

CDH1 Antibody(Ascites)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2190a

Specification

CDH1 Antibody(Ascites) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P12830
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	97456

CDH1 Antibody(Ascites) - Additional Information

Gene ID 999

Other Names

Cadherin-1, CAM 120/80, Epithelial cadherin, E-cadherin, Uvomorulin, CD324, E-Cad/CTF1, E-Cad/CTF2, E-Cad/CTF3, CDH1, CDHE, UVO

Target/Specificity

Purified His-tagged CDH1 protein was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.

Dilution

WB~~1:5000

Format

Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CDH1 Antibody(Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CDH1 Antibody(Ascites) - Protein Information

Name CDH1 ([HGNC:1748](#))

Function Cadherins are calcium-dependent cell adhesion proteins (PubMed:[11976333](#)). 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:[11976333](#)). 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

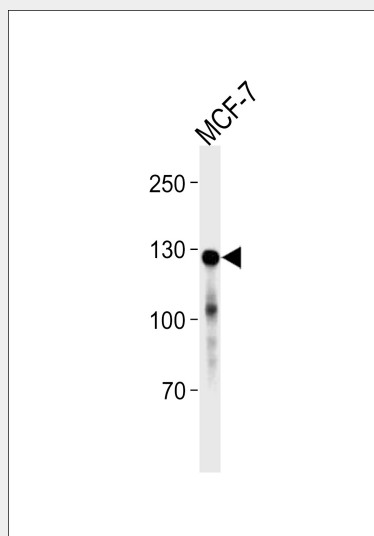
Expressed in granuloma macrophages (at protein level) (PubMed:27760340). Expressed in the skin (at protein level) (PubMed:22294297). Expressed in the liver (PubMed:3263290)

CDH1 Antibody(Ascites) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CDH1 Antibody(Ascites) - Images



CDH1 Antibody(Cat. #AM2190a) western blot analysis in MCF-7 cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the CDH1 antibody detected the CDH1 protein (arrow).

CDH1 Antibody(Ascites) - Background

Cadherins are calcium-dependent cell adhesion proteins. 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. Has a potent invasive suppressor role. It is a ligand for integrin alpha-E/beta-7.

E-Cad/CTF2 promotes non-amyloidogenic degradation of Abeta precursors. Has a strong inhibitory effect on APP C99 and C83 production.

CDH1 Antibody(Ascites) - References

- Bussemakers M.J.G., et al. Mol. Biol. Rep. 17:123-128(1993).
Oda T., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:1858-1862(1994).
Rimm D.L., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 200:1754-1761(1994).
Ito K., et al. Oncogene 18:7080-7090(1999).
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