



Rabbit Anti-Phospho-YAP1 (Ser127) antibody

SL3475R

Product Name:	Phospho-YAP1 (Ser127)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化原癌基因Yes相关蛋白1抗体
Alias:	YAP1 (Phospho Ser127); YAP1 (Phospho S127); 65 kDa Yes associated protein; YAP 1; YAP 65; YAP; YAP2; YAP65; Yes associated protein 1 65kDa; Yes associated protein 1; Yes associated protein 2; YKI; Transcriptional coactivator YAP1; Yes-associated protein 1; Protein yorkie homolog; Yes-associated protein YAP65 homolog; YAP1_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	55kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human YAP around the phosphorylation site of Ser127:AH(p-S)SP
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	This gene encodes the human ortholog of chicken YAP protein which binds to the SH3

domain of the Yes proto-oncogene product. This protein contains a WW domain that is found in various structural, regulatory and signaling molecules in yeast, nematode, and mammals, and may be involved in protein-protein interaction. [provided by RefSeq].

Function:

Transcriptional regulator which can act both as a coactivator and a corepressor and is the critical downstream regulatory target in the Hippo signaling pathway that plays a pivotal role in organ size control and tumor suppression by restricting proliferation and promoting apoptosis (PubMed:17974916, PubMed:18280240, PubMed:18579750, PubMed:21364637). The core of this pathway is composed of a kinase cascade wherein STK3/MST2 and STK4/MST1, in complex with its regulatory protein SAV1, phosphorylates and activates LATS1/2 in complex with its regulatory protein MOB1, which in turn phosphorylates and inactivates YAP1 oncoprotein and WWTR1/TAZ (PubMed:18158288). Plays a key role in tissue tension and 3D tissue shape by regulating cortical actomyosin network formation. Acts via ARHGAP18, a Rho GTPase activating protein that suppresses F-actin polymerization (PubMed:25778702). Plays a key role to control cell proliferation in response to cell contact. Phosphorylation of YAP1 by LATS1/2 inhibits its translocation into the nucleus to regulate cellular genes important for cell proliferation, cell death, and cell migration (PubMed:18158288). The presence of TEAD transcription factors are required for it to stimulate gene expression, cell growth, anchorage-independent growth, and epithelial mesenchymal transition (EMT) induction.

Isoform 2: Isoform 2 and isoform 3 can activate the C-terminal fragment (CTF) of ERBB4 (isoform 3).

Subunit:

Binds to the SH3 domain of the YES kinase. Binds to WBP1 and WBP2. Binds, in vitro, through the WW1 domain, to neural isoforms of ENAH that contain the PPSY motif (By similarity). The phosphorylated form interacts with YWHAB. Interacts (via WW domains) with LATS1 (via PPxY motif 2). Interacts with LATS2. Isoform 2 and isoform 3 interact (via WW domain 1) with isoform 3 of ERBB4 (via PPxY motif 2). Interacts with TEAD1, TEAD2, TEAD3 and TEAD4. Interacts with TP73. Interacts with RUNX1. Interacts with HCK.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Both phosphorylation and cell density can regulate its subcellular localization. Phosphorylation sequesters it in the cytoplasm by inhibiting its translocation into the nucleus. At low density, predominantly nuclear and is translocated to the cytoplasm at high density.

Tissue Specificity:

Increased expression seen in some liver and prostate cancers. Isoforms lacking the transactivation domain found in striatal neurons of patients with Huntington disease (at protein level).

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by LATS1 and LATS2; leading to cytoplasmic translocation and inactivation. Phosphorylated by ABL1; leading to YAP1 stabilization, enhanced interaction with TP73 and recruitment onto proapoptotic genes; in response to DNA damage.

Similarity:

Belongs to the YORKIE family.
Contains 2 WW domains.

SWISS:

P46937

Gene ID:

10413

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 10413](#)Human

[Omin: 606608](#)Human

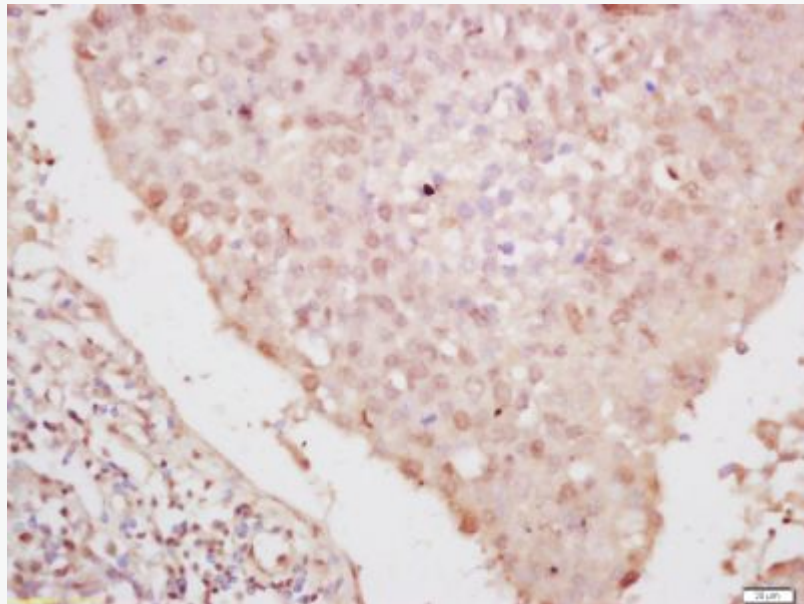
[SwissProt: P46937](#)Human

[Unigene: 503692](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:

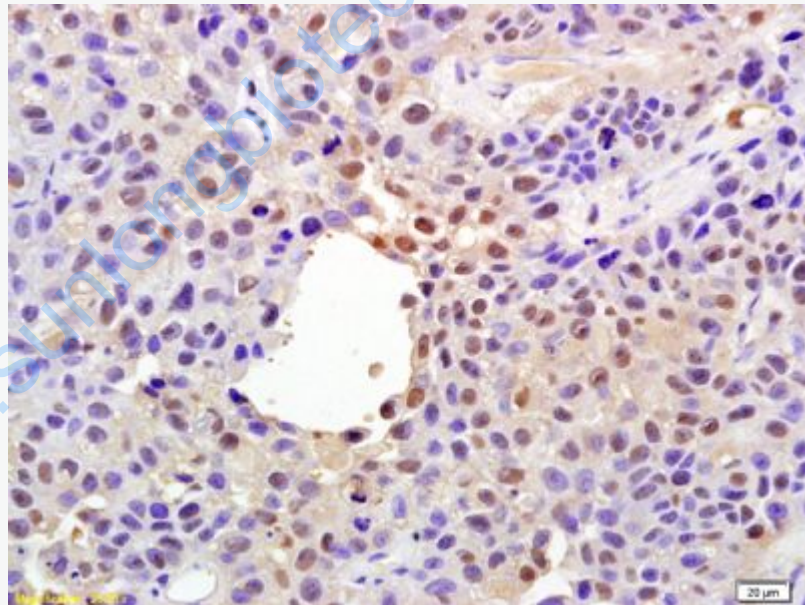


Tissue/cell: human lung cancer; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-Phospho-YAP1 (Ser127) Polyclonal Antibody,

Unconjugated(SL3475R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



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