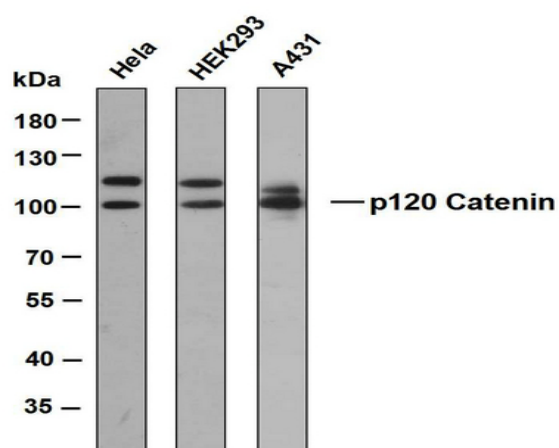


p120 catenin (ABT082) mouse mAb

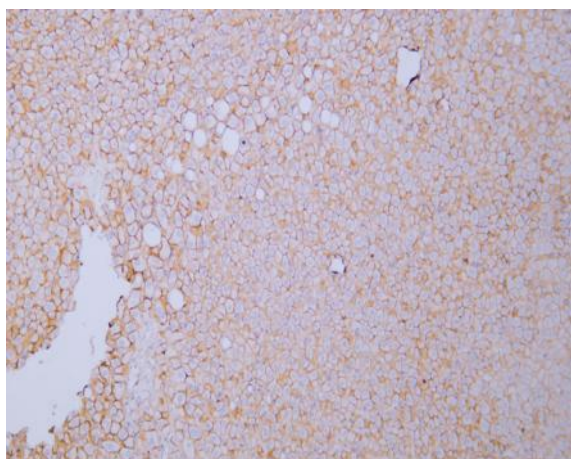
Catalog No :	YM4892
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat;
Applications :	IHC;WB;IF;ELISA
Target :	p120 Catenin
Fields :	>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Adherens junction;>>Leukocyte transendothelial migration
Gene Name :	CTNND1 KIAA0384
Protein Name :	p120 catenin
Human Gene Id :	1500
Human Swiss Prot No :	O60716
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human p120 catenin AA range: 600-700
Specificity :	The antibody can specifically recognize human p120 catenin protein. In western blotting of Hela, A431 and HEK293 cell lysates, the antibody can label a band with molecular weight around 100~110 kDa.
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2b, kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-1000. WB 1:500-2000. IF 1:100-500. ELISA 1:1000-5000
Purification :	Protein G
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	108kD
Observed Band :	108kD

Background :	<p> α- Catenin^[?] β- Catenin^[?] γ- catenin and p120 catenin are members of the connexin family and mediate intercellular adhesion together with E-cadherin. P120 catenin binds to the near membrane region of E-cadherin to form a complex, which is stable and closely linked. In lobular breast cancer, E-cadherin deficiency resulted in the accumulation of p120 catenin in the cytoplasm, while in ductal breast cancer, p120 catenin in the membrane decreased and there was no accumulation of p120 catenin in the cytoplasm. Therefore, it can be used to distinguish lobular carcinoma from ductal carcinoma. Studies have shown that p120 catenin in the cytoplasm of gastric and colon cancer is related to poor adhesion of cancer cells. </p>
Function :	<p> alternative products:Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms,disease:May contribute to cell malignancy. Complete loss of expression was observed in approximately 10% of invasive ductal breast carcinomas investigated.,domain:A possible nuclear localization signal exists in all isoforms where Asp-626--631-Arg are deleted.,function:Binds to and inhibits the transcriptional repressor ZBTB33, which may lead to activation of target genes of the Wnt signaling pathway (By similarity). May associate with and regulate the cell adhesion properties of both C- and E-cadherins. Implicated both in cell transformation by SRC and in ligand-induced receptor signaling through the EGF, PDGF, CSF-1 and ERBB2 receptors. Promotes GLIS2 C-terminal cleavage.,induction:Induced in vascular endothelium by wounding. This effect is potentiated by prior laminar shear stress, which enhances wound clo </p>
Subcellular Location :	<p> Cytoplasmic, Membranous </p>
Expression :	<p> Expressed in vascular endothelium. Melanocytes and melanoma cells primarily express the long isoform 1A, whereas keratinocytes express shorter isoforms, especially 3A. The shortest isoform 4A, is detected in normal keratinocytes and melanocytes, and generally lost from cells derived from squamous cell carcinomas or melanomas. The C-terminal alternatively spliced exon B is present in the p120ctn transcripts in the colon, intestine and prostate, but lost in several tumor tissues derived from these organs. </p>

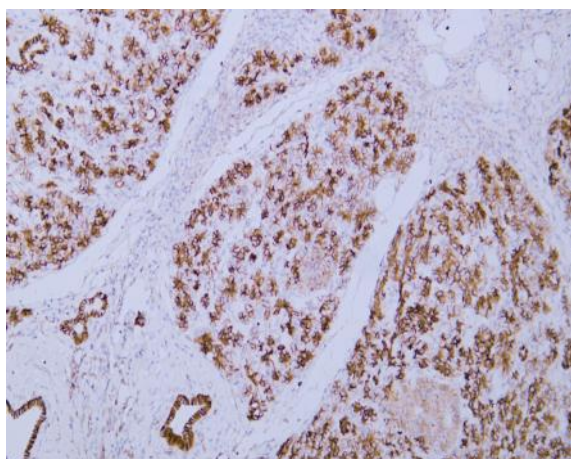
Products Images



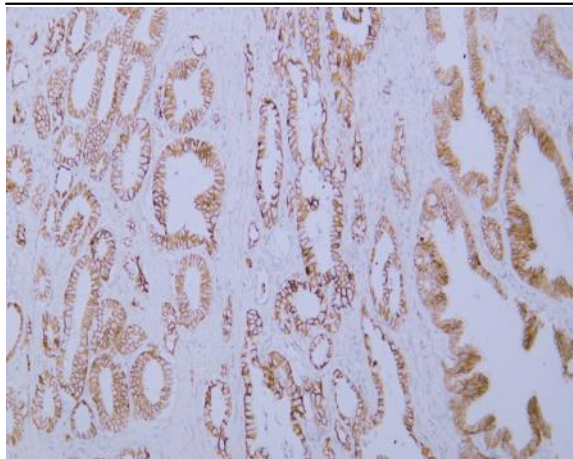
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-p120 Catenin antibody. The HRP-conjugated anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to detect the antibody.



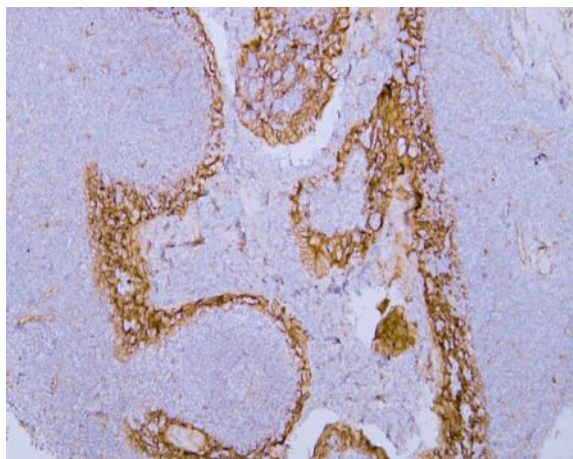
Human liver tissue was stained with Anti-p120 Catenin (ABT082) Antibody



Human pancreas tissue was stained with Anti-p120 Catenin (ABT082) Antibody



Human prostatic adenocarcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-p120 Catenin (ABT082) Antibody



Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-p120 Catenin (ABT082) Antibody