10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# Anti-E-Cadherin / CD324 Antibody
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**
**Catalog # AH13658**

## Specification

### Anti-E-Cadherin / CD324 Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **,1,14,3,4,** |
| Primary Accession | P12830 |
| Other Accession | 461086 |
| Reactivity | **Human** |
| Host | **Mouse** |
| Clonality | **Monoclonal** |
| Isotype | **Mouse / IgG1, kappa** |
| Calculated MW | **97456** |

### Anti-E-Cadherin / CD324 Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 999

**Other Names**
Arc 1; cadherin 1 type 1 E-cadherin; Cadherin1; CAM 120/80; CD324; CDH1; CDHE; E-Cad/CTF3; E-cadherin; ECAD; Epithelial cadherin; epithelial calcium dependent adhesion protein; Liver cell adhesion molecule (LCAM); Uvomorulin (UVO)

**Format**
200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

**Storage**
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**
Anti-E-Cadherin / CD324 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Anti-E-Cadherin / CD324 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** CDH1 (HGNC:1748)

**Function**
Cadherins are calcium-dependent cell adhesion proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11976333" target="_blank">11976333</a>). They preferentially interact with themselves in a homophilic manner in connecting cells; cadherins may thus contribute to the sorting of heterogeneous cell types. CDH1 is involved in mechanisms regulating cell-cell adhesions, mobility and proliferation of epithelial cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11976333" target="_blank">11976333</a>). Promotes organization of radial actin fiber structure and cellular response to contractile forces, via its interaction with AMOTL2 which facilitates anchoring of radial actin fibers to CDH1 junction

complexes at the cell membrane (By similarity). Has a potent invasive suppressor role. It is a ligand for integrin alpha-E/beta-7.

**Cellular Location**
Cell junction, adherens junction. Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Endosome. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network. Cytoplasm. Cell junction, desmosome. Note=Colocalizes with DLGAP5 at sites of cell-cell contact in intestinal epithelial cells. Anchored to actin microfilaments through association with alpha-, beta- and gamma- catenin. Sequential proteolysis induced by apoptosis or calcium influx, results in translocation from sites of cell-cell contact to the cytoplasm. Colocalizes with RAB11A endosomes during its transport from the Golgi apparatus to the plasma membrane. Recruited to desmosomes at the initial assembly phase and also accumulates progressively at mature desmosome cell-cell junctions (PubMed:25208567). Localizes to cell-cell contacts as keratinocyte differentiation progresses (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09803, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25208567}

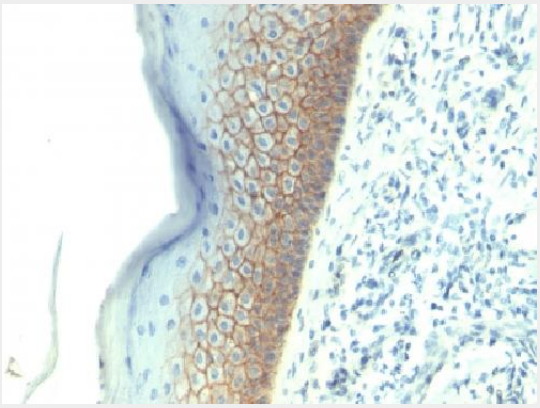
**Tissue Location**
Expressed in granuloma macrophages (at protein level) (PubMed:27760340). Expressed in the skin (at protein level) (PubMed:22294297). Expressed in the liver (PubMed:3263290)

## Anti-E-Cadherin / CD324 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## Anti-E-Cadherin / CD324 Antibody - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Skin stained with E-Cadherin Monoclonal Antibody (SPM381).

## Anti-E-Cadherin / CD324 Antibody - Background

Recognizes a protein of 120-80kDa, identified as E-cadherin. Cadherins comprise a family of Ca2+-dependent adhesion molecules that function to mediate cell-cell binding critical to the maintenance of tissue structure and morphogenesis. The classical cadherins, E-, N- and P-cadherin,

consist of large extracellular domains characterized by a series of five homologous NH2 terminal repeats. The relatively short intracellular domains interact with a variety of cytoplasmic proteins, such as β-catenin, to regulate cadherin function. E-cadherin plays an important role in epithelial cell adhesion. A decreased expression of E-cadherin is associated with metastatic potential and poor prognosis in breast cancer, prostate and esophageal cancer. In combination with p120 Catenin, it is useful for the differentiation between ductal (E-cadherin +) and lobular (E-cadherin -) breast carcinomas. It may also help in diagnosis of mesothelioma.