

#4912 Store at -20°C

YAP Antibody

✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

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Support ■ 877-678-TECH (8324)
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rev. 03/04/10

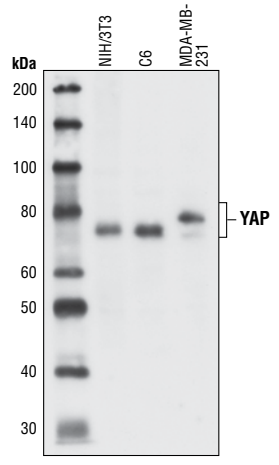
This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP, IHC-P, F Endogenous	H, M, R	65 to 75 kDa	Rabbit**

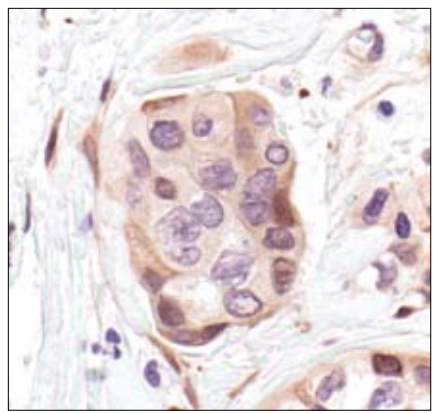
Background: YAP (Yes-associated protein, YAP65) was identified based on its ability to associate with the SH3 domain of Yes. It also binds to other SH3 domain containing proteins such as Nck, Crk, Src and Abl (1). In addition to the SH3 binding motif, YAP contains a PDZ interaction motif, a coiled-coil domain and WW domains (2-4). While initial studies of YAP all pointed towards a role in anchoring and targeting to specific subcellular compartments, subsequent studies show that YAP is a transcriptional co-activator by virtue of its WW domain interacting with the PY motif (PPxY) of the transcription factor PEBP2 and other transcription factors (5-6). YAP interacts with 14-3-3 in an Akt-dependent manner upon phosphorylation of Ser127 and suppresses p73-mediated apoptosis (6).

Specificity/Sensitivity: YAP Antibody detects endogenous levels of total YAP protein.

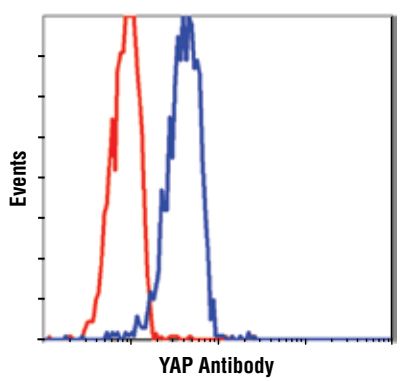
Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the human sequence of YAP. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from NIH/3T3, C6 and MDA-MB-231 cells, using YAP Antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, showing cytoplasmic and nuclear localization, using YAP Antibody.



Flow cytometric analysis of untreated C6 cells, using YAP antibody (blue) compared to a nonspecific negative control antibody (red).

Swiss-Prot Acc. # P46937

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)	1:25
Unmasking buffer:	Citrate
Antibody diluent:	TBST-5%NGS
Flow Cytometry	1:50

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

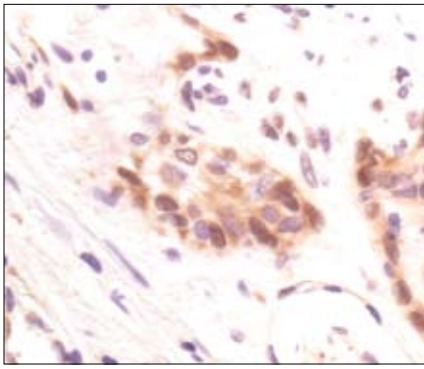
Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

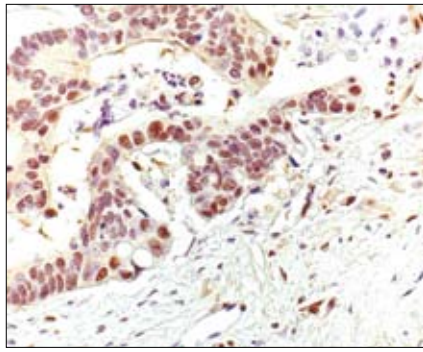
- (1) Sudol, M. (1994) *Oncogene* 9, 2145-2152.
- (2) Mohler, P. et al. (1999) *J. Cell Biol.* 147, 879-890.
- (3) Espanel, X. and Sudol, M. (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* 276, 14514-14523.
- (4) Sudol, M. et al. (1995) *FEBS Lett.* 369, 67-71.
- (5) Yagi, R. et al. (1999) *EMBO J.* 18, 2551-2562.
- (6) Basu, S. et al. (2003) *Mol. Cell* 11, 11-23.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma, showing cytoplasmic and nuclear localization, using YAP Antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma, using YAP Antibody in the presence of control peptide (left) or antigen specific peptide (right).

