

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

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 lgG

Purification Antigen Affinity Purification

Buffer PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

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

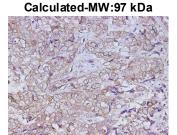
Data

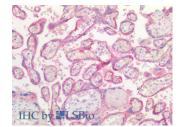


Western blot with E-Cadherin Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000.lane 1:Mouse spleen,lane 2:Rat brain

Observed-MW:135 kDa

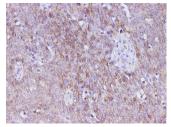
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human carcinoma of Colon using E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100





Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast 1:200

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



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

Preparation & Storage

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Fax: 1-832-243-6017 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Web: www.elabscience.com Email: techsupport@elabscience.com



Elabscience Bionovation Inc.

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

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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