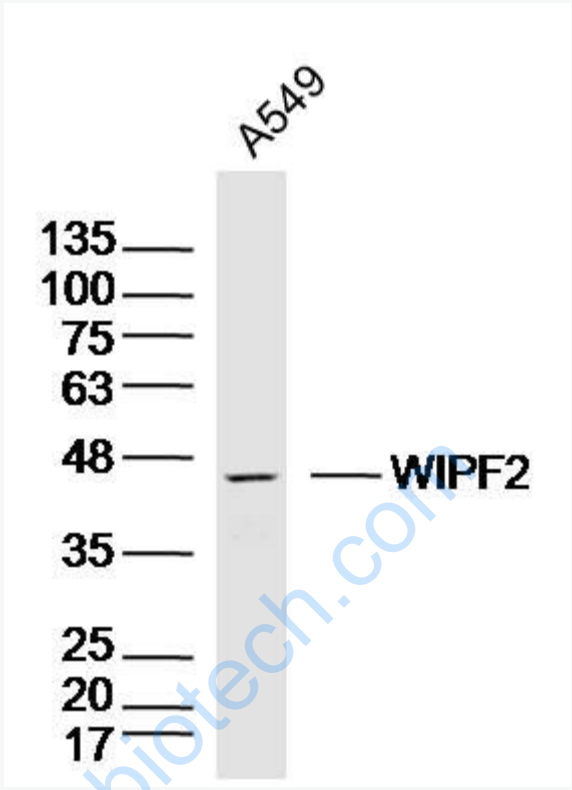
Omim: 609692Human

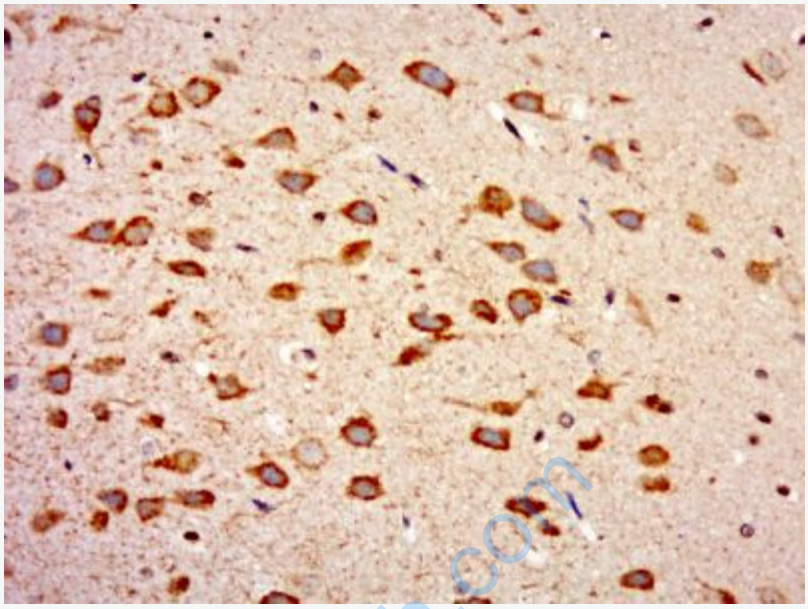
SwissProt: Q8TF74Human

Unigene: 421622Human

Unigene: 731598Human

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:	 Sample: A549 Cell (Human) Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti- WIPF2 (SL9869R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 46kD Observed band size: 46kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat bain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (WIPF2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL9869R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining