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Anti-Beta-catenin Antibody

Catalog # AP95787

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC
Primary Accession	P35222
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Mk
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	85497

Additional Information

Gene ID	1499
Other Names	CTNNB; Catenin beta-1; Beta-catenin
Target/Specificity	Recombinant fusion protein of human Beta-catenin expressed in E. Coli
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IHC~~1:100~500 FC~~FC (1/100 - 1/200)
Format	Mouse IgG1. Liquid in PBS, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	CTNNB1 (HGNC:2514)
Synonyms	CTNNB
Function	Key downstream component of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway (PubMed:17524503, PubMed:18077326, PubMed:18086858, PubMed:18957423, PubMed:21262353, PubMed:22155184, PubMed:22647378, PubMed:22699938). In the absence of Wnt, forms a complex with AXIN1, AXIN2, APC, CSNK1A1 and GSK3B that promotes phosphorylation on N- terminal Ser and Thr residues and ubiquitination of CTNNB1 via BTRC and its subsequent degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:17524503, PubMed:18077326, PubMed:18086858, PubMed:18957423, PubMed:21262353, PubMed:22155184, PubMed:22647378, PubMed:22699938). In the presence of Wnt ligand, CTNNB1 is not ubiquitinated and accumulates in the nucleus, where it acts as a coactivator for transcription factors of the TCF/LEF family, leading to activate Wnt responsive genes (PubMed:17524503, PubMed:18077326, PubMed:18086858, PubMed:18957423, PubMed:21262353, PubMed:22155184, PubMed:22647378, PubMed:22699938). Also acts as a coactivator for other transcription factors, such as NR5A2

(PubMed:22187462). Promotes epithelial to mesenchymal transition/mesenchymal to epithelial transition (EMT/MET) via driving transcription of CTNNB1/TCF-target genes (PubMed:29910125). Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion, as component of an E-cadherin:catenin adhesion complex (By similarity). Acts as a negative regulator of centrosome cohesion (PubMed:18086858). Involved in the CDK2/PTPN6/CTNNB1/CEACAM1 pathway of insulin internalization (PubMed:21262353). Blocks anoikis of malignant kidney and intestinal epithelial cells and promotes their anchorage-independent growth by down-regulating DAPK2 (PubMed:18957423). Disrupts PML function and PML-NB formation by inhibiting RANBP2-mediated sumoylation of PML (PubMed:22155184). Promotes neurogenesis by maintaining sympathetic neuroblasts within the cell cycle (By similarity). Involved in chondrocyte differentiation via interaction with SOX9: SOX9-binding competes with the binding sites of TCF/LEF within CTNNB1, thereby inhibiting the Wnt signaling (By similarity). Acts as a positive regulator of odontoblast differentiation during mesenchymal tooth germ formation, via promoting the transcription of differentiation factors such as LEF1, BMP2 and BMP4 (By similarity). Activity is repressed in a MSX1-mediated manner at the bell stage of mesenchymal tooth germ formation which prevents premature differentiation of odontoblasts (By similarity).

Cellular Location

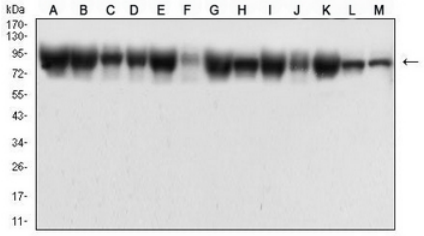
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B6V8E6}. Cell junction, adherens junction. Cell junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B6V8E6}. Cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02248} Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02248}. Note=Colocalized with RAPGEF2 and TJP1 at cell-cell contacts (By similarity). Cytoplasmic when it is un-stable (highly phosphorylated) or bound to CDH1. Translocates to the nucleus when it is stabilized (low level of phosphorylation). Interaction with GLIS2 and MUC1 promotes nuclear translocation. Interaction with EMD inhibits nuclear localization. The majority of CTNNB1 is localized to the cell membrane. In interphase, colocalizes with CROCC between CEP250 puncta at the proximal end of centrioles, and this localization is dependent on CROCC and CEP250. In mitosis, when NEK2 activity increases, it localizes to centrosomes at spindle poles independent of CROCC. Colocalizes with CDK5 in the cell-cell contacts and plasma membrane of undifferentiated and differentiated neuroblastoma cells Interaction with FAM53B promotes translocation to the nucleus (PubMed:25183871). Translocates to the nucleus in the presence of SNAIL1 (By similarity). Ca(2+)-mediated localization to the cell membrane in dental epithelial cells is inhibited via WNT3A (By similarity). Localizes to cell-cell contacts as keratinocyte differentiation progresses (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B6V8E6, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02248, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25183871}

Tissue Location

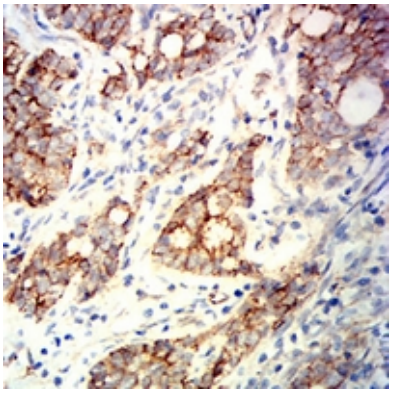
Expressed in several hair follicle cell types: basal and peripheral matrix cells, and cells of the outer and inner root sheaths. Expressed in colon. Present in cortical neurons (at protein level). Expressed in breast cancer tissues (at protein level) (PubMed:29367600).

Images

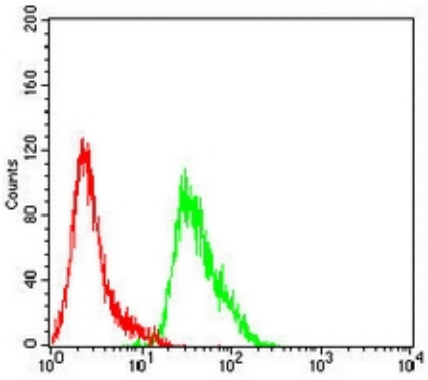
Western blot analysis of Beta-catenin expression in Hela (A), HepG2 (B), NIH3T3 (C), MCF7 (D), C6 (E), COS7 (F), K562 (G), Jurkat (H), A549 (I), SHSY5Y (J), BEL7402 (K), HEK293 (L), HEK293-6e (M) whole cell lysates. (Predicted



band size: 86 kD; Observed band size: 86 kD)



Immunohistochemical analysis of Beta-catenin staining in human cervical cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using Anti-Beta-catenin Antibody (green) and negative control (red).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.