Revision 7

#12292 Store at -20C

TEAD1 (D9X2L) Rabbit mAb

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, W-S, IP, IHC-P, IF-IC	H M Mk	Endogenous	50	Rabbit IgG	#P28347	7003

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Simple Western™	1:10 - 1:50
Immunoprecipitation	1:100
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)	1:50 - 1:200
Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)	1:50 - 1:200

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #95633.

Specificity / Sensitivity

TEAD1 (D9X2L) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total TEAD1 protein.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:

Rat

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Phe193 of human TEAD1 protein.

Background

The Hippo pathway is an important evolutionarily conserved signaling pathway that controls organ size and tumor suppression by inhibiting cell proliferation and promoting apoptosis (1,2). An integral function of the Hippo pathway is to repress the activity of Yes-associated protein (YAP), a proposed oncogene whose activity is regulated by phosphorylation and subcellular localization (3,4). When the Hippo pathway is turned on, YAP is phosphorylated by LATS1/2 kinase and sequestered in the cytoplasm by 14-3-3 protein binding, rendering YAP inactive. When the Hippo pathway is off, non-phosphorylated YAP translocates to the nucleus where it associates with various transcription factors including members of the transcriptional enhancer factor (TEF) family, also known as the TEA domain (TEAD) family (TEAD1-4) (5,6). Although widely expressed in tissues, the TEAD family proteins have specific tissue and developmental distributions. YAP/TEAD complexes regulate the expression of genes involved in cell proliferation and apoptosis (5).

Background References

1. Pan, D. (2010) *Dev Cell* 19, 491-505.
2. Harvey, K.F. et al. (2003) *Cell* 114, 457-67.
3. Zhao, B. et al. (2010) *Genes Dev* 24, 862-74.
4. Zhao, B. et al. (2008) *Curr Opin Cell Biol* 20, 638-46.
5. Zhao, B. et al. (2008) *Genes Dev* 22, 1962-71.
6. Zhao, B. et al. (2007) *Genes Dev* 21, 2747-61.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

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

Applications Key

WB: Western Blotting **W-S:** Simple Western™ **IP:** Immunoprecipitation
IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) **IF-IC:** Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **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 **GP:** Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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Limited Uses