

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TAZ/WWTR1 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) YAP or rhYes is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 672027
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human TAZ/WWTR1 Met267-Leu400 Accession # Q9GZV5
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

TAZ (Transcriptional co-Activator with PDZ-binding motif; also WWTR1) is a 50-55 kDa protein that is related to YAP65 TEF-1 interacting protein. It is a widely expressed transcriptional coactivator, and should not be confused with tafazzin/Taz, an enzyme associated with lipid metabolism. TAZ influences the nuclear transport of SMAD-2, -3 and -4, and in the nucleus, TAZ is known to interact with transcription factors such as TFF1, Pax8, NKX2-1 and TEADS, serving as a scaffold for transcriptional activation complexes. Human TAZ is 400 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains one WW domain (aa 124-157) that binds to PPXY motifs, a coiled-coil region (aa 225-259), and a PDZ binding domain (aa 394-400). There are at least four utilized phosphorylation sites. When phosphorylated on Ser89, TAZ preferentially bind to 14-3-3 proteins, promoting its retention in the cytoplasm. Over aa 267-400, human TAZ shares 88% aa identity with mouse TAZ.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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