10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-LATS2 Antibody

Catalog # AP54116

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF/IC
Primary Accession	Q9NRM7
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	120136

Additional Information

Gene ID	26524
Other Names	KPM; Serine/threonine-protein kinase LATS2; Kinase phosphorylated during mitosis protein; Large tumor suppressor homolog 2; Serine/threonine-protein kinase kpm; Warts-like kinase
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human LATS2. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IHC~~1:100~500 IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	LATS2 {ECO:0000312|EMBL:BAA92381.1}
Synonyms	KPM
Function	Negative regulator of YAP1 in the Hippo signaling pathway that plays a pivotal role in organ size control and tumor suppression by restricting proliferation and promoting apoptosis (PubMed:18158288, PubMed:26437443, PubMed:26598551, PubMed:34404733). 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:26437443, PubMed:26598551, PubMed:34404733). Phosphorylation of YAP1 by LATS2 inhibits its translocation into the nucleus to regulate cellular genes important for cell proliferation, cell death, and cell migration (PubMed:26598551, PubMed:34404733). Also phosphorylates YAP1 in

response to cell contact inhibition-driven WWP1 ubiquitination of AMOTL2, which results in LATS2 activation (PubMed:34404733). Acts as a tumor suppressor which plays a critical role in centrosome duplication, maintenance of mitotic fidelity and genomic stability (PubMed:10871863). Negatively regulates G1/S transition by down-regulating cyclin E/CDK2 kinase activity (PubMed:12853976). Negative regulator of the androgen receptor (PubMed:15131260). Phosphorylates SNAI1 in the nucleus leading to its nuclear retention and stabilization, which enhances its epithelial-mesenchymal transition and tumor cell invasion/migration activities (PubMed:21952048). This tumor-promoting activity is independent of its effects upon YAP1 or WWTR1/TAZ (PubMed:21952048). Acts as an activator of the NLRP3 inflammasome by mediating phosphorylation of 'Ser-265' of NLRP3 following NLRP3 palmitoylation, promoting NLRP3 activation by NEK7 (PubMed:39173637).

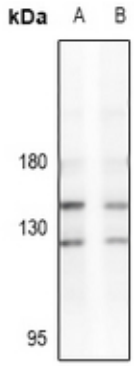
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole Nucleus. Note=Colocalizes with AURKA at the centrosomes during interphase, early prophase and cytokinesis. Migrates to the spindle poles during mitosis, and to the midbody during cytokinesis Translocates to the nucleus upon mitotic stress by nocodazole treatment

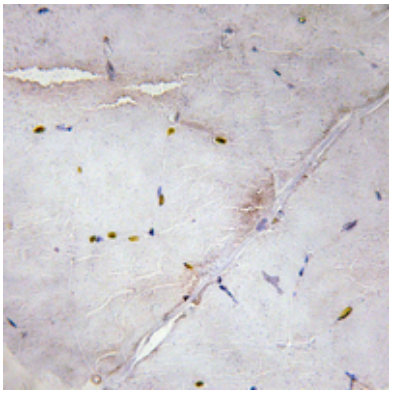
Tissue Location

Expressed at high levels in heart and skeletal muscle and at lower levels in all other tissues examined

Images

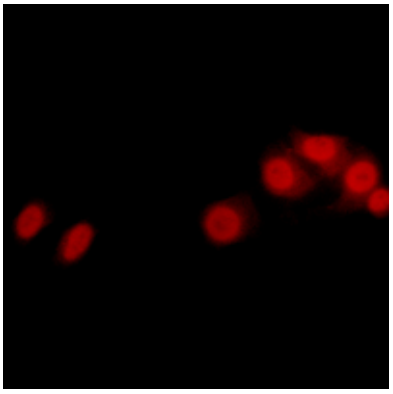


Western blot analysis of LATS2 expression in A549 (A), SGC7901 (B) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 120 kD; Observed band size: 150; 120 kD)



Immunohistochemical analysis of LATS2 staining in human skeletal muscle formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Immunofluorescent analysis of LATS2 staining in HepG2 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and



incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a Alexa Fluor 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.