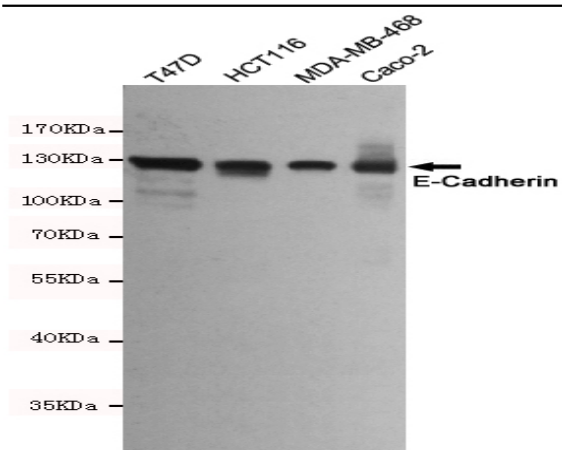


## E-Cadherin mouse mAb

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM1522
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	WB
<b>Target :</b>	E-cadherin
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Apelin signaling pathway;>>Hippo signaling pathway;>>Cell adhesion molecules;>>Adherens junction;>>Bacterial invasion of epithelial cells;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Endometrial cancer;>>Thyroid cancer;>>Melanoma;>>Bladder cancer;>>Gastric cancer
<b>Gene Name :</b>	cdh1
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	999
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P12830
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P09803
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of E-Cadherin and does not cross-react with related proteins.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Dilution :</b>	wb dilution 1:1000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	135kD

<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs);Adherens_Junction;Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;Pathways in cancer;Endometrial cancer;Thyroid cancer;Melanoma;Bladder cancer;
<b>Background :</b>	This gene encodes a classical cadherin of the cadherin superfamily. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate the mature glycoprotein. This calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion protein is 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 of this gene is thought to contribute to cancer progression 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. This gene is present in a gene cluster with other members of the cadherin family on chromosome 16. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015],
<b>Function :</b>	disease:Defects in CDH1 are a cause of gastric cancer [MIM:137215]; also known as hereditary familial diffuse gastric cancer (HDGC).,disease:Defects in CDH1 are a cause of susceptibility to endometrial cancer [MIM:608089].,disease:Defects in CDH1 are associated with ovarian cancer [MIM:167000]. Ovarian cancer is the leading cause of death from gynecologic malignancy. It is characterized by advanced presentation with loco-regional dissemination in the peritoneal cavity and the rare incidence of visceral metastases. These typical features relate to the biology of the disease, which is a principal determinant of outcome.,disease:Defects in CDH1 are involved in dysfunction of the cell-cell adhesion system, triggering cancer invasion (gastric, breast, ovary, endometrium and thyroid) and metastasis.,function:Cadherins are calcium dependent cell adhesion proteins.,function:Cadherins are calcium
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cell junction, adherens junction . Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network. Colocalizes with DLGAP5 at sites of cell-cell contact in intestinal epithelial cells. Anchored to actin microfilaments through association with alpha-, beta- and gamma-catenin. Sequential proteolysis induced by apoptosis or calcium influx, results in translocation from sites of cell-cell contact to the cytoplasm. Colocalizes with RAB11A endosomes during its transport from the Golgi apparatus to the plasma membrane.
<b>Expression :</b>	Non-neural epithelial tissues.

## Products Images



Western blot detection of E-Cadherin in T47D, HCT116, MDA-MB-468 and Caco-2 cell lysates using E-Cadherin mouse mAb (dilution 1:2000). Predicted band size: 135kDa. Observed band size: 135kDa.