

Anti-N-Cadherin (Cytoplasmic) Antibody
Catalog # AN1658**Specification****Anti-N-Cadherin (Cytoplasmic) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P19022
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	99809

Anti-N-Cadherin (Cytoplasmic) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1000

Other Names

Cadherin-2, Neural-Cadherin, CD325

Target/Specificity

Cadherins are transmembrane glycoproteins vital in calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion during tissue differentiation. Cadherins cluster to form foci of homophilic binding units. A key determinant to the strength of the cadherin-mediated adhesion may be by the juxtamembrane region in cadherins. This region induces clustering and also binds to the protein p120 catenin. The cytoplasmic region is highly conserved in sequence and has been shown experimentally to regulate the cell-cell binding function of the extracellular domain of E-cadherin, possibly through interaction with the cytoskeleton. Many cadherins are regulated by phosphorylation, including N-cadherin and E-cadherin. N-cadherin is phosphorylated by c-Src at Tyr-820, Tyr-853, Tyr-860, Tyr-884, and Tyr-886. Phosphorylation of Tyr-860 can disrupt cadherin binding to β -catenin. Since many of these tyrosine sites are conserved in the cadherin family, phosphorylation of these sites may be critical for cadherin function.

Format

Protein A Purified

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-N-Cadherin (Cytoplasmic) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

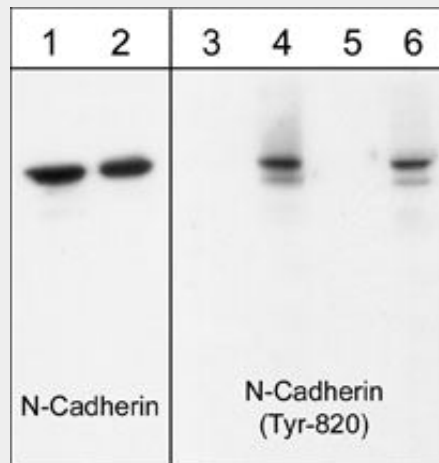
Blue Ice

Anti-N-Cadherin (Cytoplasmic) Antibody - Protocols

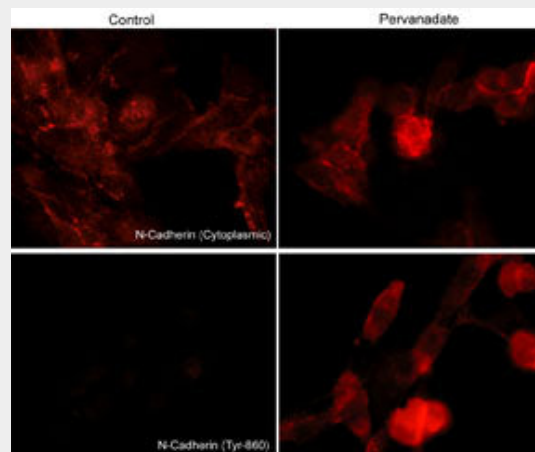
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Anti-N-Cadherin (Cytoplasmic) Antibody - Images



Western blot image of human endothelial cells untreated (lanes 1 & 3) or treated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 min (lanes 2, 4, 5 & 6). The blots were probed with anti-N-Cadherin (Cytoplasmic) (lanes 1 & 2) and anti-N-cadherin (Tyr-820) (lanes 3-6). The latter antibody was used in the presence of no peptide (lane 4), phospho-N-cadherin (Tyr-820) peptide (lane 5), or phospho-N-cadherin (Tyr-860) peptide (lane 6).



Immunocytochemical labeling of phosphorylated N-Cadherin in pervanadate-treated mouse C2C12. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal N-Cadherin (Cytoplasmic) and rabbit polyclonal N-Cadherin(Tyr-860) antibodies, then the antibodies were detected using appropriate secondary antibodies conjugated to Cy3.

Anti-N-Cadherin (Cytoplasmic) Antibody - Background

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tissue differentiation. Cadherins cluster to form foci of homophilic binding units. A key determinant to the strength of the cadherin-mediated adhesion may be by the juxtamembrane region in cadherins. This region induces clustering and also binds to the protein p120 catenin. The cytoplasmic region is highly conserved in sequence and has been shown experimentally to regulate the cell-cell binding function of the extracellular domain of E-cadherin, possibly through interaction with the cytoskeleton. Many cadherins are regulated by phosphorylation, including N-cadherin and E-cadherin. N-cadherin is phosphorylated by c-Src at Tyr-820, Tyr-853, Tyr-860, Tyr-884, and Tyr-886. Phosphorylation of Tyr-860 can disrupt cadherin binding to β -catenin. Since many of these tyrosine sites are conserved in the cadherin family, phosphorylation of these sites may be critical for cadherin function.