

CDH1 Antibody

Catalog No: #36994

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

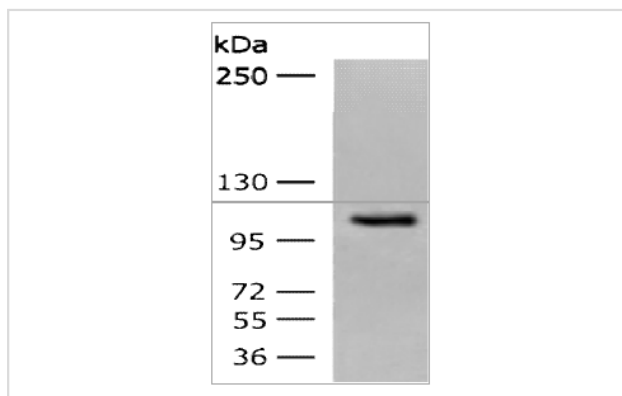
Product Name	CDH1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification.
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total CDH1 protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide corresponding to a region derived from internal residues of human cadherin 1, type 1, E-cadherin (epithelial)
Target Name	CDH1
Other Names	UVO; CDHE; ECAD; LCAM; Arc-1; CD324
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P12830NCBI Gene ID: 999Gene Accssion: NP_004351
Uniprot	P12830
GeneID	999;
SDS-PAGE MW	114kd
Concentration	0.7mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN ₃ , 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

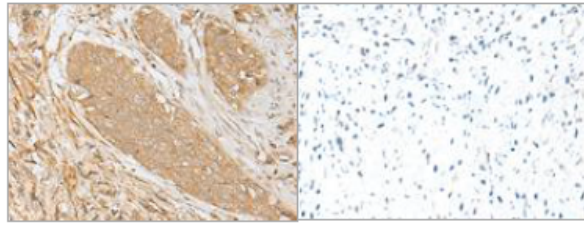
Western blotting: 1:500-1:2000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:30-1:150

Images



Gel: 6%SDS-PAGE Lysate: 40 μ g Lane: Mouse kidney tissue lysate Primary antibody: 36994(CDH1 Antibody) at dilution 1/250 Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution Exposure time: 20 seconds



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human prostate cancer tissue using 36994(CDH1 Antibody) at dilution 1/25, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: $\times 200$)

Background

This gene is a classical cadherin from the cadherin superfamily. The encoded protein is a calcium dependent cell-cell adhesion glycoprotein comprised of five extracellular cadherin repeats, a transmembrane region and a highly conserved cytoplasmic tail. Mutations in this gene are correlated with gastric, breast, colorectal, thyroid and ovarian cancer. Loss of function is thought to contribute to progression in cancer by increasing proliferation, invasion, and/or metastasis. The ectodomain of this protein mediates bacterial adhesion to mammalian cells and the cytoplasmic domain is required for internalization. Identified transcript variants arise from mutation at consensus splice sites.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only