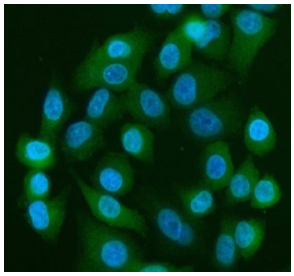
YAP1 Antibody / Hippo Pathway Effector Antibody (R32393)

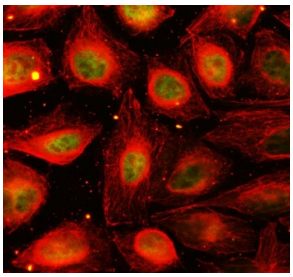
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R32393	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

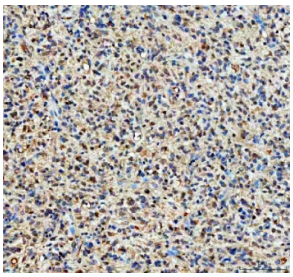
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	P46937
Localization	Cytoplasm, Nucleus, Cell Membrane
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml Immunofluorescence (FFPE): 5ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 2-5ug/ml Immunoprecipitation: 2ug/500ug of lysate
Limitations	This YAP1 Antibody / Hippo Pathway Effector Antibody is available for research use only.



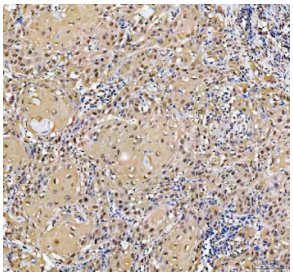
YAP1 Antibody IF. Immunofluorescent staining demonstrates YAP1 expression in FFPE human A549 cells using a YAP1 antibody (green) with DAPI nuclear counterstain (blue). YAP1, a key Hippo pathway effector, is observed in both the cytoplasm and nuclei of A549 cells, consistent with its role as a transcriptional coactivator that shuttles between cellular compartments. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by steaming sections in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 minutes prior to staining. This immunofluorescence assay highlights the intracellular distribution of Yes Associated Protein 1 and supports the utility of the antibody for studies of Hippo signaling, mechanotransduction, and cancer biology.



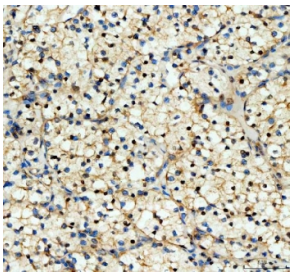
YAP1 Antibody IF. Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human U-2 OS cells demonstrates YAP1 expression using a YAP1 antibody (green) and Beta Tubulin mAb (red), which highlights the cytoskeletal network. YAP1, also known as Yes Associated Protein 1, exhibits predominantly nuclear and cytoplasmic localization consistent with its function as a Hippo pathway effector and transcriptional coactivator. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by steaming sections in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 minutes prior to staining. This immunofluorescence image illustrates the intracellular distribution of YAP1 relative to the microtubule cytoskeleton and supports the use of this antibody for studies of mechanotransduction, tissue growth, and cancer signaling.



YAP1 Antibody Glioblastoma IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human glioblastoma tissue demonstrates YAP1 expression using a YAP1 antibody. YAP1, also known as Yes Associated Protein 1, is a transcriptional coactivator and major Hippo pathway effector implicated in tumor growth and cell survival. Tumor cells exhibit predominantly nuclear and cytoplasmic staining, consistent with active YAP1 signaling frequently observed in glioblastoma and other malignancies. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining. These results support the utility of YAP1 Antibody for investigating Hippo pathway activity and oncogenic signaling in human cancers.



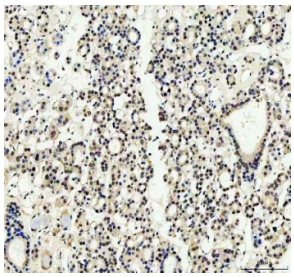
YAP1 Antibody Bladder Carcinoma IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human invasive urothelial carcinoma of the bladder with squamous differentiation demonstrates YAP1 expression using a YAP1 antibody. YAP1, also known as Yes Associated Protein 1, is a transcriptional coactivator and key Hippo pathway effector associated with tumor progression, cellular plasticity, and therapeutic resistance. Strong nuclear and cytoplasmic staining is observed in neoplastic cells, consistent with activated YAP1 signaling reported in aggressive urothelial carcinomas and squamous tumors. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining. These results support the use of YAP1 Antibody for studying Hippo pathway activation and oncogenic signaling in bladder cancer.



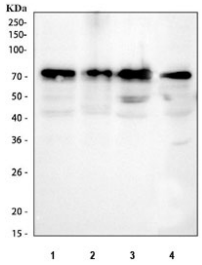
YAP1 Antibody Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human renal clear cell carcinoma (RNCC) tissue demonstrates YAP1 expression using a YAP1 antibody. YAP1, also known as Yes Associated Protein 1, is a transcriptional coactivator and key Hippo pathway effector involved in cell proliferation, survival, and tumor progression. Predominantly nuclear and cytoplasmic staining is observed in neoplastic cells, consistent with active YAP1 signaling reported in renal cell carcinoma and other malignancies. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining. These findings support the utility of YAP1 Antibody for investigating Hippo pathway activity and oncogenic signaling in human renal cancers.



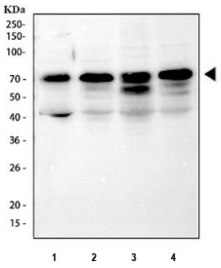
YAP1 Antibody Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human diffuse large B cell lymphoma of the intestine demonstrates YAP1 expression using a YAP1 antibody. YAP1, also known as Yes Associated Protein 1, is a transcriptional coactivator and major Hippo pathway effector that regulates cell proliferation, survival, and differentiation. Tumor cells show nuclear and cytoplasmic staining consistent with activated YAP1 signaling, which has been implicated in lymphoma progression and therapeutic resistance. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining. These findings support the use of YAP1 Antibody for studying Hippo pathway activity and oncogenic signaling in hematologic malignancies.



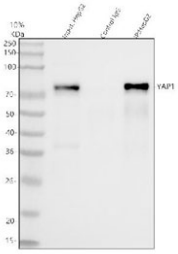
YAP1 Antibody Human Thyroid IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human thyroid tissue demonstrates YAP1 expression using a YAP1 antibody. YAP1, also known as Yes Associated Protein 1, is a transcriptional coactivator and central Hippo pathway effector that regulates cell proliferation, differentiation, and tissue homeostasis. Predominantly nuclear staining is observed in thyroid follicular epithelial cells, consistent with the role of YAP1 in controlling growth and regenerative signaling. Heat induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes followed by cooling prior to staining. These findings support the utility of YAP1 Antibody for investigating Hippo pathway signaling and epithelial biology in normal and neoplastic thyroid tissues.



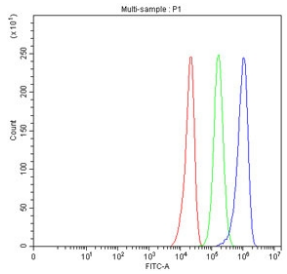
YAP1 Antibody Human and Rat WB. Western blot analysis of YAP1 expression using a YAP1 antibody. Lane 1: human HepG2 cell lysate. Lane 2: human RT4 cell lysate. Lane 3: human PC-3 cell lysate. Lane 4: mouse RM1 cell lysate. YAP1, also known as Yes Associated Protein 1, is a transcriptional coactivator and major Hippo pathway effector involved in cell proliferation, tissue growth, and tumorigenesis. A strong band is detected in all lysates at approximately 65 to 70 kDa, consistent with the commonly observed electrophoretic mobility of YAP1. Although the predicted molecular weight is approximately 54 kDa, post translational modifications and phosphorylation are known to cause slower migration in SDS PAGE. These results support the utility of YAP1 Antibody for detecting endogenous YAP1 across multiple cell types and species.



YAP1 Antibody Rodent Cell Lysates WB. Western blot analysis of YAP1 expression using a YAP1 antibody. Lane 1: rat RH35 cell lysate. Lane 2: rat C6 cell lysate. Lane 3: mouse HEPA1-6 cell lysate. Lane 4: mouse RM1 cell lysate. YAP1, also known as Yes Associated Protein 1, is a transcriptional coactivator and major Hippo pathway effector that regulates cell proliferation, tissue homeostasis, and organ growth. A prominent band is detected at approximately 65 to 70 kDa in all samples, consistent with the characteristic migration pattern of YAP1. Although the predicted molecular weight is approximately 54 kDa, phosphorylation and other post translational modifications commonly result in slower electrophoretic mobility in SDS PAGE. These findings demonstrate the utility of YAP1 Antibody for detecting endogenous YAP1 in rodent-derived cell lines.



YAP1 Antibody IP. Immunoprecipitation analysis of YAP1 was performed using 500 ug of human HepG2 whole cell lysate and 2 ug of YAP1 antibody. YAP1, also known as Yes Associated Protein 1, is a transcriptional coactivator and major Hippo pathway effector involved in regulating cell proliferation, tissue growth, and tumor progression. Immunoprecipitated proteins were analyzed by western blot, revealing a specific YAP1 band at approximately 70 kDa. Lane 1: input HepG2 lysate. Lane 2: control rabbit IgG immunoprecipitate. Lane 3: YAP1 antibody immunoprecipitate. These results demonstrate the ability of YAP1 Antibody to efficiently capture endogenous YAP1 protein and support its utility for studies of Hippo signaling and protein interaction networks.



YAP1 Antibody U-251 Cells FACS. Flow cytometry analysis of fixed and permeabilized human U-251 cells using a YAP1 antibody at 1 ug per million cells following blocking with goat sera. YAP1, also known as Yes Associated Protein 1, is a transcriptional coactivator and major Hippo pathway effector involved in regulating cell proliferation and tumor progression. Red histogram: cells alone. Green histogram: isotype control. Blue histogram: YAP1 antibody. The distinct rightward shift of the YAP1 antibody signal relative to the controls demonstrates specific intracellular detection of endogenous YAP1 in U-251 cells and supports the utility of YAP1 Antibody for flow cytometric analysis of Hippo signaling and cancer biology.

Description

YAP1 Antibody recognizes Yes-associated protein 1 (YAP1), a transcriptional coactivator and major downstream effector of the Hippo signaling pathway. Originally identified through its interaction with the Src-family kinase YES1, YAP1 lacks intrinsic DNA-binding capability and instead functions by associating with transcription factors such as TEAD1-4, SMADs, RUNX proteins, and p73. Through these interactions, YAP1 regulates the expression of genes involved in cell proliferation, apoptosis, differentiation, stem cell maintenance, and tissue regeneration. Tight control of YAP1 localization and activity is essential for maintaining normal tissue homeostasis and organ size. In response to Hippo pathway activation, LATS kinases phosphorylate YAP1, promoting cytoplasmic retention and proteasomal degradation. Conversely, inhibition of Hippo signaling permits YAP1 nuclear translocation and activation of growth-promoting transcriptional programs.

YAP1 is widely expressed and plays critical roles during embryogenesis and postnatal tissue maintenance. It contributes to the development of the heart, liver, lung, nervous system, and other organs while also participating in wound healing and regeneration. YAP1 functions as an important mechano-transducer, responding to extracellular matrix stiffness, cell density, and mechanical forces that influence cell fate decisions. In stem and progenitor cells, YAP1 signaling supports self-renewal and controls differentiation pathways. Studies in zebrafish, mice, and human tissues have demonstrated that YAP1 activity is indispensable for regeneration of the heart, liver, and skin following injury, underscoring its central role in tissue repair and organ remodeling.

Aberrant YAP1 activation has been implicated in numerous human diseases, particularly cancer. Increased YAP1 expression or constitutive nuclear localization has been reported in hepatocellular carcinoma, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, gastric cancer, and glioblastoma. Elevated YAP1 signaling promotes epithelial-mesenchymal transition, angiogenesis, metastasis, cancer stem cell maintenance, and resistance to chemotherapy and targeted therapies. Because YAP1 integrates signals from multiple pathways, including Wnt, TGF-beta, EGFR, PI3K-AKT, and GPCR signaling, it occupies a central position in oncogenic networks. Consequently, YAP1 has emerged as an attractive therapeutic target, and several approaches aimed at disrupting YAP1-TEAD interactions are currently under investigation.

In addition to cancer biology, YAP1 has been linked to fibrosis, cardiovascular disease, pulmonary disorders, and inflammatory processes. Dysregulated YAP1 activity contributes to excessive fibroblast activation and extracellular matrix deposition in organs such as the liver, lung, kidney, and heart. In the cardiovascular system, YAP1 influences cardiomyocyte proliferation and vascular remodeling, while in the nervous system it contributes to neural stem cell maintenance and regeneration. The broad physiological and pathological functions of YAP1 have made it an important biomarker and research target across multiple fields of biology and medicine.

YAP1 Antibody is valuable for investigating Hippo pathway signaling, mechano-transduction, stem cell biology, developmental processes, tissue regeneration, fibrosis, and cancer progression. Because YAP1 serves as a master regulator of growth control and cellular plasticity, its analysis provides important insights into both normal physiology and disease mechanisms. YAP1 Antibody is widely used in studies aimed at understanding cell fate determination, organ repair, tumorigenesis, and the development of novel therapeutic strategies targeting the Hippo-YAP signaling axis.

Learn more about Hippo pathway signaling and related regulatory proteins by visiting our Signal Transduction Antibodies page, which features YAP1 antibodies and other markers involved in cell growth, differentiation, and oncogenic signaling.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the YAP1 Antibody / Hippo Pathway Effector Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids ETDLEALFNAVMNPKTANVPQTVPMRLRKLPDSFFK from the human protein were used as the immunogen for the YAP1 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the YAP1 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

YAP Antibody, Yes-associated protein antibody, Yes-associated protein 1 antibody, YAP65 Antibody, Yorkie homolog antibody, Transcriptional coactivator YAP1 antibody, Yes1 associated transcriptional regulator antibody

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