

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 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 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

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.