

MST1 (Phospho-Ser410) Antibody

Catalog No: #12882



Package Size: #12882-1 50ul #12882-2 100ul

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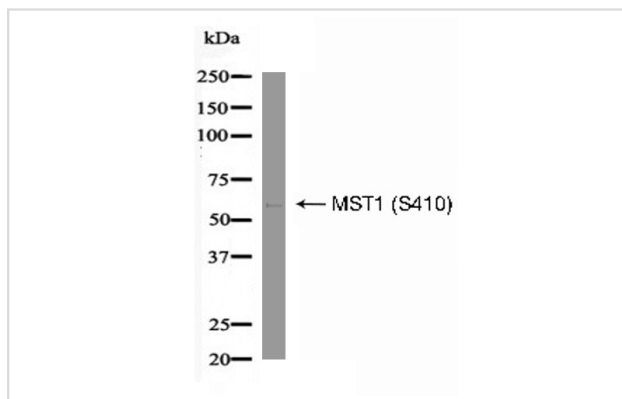
Description

Product Name	MST1 (Phospho-Ser410) Antibody
Brief Description	Rabbit Polyclonal
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	Phospho-MST1 (S410) Antibody detects endogenous levels of MST1 only when phosphorylated at S410
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	A synthesized peptide derived from human MST1 (Phospho-Ser410)
Other Names	D3F15S2 antibody DNF15S2 antibody Hepatocyte growth factor like protein alpha chain antibody Hepatocyte growth factor like protein antibody Hepatocyte growth factor like protein beta chain antibody Hepatocyte growth factor like protein homolog antibody Hepatocyte growth factor-like protein beta chain antibody HGFL antibody HGFL_HUMAN antibody Macrophage stimulating 1 (hepatocyte growth factor like) antibody Macrophage stimulatory protein antibody Macrophage-stimulating protein antibody MSP antibody MST1 antibody NF15S2 antibody OTTHUMP00000208927 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P26927 NCBI Gene ID4485
Calculated MW	59
Concentration	1.0mg mL
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+) pH 7.4 150mM NaCl 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB dilution:1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis MST1 (Phospho-Ser410) using 293 whole cell lysates

Product Description

Mammalian sterile-20-like (MST) kinases are upstream regulators of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathways that regulate multiple cellular processes, including proliferation, apoptosis, migration, and cytoskeletal rearrangement (1). This family of serine,threonine kinases includes MST1 (STK4) and MST2 (STK3), two functionally related proteins with conserved amino-terminal kinase domains and carboxy-terminal regulatory domains that contain nuclear export signals (1-3). During apoptosis, caspase-mediated cleavage of MST1,2 removes the inhibitory regulatory domain, triggering autophosphorylation and activation of the kinase domain, which is translocated to the nucleus. Nuclear translocation of the active kinase induces chromatin condensation and other events associated with apoptotic progression (4).

Research studies indicate that MST1,2 are orthologous to *Drosophila* Hippo (Hpo), one of the core regulatory proteins in the Hippo signaling pathway. This evolutionarily conserved program controls tissue growth and organ size by regulating cell proliferation, apoptosis, and stem cell self-renewal. The mammalian Hippo signaling pathway involves a kinase cascade, where the MST1,2 kinases and the SAV1 scaffold protein form a complex that leads to phosphorylation and activation of LATS1,2. The LATS1,2 kinases phosphorylate YAP and TAZ, promoting cytoplasmic sequestration and inhibition of these transcription coactivators (5).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.