Revision 1

#57706 Store at -20C

Phospho-YAP (Ser127) (D9W2I) Rabbit mAb (Biotinylated)

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	H M R	Endogenous	65-78	Rabbit IgG	#P46937	10413

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000

Storage

Supplied in 136 mM NaCl, 2.6 mM KCl, 12 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.4) dibasic, 2 mg/ml BSA, and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity / Sensitivity

Phospho-YAP (Ser127) (D9W2I) Rabbit mAb (Biotinylated) recognizes endogenous levels of YAP protein only when phosphorylated at Ser127.

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser127 of human YAP protein.

Product Description

This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to biotin under optimal conditions. The biotinylated antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated Phospho-YAP (Ser127) (D9W2I) Rabbit mAb #13008.

MW (kDa) 65-78

Background

YAP (Yes-associated protein, YAP65) was first 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 showed 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). In its capacity as a transcriptional co-activator, YAP is now widely recognized as a central mediator of the Hippo Pathway, which plays a fundamental and widely conserved role in regulating tissue growth and organ size (6-8). Phosphorylation at multiple sites (e.g., Ser109, Ser127) by LATS kinases promotes YAP translocation from the nucleus to the cytoplasm, where it is sequestered through association with 14-3-3 proteins (7-9). These LATS-driven phosphorylation events serve to prime YAP for subsequent phosphorylation by CK1δ/ε in an adjacent phosphodegron, triggering proteasomal degradation of YAP (10).

Background References

1. Sudol, M. (1994) *Oncogene* 9, 2145-52.
2. Mohler, P.J. et al. (1999) *J Cell Biol* 147, 879-90.
3. Espanel, X. and Sudol, M. (2001) *J Biol Chem* 276, 14514-23.
4. Sudol, M. et al. (1995) *FEBS Lett* 369, 67-71.
5. Yagi, R. et al. (1999) *EMBO J* 18, 2551-62.
6. Dong, J. et al. (2007) *Cell* 130, 1120-33.
7. Zhao, B. et al. (2010) *Genes Dev* 24, 862-74.
8. Zhao, B. et al. (2007) *Genes Dev* 21, 2747-61.
9. Yu, F.X. et al. (2012) *Cell* 150, 780-91.
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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

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