

## VASP

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF IP FC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200 IP 1:20 - 1:50

FC 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:** 40kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human VASP

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

Vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein; VASP;

**Catalog #:** A0166

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 7408

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P50552

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein (VASP) was originally characterized as a substrate of both cGMP- and cAMP-dependent kinases (PKG and PKA, or cGPK and cAPK, respectively) (1). It is now believed that VASP belongs to the Ena/VASP family of adaptor proteins linking the cytoskeletal system to the signal transduction pathways and that it functions in cytoskeletal organization, fibroblast migration, platelet activation and axon guidance (2,3). Three phosphorylation sites, Ser157, Ser239, and Thr278, have been identified. Ser239 is the major PKG phosphorylation site while Ser157 is the major PKA phosphorylation site (4). Evidence suggests that VASP phosphorylation reduces its association with actin and has a negative effect on actin polymerization (5). Phosphorylation at Ser239 of VASP is a useful marker for monitoring PKG activation and signaling (6,7).

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