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Anti-E-Cadherin (C-terminal fragment) Antibody

Catalog # AN1656

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P09803
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	M533
Calculated MW	98256

Additional Information

Gene ID	12550
Other Names	Uvomorulin, Cadherin-1, CTF1, CTF2, CTF3, CD324, Epithelial Cadherin
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.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Protein G 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-E-Cadherin (C-terminal fragment) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

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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.

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