

Beta-catenin (ABT-Catenin) mouse mAb

Catalog No: YM6675

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat;

Applications: IHC;ELISA

Target: Catenin-β

Fields: >>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Wnt signaling pathway;>>Hippo signaling

pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Adherens junction;>>Signaling pathways

 $regulating \ pluripotency \ of \ stem \ cells; >> Leukocyte \ transendothelial$

migration;>>Melanogenesis;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Cushing syndrome;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Bacterial invasion of epithelial cells;>>Salmonella infection;>>Hepatitis C;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated

herpesvirus infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Proteoglycans in

cancer;>>Colorectal cancer;>>Endometrial cancer;>>Prostate cancer;>>Thyroid

cancer;>>Basal cell carcinoma;>>Breast cancer;>>Hepatocellular carcinoma;>>Gastric cancer;>>Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis

Gene Name: CTNNB1 CTNNB OK/SW-cl.35 PRO2286

Protein Name: Catenin-β;b-catenin;Beta-catenin;Cadherin associated

protein; Catenin (cadherin associated protein), beta 1, 88 kDa; Catenin beta 1; Catenin beta-1; CATNB; CHBCAT; CTNB1 HUMAN; CTNNB; CTNNB1; DKFZ

Human Gene Id: 1499

Human Swiss Prot P35222

No:

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human Beta-catenin AA range: 700-781

Specificity: The antibody can specifically recognize human β- Catenin protein.

Formulation: PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA

Source: Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2b, kappa

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Dilution : IHC 1:200-400. ELISA 1:500-5000

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from ascites by affinity-chromatography using

specific immunogen.

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 84kD

Observed Band: 94kD

Background: The protein encoded by this gene is part of a complex of proteins that constitute

adherens junctions (AJs). AJs are necessary for the creation and maintenance of epithelial cell layers by regulating cell growth and adhesion between cells. The encoded protein also anchors the actin cytoskeleton and may be responsible for transmitting the contact inhibition signal that causes cells to stop dividing once the epithelial sheet is complete. Finally, this protein binds to the product of the APC gene, which is mutated in adenomatous polyposis of the colon. Mutations in this gene are a cause of colorectal cancer (CRC), pilomatrixoma (PTR),

medulloblastoma (MDB), and ovarian cancer. Alternative splicing results in

multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2016],

Function: disease:A chromosomal rearrangement involving CTNNB1 may be a cause of

salivary gland pleiomorphic adenomas (PA) [181030]. Pleiomorphic adenomas are the most common benign epithelial tumors of the salivary gland. Translocation t(3;8)(p21;q12) with PLAG1.,disease:Activating mutations in CTNNB1 have oncogenic activity resulting in tumor development. Somatic mutations are found in various tumor types, including colon cancers, ovarian and prostate carcinomas, hepatoblastoma (HB), hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). HBs are malignant embryonal tumors mainly affecting young children in the first three years of life.,disease:Defects in CTNNB1 are a cause of medulloblastoma (MDB) [MIM:155255]. MDB is a malignant, invasive embryonal tumor of the cerebellum

with a preferential manifestation in children., disease: Defects in CTNNB1 are a

cause of pilomatrixoma (PTR) [MIM:132600]; a common benign skin tum

Subcellular Location:

Membranous

Expression: Expressed in several hair follicle cell types: basal and peripheral matrix cells,

and cells of the outer and inner root sheaths. Expressed in colon. Present in cortical neurons (at protein level). Expressed in breast cancer tissues (at protein

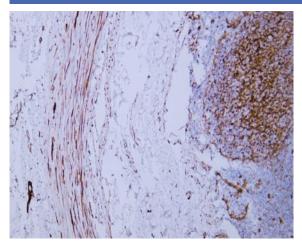
level) (PubMed:29367600).

Tag: hot

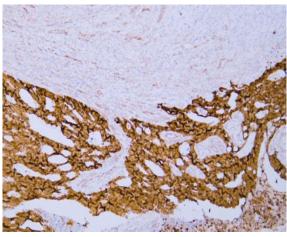
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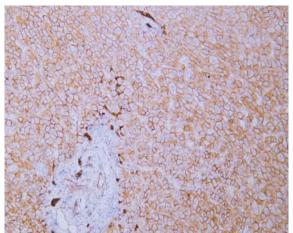
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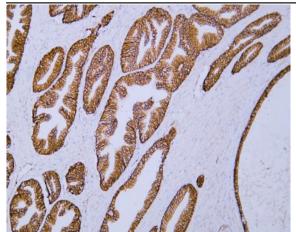
Human appendix tissue was stained with anti-Beta-catenin(ABT-Catenin) antibody.



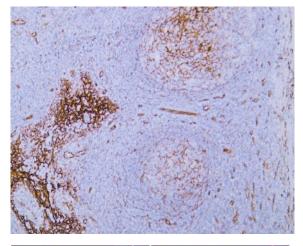
Human colon carcinoma tissue was stained with anti-Beta-catenin(ABT-Catenin) antibody.



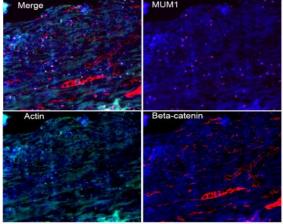
Human liver tissue was stained with anti-Beta-catenin(ABT-Catenin) antibody.



Human prostate tissue was stained with anti-Beta-catenin(ABT-Catenin) antibody.



Human tonsil tissue was stained with anti-Beta-catenin(ABT-Catenin) antibody.



Fluorescence multiplex immunohistochemical analysis of normal human appendix tissue (formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded section). The section was incubated in 3 rounds of staining; in the order of Actin .(Catalog no:YM6566 1/200 dilution), Beta-catenin .(Catalog no: YM6675 1/200 dilution), MUM1. (Catalog no:YM6762 1/200 dilution), each using a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system: Treble-Fluorescence immunohistochemical mouse/rabbit kit Catalog NO: RS0035 (pH9.0)