

Phospho-AMOT(S1041) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP3776a

Product Information

Application	DB, E
Primary Accession	<u>Q4VCS5</u>
Other Accession	<u>NP_001106962.1</u>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB40428
Calculated MW	118085

Additional Information

Gene ID	154796
Other Names	Angiomotin, AMOT, KIAA1071
Target/Specificity	This AMOT Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S1041 of human AMOT.
Dilution	DB~~1:500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Phospho-AMOT(S1041) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	AMOT
Synonyms	KIAA1071
Function	Plays a central role in tight junction maintenance via the complex formed with ARHGAP17, which acts by regulating the uptake of polarity proteins at tight junctions. Appears to regulate endothelial cell migration and tube

	formation. May also play a role in the assembly of endothelial cell-cell junctions. Repressor of YAP1 and WWTR1/TAZ transcription of target genes, potentially via regulation of Hippo signaling-mediated phosphorylation of YAP1 which results in its recruitment to tight junctions (PubMed: <u>21205866</u>).
Cellular Location	Cell junction, tight junction. Note=Localized on the cell surface. May act as a transmembrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in placenta and skeletal muscle. Found in the endothelial cells of capillaries as well as larger vessels of the placenta.

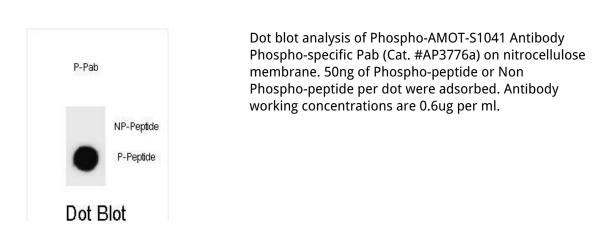
Background

This gene belongs to the motin family of angiostatin binding proteins characterized by conserved coiled-coil domains and C-terminal PDZ binding motifs. The encoded protein is expressed predominantly in endothelial cells of capillaries as well as larger vessels of the placenta where it may mediate the inhibitory effect of angiostatin on tube formation and the migration of endothelial cells toward growth factors during the formation of new blood vessels. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Heller, B., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(16):12308-12320(2010) Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009) Gagne, V., et al. Cell Motil. Cytoskeleton 66(9):754-768(2009) Zheng, Y., et al. Circ. Res. 105(3):260-270(2009)

Images



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