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Anti-δ1-Catenin (Tyr-228), Phosphospecific Antibody

Catalog # AN1684

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	O60716
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	M356
Calculated MW	108170

Additional Information

Gene ID	1500
Other Names	pp120 Src substrate, p120
Target/Specificity	Catenins have emerged as molecular sensors that integrate cell-cell junctions and cytoskeletal dynamics with signaling pathways that control morphogenesis and cell to cell communication. δ1-Catenin (p120 catenin) is a catenin family member which contains an N-terminal coiled-coil domain, a regulatory domain containing multiple phosphorylation sites, and a central Armadillo repeat domain. δ1-Catenin regulates E-cadherin turnover, and has both positive and negative effects on cadherin-mediated adhesion. Actin dynamics are also regulated by δ1-Catenin, which can modulate RhoA, Rac and cdc42 activity. δ1-Catenin is phosphorylated at multiple tyrosine, serine and threonine sites both in vitro and in vivo. High levels of δ1-Catenin phosphorylated at Tyr-228 are commonly seen in several carcinoma cell lines and after EGFR activation. Many other tyrosine sites are also phosphorylated in the N-terminal region including Tyr-96, Tyr-112, Tyr-280, and Tyr-302. In addition, Thr-310 and Thr-916 are constituitively phosphorylated in many cell types, however this phosphorylation may occur only in δ1-Catenin associated with the plasma membrane.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A
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-δ1-Catenin (Tyr-228), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Catenins have emerged as molecular sensors that integrate cell-cell junctions and cytoskeletal dynamics with signaling pathways that control morphogenesis and cell to cell communication. δ1-Catenin (p120 catenin) is a catenin family member which contains an N-terminal coiled-coil domain, a regulatory domain containing multiple phosphorylation sites, and a central Armadillo repeat domain. δ1-Catenin regulates E-cadherin turnover, and has both positive and negative effects on cadherin-mediated adhesion. Actin dynamics are also regulated by δ1-Catenin, which can modulate RhoA, Rac and cdc42 activity. δ1-Catenin is phosphorylated at multiple tyrosine, serine and threonine sites both in vitro and in vivo. High levels of δ1-Catenin phosphorylated at Tyr-228 are commonly seen in several carcinoma cell lines and after EGFR activation. Many other tyrosine sites are also phosphorylated in the N-terminal region including Tyr-96, Tyr-112, Tyr-280, and Tyr-302. In addition, Thr-310 and Thr-916 are constituitively phosphorylated in many cell types, however this phosphorylation may occur only in δ1-Catenin associated with the plasma membrane.