

## AXIN1 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN0494

Orthogonal Validated 

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

#### Applications

- WB, IHC

#### MW

- 94kD (Observed)

#### Isotype

- IgG

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:500-2000****ELISA 1:5000-20000**

### Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### Basic Information

**Clonality** Polyclonal

### Immunogen Information

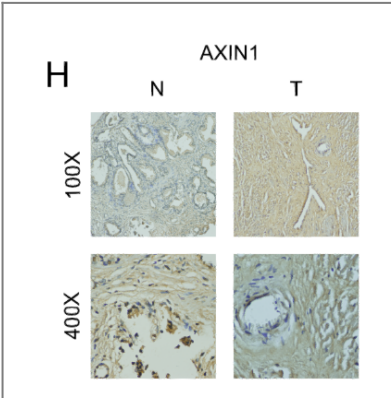
**Immunogen** Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 190-270**Specificity** AXIN1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

### Target Information

**Gene name** AXIN1 AXIN

<b>Protein Name</b>	Axin-1 (Axis inhibition protein 1) (hAxin)		
	<b>Organism</b>	<b>Gene ID</b>	<b>UniProt ID</b>
	Human	<a href="#">8312;</a>	<a href="#">O15169;</a>
	Mouse		<a href="#">O35625;</a>
	Rat		<a href="#">O70239;</a>
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Membrane . Cell membrane . MACF1 is required for its translocation to cell membrane (By similarity). On UV irradiation, translocates to the nucleus and colocalizes with DAAX (PubMed:17210684). .		
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Ubiquitously expressed.		
<b>Function</b>	<p>Disease:Defects in AXIN1 are involved in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) [MIM:114550].,Disease:Hypermethylation of the AXIN1 promoter may be associated with caudal duplication anomaly [MIM:607864]. Caudal duplication anomaly is characterized by the occurrence of duplications of different organs in the caudal region.,Function:Controls dorsoventral patterning via two opposing effects; down-regulates beta-catenin to inhibit the Wnt signaling pathway and ventralize embryos, but also dorsalizes embryos by activating a Wnt-independent JNK signaling pathway. In Wnt signaling, probably facilitates the phosphorylation of beta-catenin and APC by GSK3B. Likely to function as a tumor suppressor. Facilitates the phosphorylation of TP53 by HIPK2 upon ultraviolet irradiation. Wild-type axin 1 can induce apoptosis in hepatocellular and colorectal cancer cells. Enhances TGF-beta signaling by recruiting the RNF111 E3 ubiquitin ligase and promoting the degradation of inhibitory SMAD7.,PTM:Probably phosphorylated by GSK3B and dephosphorylated by PP2A.,similarity:Contains 1 DIX domain.,similarity:Contains 1 RGS domain.,subunit:Homodimer (By similarity). Interacts with TP53 and HIPK2. Probably part of a complex consisting of TP53, HIPK2 and AXIN1. Interacts with glycogen synthase kinase-3 beta (GSK3B) and beta-catenin. The interaction between axin and beta-catenin occurs via the armadillo repeats contained in beta-catenin. Ternary complex. Also binds to plakoglobin (gamma-catenin), APC, DVL and PP2A. Interacts with SMAD6, SMAD7 and RNF111. Interacts with DIXDC1; prevents interaction with MAP3K1. Interacts with MAP3K4, MDFI and MDFIC. Interacts with ANKRD6. Interacts with AIDA.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed.,</p>		

| Validation Data



A Liquid-Liquid Phase Separation-Related Index Associate with Biochemical Recurrence and Tumor Immune Environment of Prostate Cancer Patients INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR SCIENCES Ning Xu IHC Human benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) tissue prostate cancer (PCa)cell

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**AXIN1 Rabbit pAb**

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