

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, and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

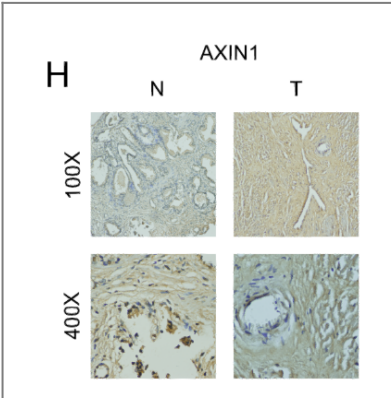
Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 190-270**Specificity** AXIN1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

Target Information

Gene name AXIN1 AXIN

Protein Name	Axin-1 (Axis inhibition protein 1) (hAxin)		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	8312;	O15169;
	Mouse		O35625;
	Rat		O70239;
Cellular Localization	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). .		
Tissue specificity	Ubiquitously expressed.		
Function	<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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product information:
AXIN1 Rabbit pAb

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