

Product datasheet for **RC204082L2V**

TAZ (WWTR1) (NM_015472) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	TAZ (WWTR1) (NM_015472) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	WWTR1
Synonyms:	TAZ
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_015472
ORF Size:	1200 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204082).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_015472.3
RefSeq Size:	5135 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1203 bp
Locus ID:	25937
UniProt ID:	Q9GZV5
Cytogenetics:	3q25.1
Domains:	WW
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors



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MW: 44.1 kDa

Gene Summary: Transcriptional coactivator which acts as a downstream regulatory target in the Hippo signaling pathway that plays a pivotal role in organ size control and tumor suppression by restricting proliferation and promoting apoptosis. The core of this pathway is composed of a kinase cascade wherein STK3/MST2 and STK4/MST1, in complex with its regulatory protein SAV1, phosphorylates and activates LATS1/2 in complex with its regulatory protein MOB1, which in turn phosphorylates and inactivates YAP1 oncoprotein and WWTR1/TAZ. WWTR1 enhances PAX8 and NKX2-1/TTF1-dependent gene activation. Regulates the nuclear accumulation of SMADS and has a key role in coupling them to the transcriptional machinery such as the mediator complex. Regulates embryonic stem-cell self-renewal, promotes cell proliferation and epithelial-mesenchymal transition.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]