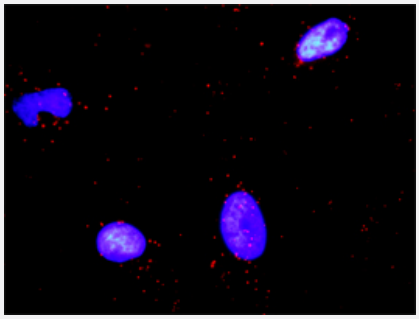
PARD3 & CTNNB1 Protein Protein Interaction Antibody Pair

Catalog # DI0152 Size 1 Set

Applications



Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein-protein interactions between PARD3 and CTNNB1. HeLa cells were stained with anti-PARD3 rabbit purified polyclonal antibody 1:1200 and anti-CTNNB1 mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex. The images were analyzed using an optimized freeware (BlobFinder) download from The Centre for Image Analysis at Uppsala University.

Specification

Product Description	This protein protein interaction antibody pair set comes with two antibodies to detect the protein-protein interaction, one against the PARD3 protein, and the other against the CTNNB1 protein for use in *in situ* Proximity Ligation Assay. See Publication Reference below.
Reactivity	Human
Quality Control Testing	Protein protein interaction immunofluorescence result. Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein-protein interactions between PARD3 and CTNNB1. HeLa cells were stained with anti-PARD3 rabbit purified polyclonal antibody 1:1200 and anti-CTNNB1 mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex. The images were analyzed using an optimized freeware (BlobFinder) download from The Centre for Image Analysis at Uppsala University.
Supplied Product	Antibody pair set content: 1. PARD3 rabbit purified polyclonal antibody (100 ug) 2. CTNNB1 mouse monoclonal antibody (40 ug) *Reagents are sufficient for at least 30-50 assays using recommended protocols.
Storage Instruction	Store reagents of the antibody pair set at -20°C or lower. Please aliquot to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycle. Reagents should be returned to -20°C storage immediately after use.

Applications

- *In situ* Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)

Gene Info — CTNNB1

Entrez GeneID	1499
Gene Name	CTNNB1
Gene Alias	CTNNB, DKFZp686D02253, FLJ25606, FLJ37923
Gene Description	catenin (cadherin-associated protein), beta 1, 88kDa
Omim ID	114550 116806 132600 155255
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Beta-catenin is an adherens junction protein. Adherens junctions (AJs; also called the zonula adherens) are critical for the establishment and maintenance of epithelial layers, such as those lining organ surfaces. AJs mediate adhesion between cells, communicate a signal that neighboring cells are present, and anchor the actin cytoskeleton. In serving these roles, AJs regulate normal cell growth and behavior. At several stages of embryogenesis, wound healing, and tumor cell metastasis, cells form and leave epithelia. This process, which involves the disruption and reestablishment of epithelial cell-cell contacts, may be regulated by the disassembly and assembly of AJs. AJs may also function in the transmission of the 'contact inhibition' signal, which instructs cells to stop dividing once an epithelial sheet is complete.[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000165222|OTTHUMP00000165223|catenin (cadherin-associated protein), beta 1 (88kD)|catenin beta-1

Gene Info — PARD3

Entrez GeneID	56288
Gene Name	PARD3
Gene Alias	ASIP, Baz, Bazooka, FLJ21015, PAR3, PAR3alpha, PARD3A, SE2-5L16, SE2-5LT1, SE2-5T2
Gene Description	par-3 partitioning defective 3 homolog (C. elegans)
Omim ID	606745
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	PARD proteins, which were first identified in C. elegans, are essential for asymmetric cell division and polarized growth, whereas CDC42 (MIM 116952) mediates the establishment of cell polarity. The CDC42 GTPase, which is controlled by nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs; see MIM 606057) and GTPase-activating proteins (GAPs; see MIM 604980), interacts with a large set of effector proteins that typically contain a CDC42/RAC (MIM 602048)-interactive binding (CRIB) domain.[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000019428|atypical PKC isotype-specific interacting protein|partitioning-defective protein 3 homolog

Pathway

- Adherens junction
- Adherens junction
- Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC)
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Chemokine signaling pathway
- Colorectal cancer
- Endocytosis
- Endometrial cancer
- Focal adhesion
- Leukocyte transendothelial migration
- Melanogenesis
- Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction
- Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection - EHEC
- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Thyroid cancer
- Tight junction
- Tight junction
- Wnt signaling pathway

Disease

- Adenoma
- Adrenal Cortex Neoplasms
- Alzheimer disease
- Alzheimer Disease
- Birth Weight
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Breast Neoplasms
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Celiac Disease
- Cell Transformation
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Chromosome Deletion
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Cognition
- Colitis
- Colon cancer
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Down Syndrome

- Edema
- Edema
- Endometrial Neoplasms
- Ependymoma
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Fibroma
- Fibromatosis
- Fractures
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glioblastoma
- Glioma
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Kidney Failure
- Kidney Neoplasms
- Laryngeal Neoplasms
- Leukemia
- Liver Neoplasms
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lymphoma
- Meningeal Neoplasms
- Meningioma
- Microsatellite Instability
- Mouth Neoplasms
- Neoplasm Recurrence

- Neoplasms
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Pharyngeal Neoplasms
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Pulmonary Disease
- Recurrence
- Spinal Fractures
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Werner syndrome
- Wilms Tumor