

## phospho Vav1 [pY160]. Rabbit Phosphorylation Site-Specific Antibody , Human

### BACKGROUND

Vav proteins belong to the guanidine nucleotide exchange factor family of proteins. These proteins couple receptors to Rho-GTPases. To date, three members of the Vav family have been identified in mammalian cells: Vav1, Vav2, and Vav3. Vav1 contains multiple protein binding motifs, indicating a role for Vav1 as an adaptor protein linking cell surface receptors to downstream signaling proteins. Vav1 is exclusively expressed in hematopoietic cells and plays a significant role in lymphocyte development and antigen receptor mediated activation of NFAT and NFκB, and in more delayed responses such as the production of cytokines, including IL-2, IL-3, IFN-γ and TNF-α. Vav1 is also reported to activate JNK, p21-activated kinase (PAK) and PLCγ, implicating its critical role in calcium mobilization, and cytoskeletal rearrangement. Activation of several cell surface receptors including integrins, immune response receptors, or growth factor receptors leads to phosphorylation of Vav1 on tyrosine residues including tyrosine 160.

### ORDERING INFORMATION

**CATALOG NUMBER**  
X2031P

**SIZE**  
10 Miniblots

**FORM**  
Unconjugated

**HOST/CLONE**  
Rabbit

**FORMULATION**  
Provided as solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.3, with 1.0 mg/ml BSA and 0.05% sodium azide

**CONCENTRATION**  
Lot specific, see vial

**ISOTYPE**  
IgG

**APPLICATIONS**  
Western Blot

### SPECIES REACTIVITY

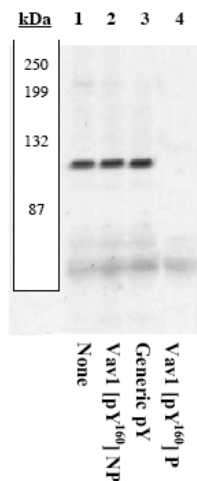
Human

### IMMUNOGEN

Synthetic phosphopeptide derived from the human Vav1 protein which contains Y160. Immunogen sequence is conserved in mouse and rat.

### Legend:

Western blot analysis using Vav1 [pY160] antibody on K562 cell lysate. Antibody activity was blocked by incubation of primary antibody with no peptide (1), non-phosphorylated immunogen peptide (2), general phosphotyrosine containing peptide (3) and phosphorylated immunogen peptide (4).



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**POSITIVE CONTROL/TISSUE EXPRESSION**

K562 cells expressing wild-type Integrin  $\alpha_v$  and  $\beta_3$  proteins.

**COMMENTS**

Antibody can be used for Western blotting (1:1000 dilution). Optimal concentration should be evaluated by serial dilutions.

**SHIP CONDITIONS**

Ship on dry ice, freeze upon arrival

**STORAGE CUSTOMER**

Product should be stored at -70°C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles

**STABILITY**

Products are stable for one year from purchase when stored properly

**REFERENCES**

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2. Manetz, T.S., et al. (2001) Vav1 regulates phospholipase C gamma activation and calcium responses in mast cells. *Mol. Cell Biol.* 21(11):3763-3774.
3. Woodside, D.G., et al. (2001) Activation of Syk protein tyrosine kinase through interaction with integrin beta cytoplasmic domains. *Curr. Biol.* 11(22):1799-1804.
4. Bustelo, X.R. (2001) Vav proteins, adaptors and cell signaling. *Oncogene* 20(44):6372-6381.
5. Moores, S.L., et al. (2000) Vav family proteins couple to diverse cell surface receptors. *Mol. Cell Biol.* 20(17):6364-6373.
6. Costello, P.S., et al. (1999) The Rho-family GTP exchange factor Vav is a critical transducer of T-cell receptor signals to the calcium, ERK, and NF-kappaB pathways. *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA.* 96(6):3035-3040.
7. Blystone, S.D., et al. (1997) Requirement of integrin beta3 tyrosine 747 for beta3 tyrosine phosphorylation and regulation of alphavbeta3 avidity. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272(45):28757-28761.

**LAST MODIFIED** 2/8/2008

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