

## AXIN1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YN0494
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC
<b>Target :</b>	AXIN1
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Wnt signaling pathway;>>Hippo signaling pathway;>>Signaling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells;>>Cushing syndrome;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Colorectal cancer;>>Endometrial cancer;>>Basal cell carcinoma;>>Breast cancer;>>Hepatocellular carcinoma;>>Gastric cancer
<b>Gene Name :</b>	AXIN1 AXIN
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Axin-1 (Axis inhibition protein 1) (hAxin)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	8312
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	O15169
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	O35625
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	O70239
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 190-270
<b>Specificity :</b>	AXIN1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

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**Concentration :** 1 mg/ml

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**Storage Stability :** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

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**Observed Band :** 94kD

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**Cell Pathway :** WNT;WNT-T CELL Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Endometrial cancer;Basal cell carcinoma;

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**Background :** This gene encodes a cytoplasmic protein which contains a regulation of G-protein signaling (RGS) domain and a dishevelled and axin (DIX) domain. The encoded protein interacts with adenomatous polyposis coli, catenin beta-1, glycogen synthase kinase 3 beta, protein phosphate 2, and itself. This protein functions as a negative regulator of the wingless-type MMTV integration site family, member 1 (WNT) signaling pathway and can induce apoptosis. The crystal structure of a portion of this protein, alone and in a complex with other proteins, has been resolved. Mutations in this gene have been associated with hepatocellular carcinoma, hepatoblastomas, ovarian endometrioid adenocarcinomas, and medullablastomas. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],

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**Function :** 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 th

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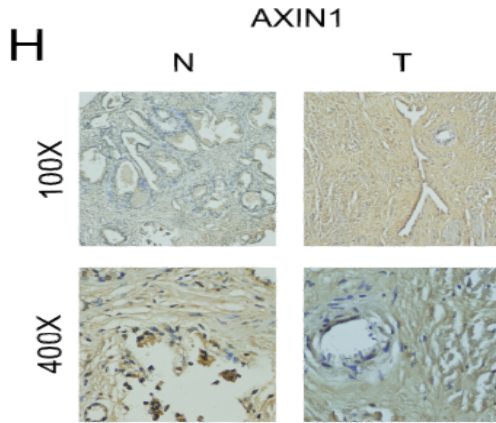
**Subcellular Location :** Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Membrane . Cell membrane . MACF1 is required for its translocation to cell membrane (By similarity). On UV irradiation, translocates to the nucleus and colocalizes with DAAX (PubMed:17210684). .

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**Expression :** Ubiquitously expressed.

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## Products Images



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