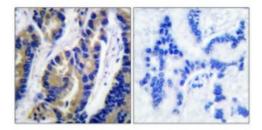


Anti-VASP antibody





Description Rabbit polyclonal to VASP.

Model STJ96221

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications ELISA, IHC, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human VASP around the non-

phosphorylation site of S157.

Immunogen Region 100-180 aa

Gene ID <u>7408</u>

Gene Symbol VASP

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:5000

Specificity VASP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of VASP protein.

Tissue Specificity Highly expressed in platelets.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name Vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein VASP

Molecular Weight 46/50 kDa

Clonality Polyclonal

Unconjugated Conjugation

Isotype IgG

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. **Formulation**

1 mg/ml Concentration

Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles. **Storage Instruction**

Database Links HGNC:12652OMIM:601703

Alternative Names Vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein VASP

Function 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 Listeria monocytogenes in host cells. Regulates actin dynamics in platelets and plays an important role in regulating platelet

aggregation.

The EVH2 domain is comprised of 3 regions. Block A is a thymosin-like

domain required for G-actin binding. The KLKR motif within this block is essential for the G-actin binding and for actin polymerization. Block B is required for F-actin binding and subcellular location, and Block C for tetramerization.; The WH1 domain mediates interaction with XIRP1.

Cellular Localization Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell

> junction, tight junction Cell projection, lamellipodium membrane. Cell projection, filopodium membrane. 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).

Post-translational Major substrate for cAMP-dependent (PKA) and cGMP-dependent protein kinase (PKG) in platelets. The preferred site for PKA is Ser-157, the preferred

site for PKG/PRKG1, Ser-239. In ADP-activated platelets, phosphorylation by

PKA or PKG on Ser-157 leads to fibringen receptor inhibition.

Phosphorylation on Thr-278 requires prior phosphorylation on Ser-157 and Ser-239. In response to phorbol ester (PMA) stimulation, phosphorylated by PKC/PRKCA. In response to thrombin, phosphorylated by both PKC and ROCK1. Phosphorylation at Thr-278 by AMPK does not require prior phosphorylation at Ser-157 or Ser-239. Phosphorylation at Ser-157 by PKA is

required for localization to the tight junctions in epithelial cells.

platelet activation. Phosphorylation at Ser-322 by AMPK also alters actin filament binding. Carbon monoxide (CO) promotes phosphorylation at Ser-157, while nitric oxide (NO) promotes phosphorylation at Ser-157, but also at Ser-239. Response to NO and CO is blunted in platelets from diabetic

Phosphorylation modulates F-actin binding, actin filament elongation and

Sequence and Domain Family

Modifications

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