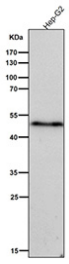
Phospho-VASP (Ser156) Antibody / Vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein [clone 32V43] (FY12271)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
FY12271	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA	100 ul

Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	2-3 weeks
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Liquid
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	32V43
Purity	Affinity-chromatography
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
UniProt	P50552
Applications	Western Blot : 1:500-1:2000 Immunohistochemistry : 1:50-1:200
Limitations	This Phospho-VASP (Ser156) antibody is available for research use only.



All lanes use the Phospho-VASP (Ser156) antibody at 1:5K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.

Description

Phospho-VASP (Ser156) antibody is designed to recognize vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein (VASP) when phosphorylated at the serine 156 residue. VASP is a member of the Ena/VASP protein family, which plays a central role in regulating actin cytoskeleton dynamics. This protein localizes to focal adhesions, lamellipodia, and filopodia, where it

contributes to actin filament elongation and cell motility. Phosphorylation of VASP at serine 156 by protein kinase A (PKA) or protein kinase G (PKG) reduces its ability to bind actin filaments and modulates cytoskeletal remodeling, thereby influencing cell adhesion and migration.

Phospho-VASP (Ser156) antibody is widely used to study endothelial cell signaling, vascular tone regulation, and platelet activation. VASP phosphorylation is often used as a biomarker for nitric oxide and cGMP-dependent signaling pathways, making this antibody highly relevant for cardiovascular and vascular biology research. In platelets, phosphorylation at serine 156 is associated with inhibition of platelet aggregation, linking this protein to thrombotic and hemostatic processes.

This antibody provides specificity for the phosphorylated serine 156 residue, allowing researchers to distinguish activated signaling states from total VASP levels. It has proven valuable in applications such as western blot, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, and flow cytometry, where phosphorylation-dependent changes in protein activity are key to understanding cellular responses.

Beyond vascular biology, VASP phosphorylation is also studied in cancer research. Altered cytoskeletal regulation contributes to tumor cell invasion and metastasis, and VASP activity is linked to actin-driven protrusions in malignant cells. Monitoring phosphorylation states using phospho-specific antibodies allows scientists to assess signaling cascades that contribute to disease progression.

Phospho-VASP (Ser156) antibody is a reliable reagent for dissecting nitric oxide-mediated signaling and cytoskeletal control. Its specificity for phosphorylation status ensures that researchers can accurately track pathway activation in different cellular contexts. NSJ Bioreagents offers this antibody for investigators focused on cardiovascular biology, oncology, and platelet research.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Phospho-VASP (Ser156) antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-VASP (S156) was used as the immunogen for the Phospho-VASP (Ser156) antibody.

Storage

Store the Phospho-VASP (Ser156) antibody at -20oC.