

E Cadherin Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP74818

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC
Primary Accession	P12830
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	97456

Additional Information

Gene ID	999
Other Names	CDH1
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:4000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:20
Format	1xPBS(pH 7.4), 150mM NaCl, 50% Glycerol, 0.02% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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). Plays a role in the early stages of desmosome cell-cell junction formation via facilitating the recruitment of DSG2 and DSP to desmosome plaques (PubMed: 29999492). 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, PubMed:29999492) Localizes to cell-cell contacts as keratinocyte differentiation progresses (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09803, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25208567, ECO:0000269|PubMed:29999492}

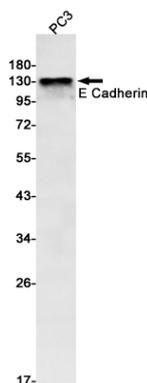
Tissue Location

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

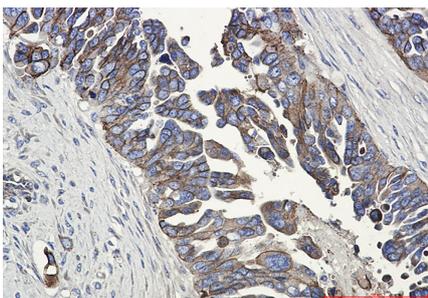
Background

E-Cadherin is a 120 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein that is localized in the adherens junctions of epithelial cells. There, it interacts with the cytoskeleton through the associated cytoplasmic catenin proteins. In addition to being a calcium-dependent adhesion molecule, E-Cadherin is also a critical regulator of epithelial junction formation. Its association with catenins is necessary for cell-cell adhesion. These E-cadherin/catenin complexes associate with cortical actin bundles at both the zonula adherens and the lateral adhesion plaques. Tyrosine phosphorylation can disrupt these complexes, leading to changes in cell adhesion properties. E-Cadherin expression is often down-regulated in highly invasive, poorly differentiated carcinomas. Increased expression of E-Cadherin in these cells reduces invasiveness. Thus, loss of expression or function of E-Cadherin appears to be an important step in tumorigenic progression. Tissue specificity: Non-neural epithelial tissues.

Images

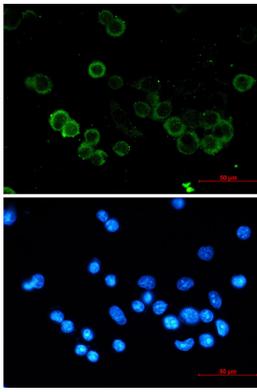


Western blot analysis of E Cadherin in PC-3 lysates using E Cadherin antibody.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Cholangiocarcinoma using E Cadherin antibody. High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.

Immunocytochemistry analysis of E Cadherin (green) in MCF-7 using E Cadherin antibody, and DAPI (blue)



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