

Mouse E-Cad Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0564	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	CDH1;Arc-1;CD324;CDHE;LCAM;UVO;CAM 120/80;Epithelial Cadherin;Uvomorulin		

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Mouse E-Cad Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µg	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Mouse E-Cad Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 µL	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

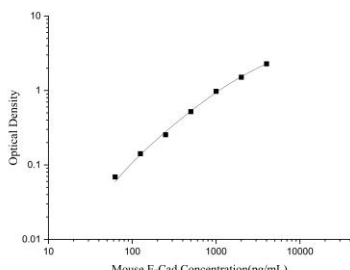
Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0564)	
		Mouse E-Cad Capture Antibody	Mouse E-Cad Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse E-Cad protien	Recombinant Mouse E-Cad protien
	Swissprot	P09803	
Product details	Reactivity	Mouse	Mouse
	Host	Rabbit	Goat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Antigen Affinity	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Mouse E-Cad in ELISAs.	

For Research Use Only

Applications

Mouse E-Cad Sandwich ELISA Assay

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 µg/mL	Mouse E-Cad Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Mouse E-Cad Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

Cadherins are calcium-dependent cell adhesion proteins. 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. Has a potent invasive suppressor role. It is a ligand for integrin alpha-E/beta-7. E-Cad/CTF2 promotes non-amyloidogenic degradation of Abeta precursors. Has a strong inhibitory effect on APP C99 and C83 production. Does not function as a receptor for L.monocytogenes internalin A (InlA), mutating a single surface-exposed residue confers receptor activity to this protein and promotes uptake of the bacteria.

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