



LATS1/2 (Phospho-Thr1079/1041) Antibody

Cat#: orb771756 (Manual)

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	LATS1/2 (Phospho-Thr1079/1041) Antibody
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho derived from human LATS1/2 (Phospho-Thr1079/1041)
Specificity	This detects endogenous levels of LATS1/2 (Phospho-Thr1079/1041)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Serine/threonine-protein kinase LATS1 (EC 2.7.11.1) (Large tumor suppressor homolog 1) (WARTS protein kinase) (h-warts)
Gene Name	LATS1 WARTS
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle . Midbody . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, spindle pole body . Localizes to the centrosomes throughout interphase but migrates to the mitotic apparatus, including spindle pole bodies, mitotic spindle, and midbody, during mitosis.



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Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity- chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	140kD
Human Gene ID	9113
Human Swiss-Prot Number	O95835
Alternative Names	Serine/threonine-protein kinase LATS1 (EC 2.7.11.1) (Large tumor suppressor homolog 1) (WARTS protein kinase) (h-warts)
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a putative serine/threonine kinase that localizes to the mitotic apparatus and complexes with cell cycle controller CDC2 kinase in early mitosis. The protein is phosphorylated in a cell-cycle dependent manner, with late prophase phosphorylation remaining through metaphase. The N-terminal region of the protein binds CDC2 to form a complex showing reduced H1 histone kinase activity, indicating a role as a negative regulator of CDC2/cyclin A. In addition, the C-terminal kinase domain binds to its own N-terminal region, suggesting potential negative regulation through interference with complex formation via intramolecular binding. Biochemical and genetic data suggest a role as a tumor suppressor. This is supported by studies in knockout mice showing development of soft-tissue sarcomas, ovarian stromal cell tumors and a high sensitivity to carcinogenic treatmen



1 mouse-brain 2 mouse-liver

Western blot analysis of various lysate, antibody was diluted at 1000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000