

E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: D-AB-10198L

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

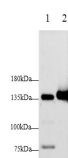
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CDH1 protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:100-1:200

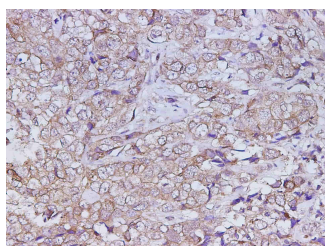
Data



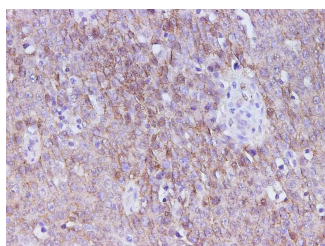
Western blot with E-Cadherin Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000.lane 1:Mouse spleen,lane 2:Rat brain

Observed-MW:135 kDa

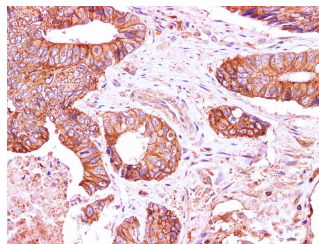
Calculated-MW:97 kDa



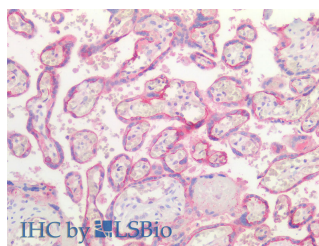
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer using E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human ovarian cancer using E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human carcinoma of Colon using E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human Placenta using E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100(Elabscience Product)

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V2.3

Preparation & Storage

Storage

Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping

The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

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.

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