

WWC1 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP10740a

Specification

WWC1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application WB,E
Primary Accession Q8IX03

Other Accession Q5SXA9, NP 056053.1

Reactivity
Predicted
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Calculated MW
Antigen Region
Human
Mouse
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
286-313

WWC1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 23286

Other Names

Protein KIBRA, HBeAg-binding protein 3, Kidney and brain protein, KIBRA, WW domain-containing protein 1, WWC1, KIAA0869

Target/Specificity

This WWC1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 286-313 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human WWC1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

WWC1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

WWC1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name WWC1



Synonyms KIAA0869

Function Negative regulator of the Hippo signaling pathway, also known as the Salvador-Warts-Hippo (SWH) pathway (PubMed:24682284). Enhances phosphorylation of LATS1 and YAP1 and negatively regulates cell proliferation and organ growth due to a suppression of the transcriptional activity of YAP1, the major effector of the Hippo pathway (PubMed:24682284). Along with NF2 can synergistically induce the phosphorylation of LATS1 and LATS2 and function in the regulation of Hippo signaling pathway (PubMed:20159598). Acts as a transcriptional coactivator of ESR1 which plays an essential role in DYNLL1-mediated ESR1 transactivation (PubMed:16684779). Regulates collagen-stimulated activation of the ERK/MAPK cascade (PubMed:18190796). Modulates directional migration of podocytes (PubMed:18596123). Plays a role in cognition and memory performance (PubMed:18672031). Plays an important role in regulating AMPA-selective glutamate receptors (AMPARs) trafficking underlying synaptic plasticity and learning (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Nucleus. Cell projection, ruffle membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Colocalizes with PRKCZ in the perinuclear region

Tissue Location

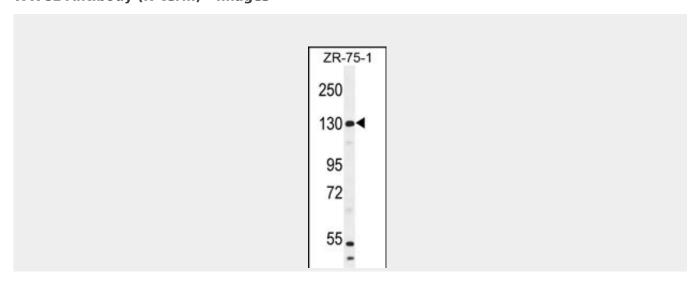
Expressed in mammary epithelial cells and breast cancer cell lines. Found in the luminal epithelium surrounding the ducts in the normal breast. In the brain, expressed in somatodendritic compartment of neurons in the cortex and hippocampus and in the cerebellum it is found in the Purkinje cells and some granule cells (at protein level). Detected in brain, heart, colon and kidney. In the kidney, expressed in glomerular podocytes, in some tubules and in the collecting duct.

WWC1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

WWC1 Antibody (N-term) - Images





WWC1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP10740a) western blot analysis in ZR-75-1 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the WWC1 antibody detected the WWC1 protein (arrow).

WWC1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a cytoplasmic phosphoprotein that interacts with PRKC-zeta and dynein light chain-1. Alleles of this gene have been found that enhance memory in some individuals. Three transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

WWC1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Yasuda, Y., et al. World J. Biol. Psychiatry 11(7):852-857(2010) Vassos, E., et al. J Psychiatr Res 44(12):795-798(2010) Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) : Cirulli, E.T., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 18(7):815-820(2010) Galecki, P., et al. Neuro Endocrinol. Lett. 31(1):97-102(2010)