MOB1B/MOBKL1A Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN200234P

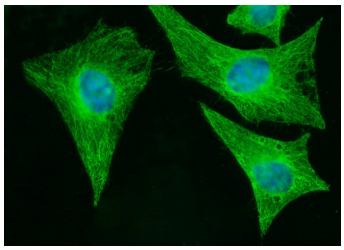
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human MOB1B/MOBKL1A Protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG2a
Clone	2D8
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100

Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human MOBKL1A in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with mouse anti-Human MOBKL1A monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody(green) and counterstained with DAPI(blue). Positive staining was localized to cytoplasm.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com
Fax: 1-832-243-6017

MST1 and MST2 are the mammalian Ste2-related protein kinases most closely related to Drosophila Hippo, a major regulator of cell proliferation and survival during development. Overexpression of MST1 or MST2 in mammalian cells is proapoptotic. MST1 and MST2 activity increase during mitosis, especially in nocodazole-arrested mitotic cells, where these kinases exhibit an increase in both abundance and activation. MST1 and MST2 also can be activated nonphysiologically by okadaic acid or H2O2. The MOB1B and MOBKL1B polypeptides, homologs of the Drosophila MATS polypeptide, are identified as preferred MST1/MST2 substrates in vitro and are phosphorylated in cells in an MST1/MST2-dependent manner in mitosis and response to okadaic acid or H2O2. MST1/MST2-catalyzed MOB1B/MOBKL1B phosphorylation alters the ability of MOB1B/MOBKL1B to bind and regulate downstream targets such as the NDR-family protein kinases. Thus, MOB1B/MOBKL1B phosphorylation in cells promotes MOB1B/MOBKL1B binding to the LATS1 kinase and enables H2O2-stimulated LATS1 activation loop phosphorylation. Most importantly, the replacement of endogenous MOB1B/MOBKL1B by a non-phosphorylatable mutant is sufficient to accelerate cell proliferation substantially by speeding progression through G1/S as well as mitotic exit.

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