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LATS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7035c

Specification

LATS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q9NRM7
Other Accession	Q9P2X1

LATS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 26524

Other Names
Serine/threonine-protein kinase LATS2, Kinase phosphorylated during mitosis protein, Large tumor suppressor homolog 2, Serine/threonine-protein kinase kpm, Warts-like kinase, LATS2 {ECO:0000312|EMBL:BAA923811}, KPM

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7035c was selected from the Center region of human LATS2 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

LATS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name LATS2 {ECO:0000312|EMBL:BAA92381.1}

Synonyms KPM

Function
Negative regulator of YAP1 in the Hippo signaling pathway that plays a pivotal role in organ size control and tumor suppression by restricting proliferation and promoting apoptosis (PubMed:18158288, PubMed:26437443, PubMed:26598551, PubMed:34404733). 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:26437443, PubMed:26598551, PubMed:34404733). Phosphorylation of YAP1 by LATS2 inhibits its translocation into the nucleus to regulate cellular genes important for cell proliferation, cell death, and cell migration (PubMed:26598551, PubMed:34404733). Also phosphorylates YAP1 in response to cell contact inhibition-driven WWP1 ubiquitination of AMOTL2, which results in LATS2 activation (PubMed:34404733). Acts as a tumor suppressor which plays a critical role in centrosome duplication, maintenance of mitotic fidelity and genomic stability (PubMed:10871863). Negatively regulates G1/S transition by down-regulating cyclin E/CDK2 kinase activity (PubMed:12853976). Negative regulator of the androgen receptor (PubMed:15131260). Phosphorylates SNAI1 in the nucleus leading to its nuclear retention and stabilization, which enhances its epithelial- mesenchymal transition and tumor cell invasion/migration activities (PubMed:21952048). This tumor-promoting activity is independent of its effects upon YAP1 or WWTR1/TAZ (PubMed:21952048). Acts as an activator of the NLRP3 inflammasome by mediating phosphorylation of 'Ser-265' of NLRP3 following NLRP3 palmitoylation, promoting NLRP3 activation by NEK7 (PubMed:39173637).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole Nucleus. Note=Colocalizes with AURKA at the centrosomes during interphase, early prophase and cytokinesis. Migrates to the spindle poles during mitosis, and to the midbody during cytokinesis Translocates to the nucleus upon mitotic stress by nocodazole treatment

Tissue Location
Expressed at high levels in heart and skeletal muscle and at lower levels in all other tissues examined

LATS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

LATS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

LATS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50

kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway.The AGC kinase group consists of 63 kinases including the cyclic nucleotide-regulated protein kinase (PKA & PKG) family, the diacylglycerol-activated/phospholipid-dependent protein kinase C (PKC) family, the related to PKA and PKC (RAC/Akt) protein kinase family, the kinases that phosphorylate G protein-coupled receptors family (ARK), and the kinases that phosphorylate ribosomal protein S6 family (RSK).

LATS2 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Blume-Jensen P, et al. Nature 2001. 411: 355.Cantrell D, J. Cell Sci. 2001. 114: 1439.Jhiang S Oncogene 2000. 19: 5590.Manning G, et al. Science 2002. 298: 1912.Moller, D, et al. Am. J. Physiol. 1994. 266: C351-C359.Robertson, S. et al. Trends Genet. 2000. 16: 368.Robinson D, et al. Oncogene 2000. 19: 5548.Van der Ven, P, et al. Hum. Molec. Genet. 1993. 2: 1889.Vanhaesebroeck, B, et al. Biochem. J. 2000. 346: 561.Van Weering D, et al. Recent Results Cancer Res. 1998. 154: 271.