

PRODUCT INFORMATION

YAP1 TEAD-binding Domain (human, recombinant)

Item No. 35889

Overview and Properties

Synonyms: Protein Yorkie Homolog, Transcriptional Coactivator YAP1, Yes1-associated Transcriptional Regulator, Yes-associated Protein 1, Yes-associated Protein YAP65 Homolog

Source: Active recombinant human N-terminal His- and SUMO-tagged YAP1 TEAD-binding domain expressed in *E. coli*

Amino Acids: 50-170

Uniprot No.: P46937

Molecular Weight: 26 kDa

Storage: -80°C (as supplied)

Stability: ≥1 year

Purity: ≥70% estimated by SDS-PAGE

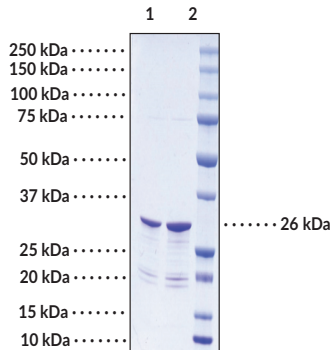
Supplied in: 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, with 150 mM sodium chloride, 3 mM EDTA, and 0.005% v/v polysorbate 20

Protein

Concentration: *batch specific* mg/ml

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

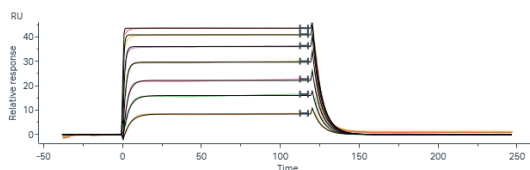
Images



Lane 1: YAP1 TEAD-binding Domain (2 µg)
Lane 2: YAP1 TEAD-binding Domain (4 µg)
Lane 3: MW Markers

SDS-PAGE Analysis of YAP1 TEAD-binding Domain.

Representative gel image shown; actual purity may vary between each batch.



His- and SUMO-tagged YAP1 binds TEAD1. YAP1 TEAD-binding Domain binds TEAD1 with nanomolar affinity. Human TEAD1 Cofactor-Binding Domain was immobilized on a Series S Sensor Chip CM5 via amine coupling. SPR analysis was used to determine Human YAP1 TEAD-binding Domain binding affinity on Biacore™ 8K, using multi-cycle kinetics.

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA
This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the [complete](#) Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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Description

Yes1-associated transcriptional regulator (YAP1) is a transcriptional coactivator and member of the Hippo signaling pathway with roles in development, stem cell maintenance, and tissue homeostasis and regulation.^{1,2} It is composed of an N-terminal proline-rich region and TEAD-binding domain, a WW domain, and a C-terminal transactivation domain.¹ YAP1 is ubiquitously expressed and localizes to both the cytoplasm and nucleus. During tissue homeostasis, YAP1 activity is suppressed to maintain stem cell quiescence, but it is de-repressed during injury to facilitate stem cell self-renewal and tissue repair *via* interaction with various signaling pathways, including Wnt, TGF- β , and EGF.^{2,3} YAP1 has both pro- and anti-apoptotic functions attributed to the interaction of its WW domain with the tumor suppressors p63 and p73 and the interaction of its N-terminal domain with TEAD transcription factors, respectively.^{4,5} Mutation of YAP1 at serine 127 prevents YAP1 phosphorylation and increases nuclear retention of YAP1, inducing ferroptosis in cancer cells.⁶ Homozygous deletion of *Yap1* is embryonically lethal in mice.² Various YAP1 fusion proteins, all of which retain the TEAD-binding domain and exhibit constitutive nuclear localization, are associated with lung adenocarcinoma, cervical carcinoma, breast invasive carcinoma, or skin cutaneous melanoma and with tumor progression.⁷⁻⁹ Cayman's YAP1 TEAD-binding Domain (human, recombinant) protein can be used for binding assay and Western blot (WB) applications.

References

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9. Szulzewsky, F., Arora, S., Hoellerbauer, P., *et al.* Comparison of tumor-associated YAP1 fusions identifies a recurrent set of functions critical for oncogenesis. *Genes Dev.* **34(15-16)**, 1051-1064 (2020).