

DESCRIPTION

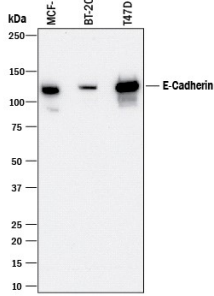
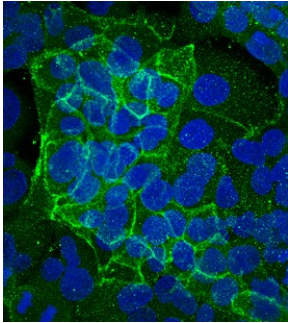
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human E-Cadherin in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 967738
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human embryonic kidney cell line HEK293-derived transfected with human E-Cadherin Asp155-Ile707 Accession # P12830
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.5 µg/mL	See Below
Immunocytochemistry	10 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

<p>Western Blot</p> 	<p>Detection of Human E-Cadherin by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line, BT-20 human breast cancer cell line, and T47D human breast cancer cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 0.5 µg/mL of Mouse Anti-Human E-Cadherin Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB18383) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF018). A specific band was detected for E-Cadherin at approximately 120 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.</p>	<p>Immunocytochemistry</p>  <p>E-Cadherin in PANC-1 Human Cell Line. E-Cadherin was detected in immersion fixed PANC-1 human pancreatic carcinoma cell line using Mouse Anti-Human E-Cadherin Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB18383) at 10 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 493-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (green; Catalog # NL009) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to plasma membrane. View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips.</p>
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PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Epithelial (E) - Cadherin (ECAD), also known as cell-CAM120/80 in the human, uvomorulin in the mouse, Arc-1 in the dog, and L-CAM in the chicken, is a member of the Cadherin family of cell adhesion molecules. Cadherins are calcium-dependent transmembrane proteins which bind to one another in a homophilic manner. On their cytoplasmic side, they associate with the three catenins, α, β, and γ (plakoglobin). This association links the cadherin protein to the cytoskeleton. Without association with the catenins, the cadherins are non-adhesive. Cadherins play a role in development, specifically in tissue formation. They may also help to maintain tissue architecture in the adult. E-Cadherin may also play a role in tumor development, as loss of E-Cadherin has been associated with tumor invasiveness. E-Cadherin is a classical cadherin molecule. Classical cadherins consist of a large extracellular domain which contains DXD and DXNDN repeats responsible for mediating calcium-dependent adhesion, a single-pass transmembrane domain, and a short carboxy-terminal cytoplasmic domain responsible for interacting with the catenins. E-Cadherin contains five extracellular calcium-binding domains of approximately 110 amino acids each.

References:

1. Bussemakers, M.J.G. *et al.* (1993) *Mol. Biol. Reports* **17**:123.
2. Overduin, M. *et al.* (1995) *Science* **267**:386.
3. Takeichi, M. (1991) *Science* **251**:1451.