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YAP1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP78590

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, FC, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	P46937
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human YAP1
Purification	Affinity Chromatography
Calculated MW	54462

Additional Information

Gene ID	10413
Other Names	YAP1
Dilution	WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	YAP1 (HGNC:16262)
Synonyms	YAP65
Function	Transcriptional regulator with dual roles as a coactivator and corepressor. Critical downstream regulatory target in the Hippo signaling pathway, crucial for organ size control and tumor suppression by restricting proliferation and promoting apoptosis (PubMed:17974916, PubMed:18280240, PubMed:18579750, PubMed:21364637, PubMed:30447097). The Hippo signaling pathway core involves a kinase cascade featuring STK3/MST2 and STK4/MST1, along with its regulatory partner SAV1, which phosphorylates and activates LATS1/2 in complex with their regulatory protein, MOB1. This activation leads to the phosphorylation and inactivation of the YAP1 oncoprotein and WWTR1/TAZ (PubMed:18158288). Phosphorylation of YAP1 by LATS1/2 prevents its nuclear translocation, thereby regulating the

expression of its target genes (PubMed:18158288, PubMed:26598551, PubMed:34404733). The transcriptional regulation of gene expression requires TEAD transcription factors and modulates cell growth, anchorage-independent growth, and induction of epithelial- mesenchymal transition (EMT) (PubMed:18579750). Plays a key role in tissue tension and 3D tissue shape by regulating the cortical actomyosin network, acting via ARHGAP18, a Rho GTPase activating protein that suppresses F-actin polymerization (PubMed:25778702). It also suppresses ciliogenesis by acting as a transcriptional corepressor of TEAD4 target genes AURKA and PLK1 (PubMed:25849865). In conjunction with WWTR1, regulates TGFB1-dependent SMAD2 and SMAD3 nuclear accumulation (By similarity). Synergizes with WBP2 to enhance PGR activity (PubMed:16772533). Promotes keratinocyte proliferation (PubMed:32369015).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell junction, tight junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A0A8C0NGY6}. Cell membrane. Note=Both phosphorylation and cell density can regulate its subcellular localization (PubMed:18158288, PubMed:20048001). Phosphorylation sequesters it in the cytoplasm by inhibiting its translocation into the nucleus (PubMed:18158288, PubMed:20048001, PubMed:34404733). At low density, predominantly nuclear and is translocated to the cytoplasm at high density (PubMed:18158288, PubMed:20048001, PubMed:25849865). PTPN14 induces translocation from the nucleus to the cytoplasm (PubMed:22525271). In the nucleus, phosphorylation by PRP4K induces nuclear exclusion (PubMed:29695716). Localized mainly to the nucleus in the early stages of embryo development with expression becoming evident in the cytoplasm at the blastocyst and epiblast stages (By similarity) Localizes to the cytoplasm and tight junctions following interaction with AMOT isoform 1 (PubMed:21205866). Localizes to tight junctions following interaction with AMOTL2 (By similarity). Translocates to the nucleus in the presence of SNAIL1 (By similarity). Found at the cell membrane in keratinocytes in response to mechanical strain (PubMed:31835537).
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A0A8C0NGY6, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P46938, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18158288, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20048001, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21205866, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22525271, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25849865, ECO:0000269|PubMed:29695716, ECO:0000269|PubMed:31835537, ECO:0000269|PubMed:34404733}

Tissue Location

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).

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