

WWTR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP16419b**Specification**

WWTR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O9GZV5](#)**WWTR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 25937**Other Names**

WW domain-containing transcription regulator protein 1, Transcriptional coactivator with PDZ-binding motif, WWTR1, TAZ

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

WWTR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** WWTR1**Synonyms** TAZ**Function**

Transcriptional coactivator which acts as a downstream regulatory target in the Hippo signaling pathway that plays a pivotal role in organ size control and tumor suppression by restricting proliferation and promoting apoptosis (PubMed: [11118213](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11118213), PubMed: [18227151](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18227151)). 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: [18227151](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18227151)). WWTR1 enhances PAX8 and NKX2-1/TTF1-dependent gene activation (PubMed: [19010321](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19010321)). In conjunction with YAP1, involved in the regulation of TGFB1-dependent SMAD2 and SMAD3 nuclear accumulation (PubMed: [18568018](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18568018)). Plays a key role in coupling SMADs to the transcriptional machinery such as the mediator complex

(PubMed:18568018). Regulates embryonic stem-cell self- renewal, promotes cell proliferation and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (PubMed:18227151, PubMed:18568018).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Note=Concentrates along specific portions of the plasma membrane, and accumulates in punctate nuclear bodies (By similarity). When phosphorylated, is retained in the cytoplasm by YWHAZ (By similarity). Can be retained in the nucleus by MED15 (PubMed:18568018). Localized in the cytoplasm in areas of epithelial cell high density (PubMed:21145499). At blastocyst stage expressed in the nucleus in trophectodermal cells, however expressed in the cytoplasm in the inner cell mass (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EPK5, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18568018, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21145499}

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in kidney, heart, placenta and lung. Expressed in the thyroid tissue.

WWTR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

WWTR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

WWTR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Transcriptional coactivator which acts as a downstream regulatory target in the Hippo signaling pathway that plays a pivotal role in organ size control and tumor suppression by restricting proliferation and promoting apoptosis. The core of this pathway is composed of a kinase cascade wherein MST1/MST2, 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. WWTR1 enhances PAX8 and NKX2-1/TTF1-dependent gene activation. Regulates the nuclear accumulation of SMADS and has a key role in coupling them to the transcriptional machinery such as the mediator complex. Regulates embryonic stem-cell self-renewal, promotes cell proliferation and epithelial-mesenchymal transition.

WWTR1 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Remue, E., et al. FEBS Lett. 584(19):4175-4180(2010)Strakova, Z., et al. Biol. Reprod. 82(6):1112-1118(2010)Cho, H.H., et al. J. Cell. Physiol. 223(1):168-177(2010)McGeachie, M., et al. Circulation 120(24):2448-2454(2009)Ferrara, A.M., et al. J. Endocrinol. Invest. 32(3):238-241(2009)