

# Anti-VASP Antibody

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to VASP

Catalog # AP59728

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IF/IC, IHC
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P50552</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat, Monkey
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	39830

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	7408
<b>Other Names</b>	Vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein; VASP
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human VASP. The exact sequence is proprietary.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500) IF/IC~~N/A IHC~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	VASP
<b>Function</b>	Ena/VASP proteins are actin-associated proteins involved in a range of processes dependent on cytoskeleton remodeling and cell polarity such as axon guidance, lamellipodial and filopodial dynamics, platelet activation and cell migration. VASP promotes actin filament elongation. It protects the barbed end of growing actin filaments against capping and increases the rate of actin polymerization in the presence of capping protein. VASP stimulates actin filament elongation by promoting the transfer of profilin-bound actin monomers onto the barbed end of growing actin filaments. Plays a role in actin-based mobility of <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> in host cells. Regulates actin dynamics in platelets and plays an important role in regulating platelet aggregation.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell

junction, tight junction Cell projection, lamellipodium membrane. Cell projection, filopodium membrane. Note=Targeted to stress fibers and focal adhesions through interaction with a number of proteins including MRL family members Localizes to the plasma membrane in protruding lamellipodia and filopodial tips. Stimulation by thrombin or PMA, also translocates VASP to focal adhesions. Localized along the sides of actin filaments throughout the peripheral cytoplasm under basal conditions. In pre- apoptotic cells, colocalizes with MEFV in large specks (pyroptosomes)

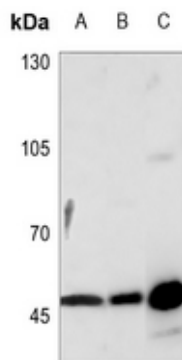
## Tissue Location

Highly expressed in platelets.

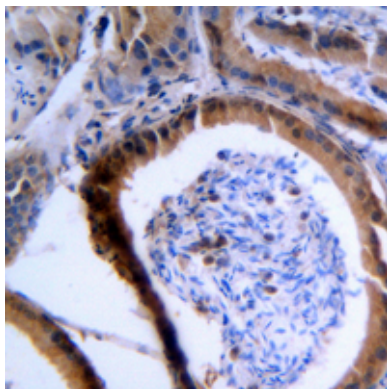
## Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human VASP. The exact sequence is proprietary.

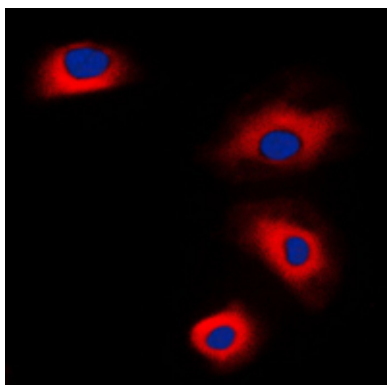
## Images



Western blot analysis of VASP expression in HEK293T (A), A549 (B), rat lung (C) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of VASP staining in human tonsil formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of VASP staining in HepG2 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.