

Catenin- $\beta$  (phospho Ser33) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #14004



Package Size: #14004-1 50ul #14004-2 100ul

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

## Description

Product Name	Catenin- $\beta$ (phospho Ser33) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	IHC-p,IF/ICC,WB,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	Phospho-Catenin- $\beta$ (S33) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Catenin- $\beta$ protein only when phosphorylated at S33.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Catenin-beta around the phosphorylation site of Ser33. AA range:17-66
Other Names	CTNNB1; CTNNB; OK/SW-cl.35; Catenin beta-1; Beta-catenin
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:P35222GeneID:1499
Uniprot	P35222
GeneID	1499
SDS-PAGE MW	85
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

## Application Details

WB 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

## Background

catenin beta 1(CTNNB1) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is part of a complex of proteins that constitute adherens junctions (AJs). AJs are necessary for the creation and maintenance of epithelial cell layers by regulating cell growth and adhesion between cells. The encoded protein also anchors the actin cytoskeleton and may be responsible for transmitting the contact inhibition signal that causes cells to stop dividing once the epithelial sheet is complete. Finally, this protein binds to the product of the APC gene, which is mutated in adenomatous polyposis of the colon. Mutations in this gene are a cause of colorectal cancer (CRC), pilomatixoma (PTR), medulloblastoma (MDB), and ovarian cancer. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016],

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only