Rat E-Cad Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0374 **Applications** ELISA

Synonyms CDH1, Arc-1, CD324, CDHE, LCAM, UVO, CAM 120/80, Epithelial Cadherin, Uvomorulin

Kit components & Storage

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

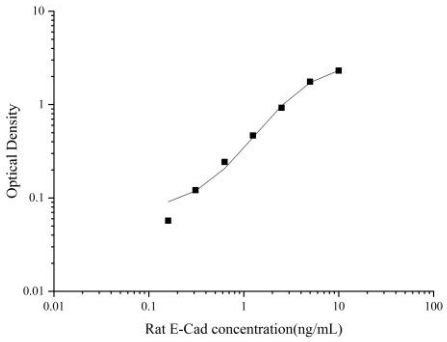
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0374)	
		Rat E-Cad Capture Antibody	Rat E-Cad Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Rat E-Cad protein	Recombinant Rat E-Cad protein
	Swissprot	Q9R0T4	
Product details	Reactivity	Rat	Rat
	Host	Rabbit	Rabbit
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1% protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4
	Purify	Protein A & Antigen Affinity	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Rat E-Cad in ELISAs.	

Applications

Rat E-Cad Sandwich ELISA Assay:

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

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

Background

This gene is a classical cadherin from the cadherin superfamily. The encoded protein is a calcium dependent cell-cell adhesion glycoprotein comprised of five extracellular cadherin repeats, a transmembrane region and a highly conserved cytoplasmic tail. Mutations in this gene are correlated with gastric, breast, colorectal, thyroid and ovarian cancer. Loss of function is thought to contribute to progression in cancer by increasing proliferation, invasion, and/or metastasis. The ectodomain of this protein mediates bacterial adhesion to mammalian cells and the cytoplasmic domain is required for internalization. Identified transcript variants arise from mutation at consensus splice sites.