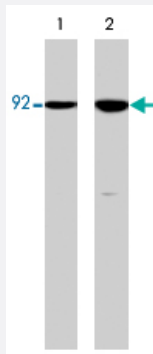


CTNNB1 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB7883

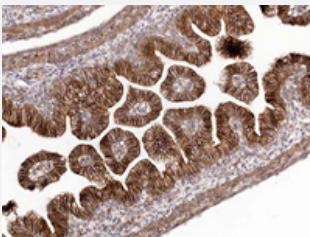
Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of HCT-116 src transformed cells (20 mg/lane) serum starved overnight (lane 1) or treated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 min (lane 2). The blot was probed with CTNNB1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB7883).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Formalin fixed, citric acid treated paraffin sections of embryonic rat E16 intestines. Sections were probed with CTNNB1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB7883) then anti-Rabbit HRP before detection using DAB. (Images provided by Carl Hobbs and Dr. Pat Doherty at Wolfson Centre for Age-Related Diseases, King's College London).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of CTNNB1.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to N-terminus of human CTNNB1.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Specificity	This human sequence is highly conserved in rat and mouse beta-Catenins.
Form	Liquid

Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Synthetic Peptide.
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:2000) Immunoprecipitation (5-10 ul) Western Blot (1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (50% glycerol, 1 mg/mL BSA, 0.05% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

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- Immunoprecipitation

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — CTNNB1

Entrez GeneID	1499
Protein Accession#	P35222
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

Publication Reference

- [Essential role of BCL9-2 in the switch between beta-catenin's adhesive and transcriptional functions.](#)

Brembeck FH, Schwarz-Romond T, Bakkers J, Wilhelm S, Hammerschmidt M, Birchmeier W.

Genes & Development 2004 Sep; 18(18):2225.

- [p120 Catenin-associated Fer and Fyn tyrosine kinases regulate beta-catenin Tyr-142 phosphorylation and beta-catenin-alpha-catenin Interaction.](#)

Piedra J, Miravet S, Castano J, Palmer HG, Heisterkamp N, Garcia de Herreros A, Dunach M.

Molecular and Cellular Biology 2003 Apr; 23(7):2287.

Application: IP, WB, Human, RWP1 cells

- [Uvomorulin-catenin complex formation is regulated by a specific domain in the cytoplasmic region of the cell adhesion molecule.](#)

Ozawa M, Ringwald M, Kemler R.

PNAS 1990 Jun; 87(11):4246.

Pathway

- [Adherens junction](#)
- [Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy \(ARVC\)](#)
- [Basal cell carcinoma](#)
- [Colorectal cancer](#)

- [Endometrial cancer](#)
- [Focal adhesion](#)
- [Leukocyte transendothelial migration](#)
- [Melanogenesis](#)
- [Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection - EHEC](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Thyroid cancer](#)
- [Tight junction](#)
- [Wnt signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Adenoma](#)
- [Adrenal Cortex Neoplasms](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Birth Weight](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cell Transformation](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)
- [Chromosome Deletion](#)
- [Cleft Lip](#)
- [Cleft Palate](#)

- [Cognition](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Ependymoma](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Fibroma](#)
- [Fibromatosis](#)
- [Fractures](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glioblastoma](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [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](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)
- [Wilms Tumor](#)