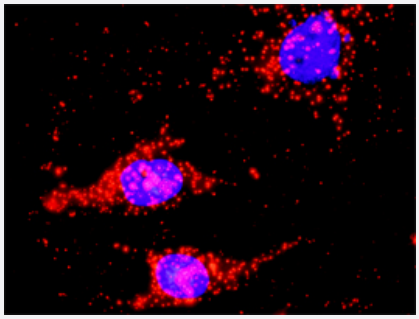
DVL1 & CTNNB1 Protein Protein Interaction Antibody Pair

Catalog # DI0573 Size 1 Set

Applications



Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein-protein interactions between DVL1 and CTNNB1. HeLa cells were stained with anti-DVL1 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 DVL1 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 DVL1 and CTNNB1. HeLa cells were stained with anti-DVL1 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 Products	Antibody pair set content: 1. DVL1 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

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- *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 — DVL1

Entrez GeneID	1855
Gene Name	DVL1
Gene Alias	DVL, MGC54245
Gene Description	dishevelled, dsh homolog 1 (Drosophila)
Omim ID	601365
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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Gene Summary	DVL1, the human homolog of the Drosophila dishevelled gene (dsh) encodes a cytoplasmic phos phoprotein that regulates cell proliferation, acting as a transducer molecule for developmental pro cesses, including segmentation and neuroblast specification. DVL1 is a candidate gene for neuro blastomatous transformation. The Schwartz-Jampel syndrome and Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2A have been mapped to the same region as DVL1. The phenotypes of these diseases may be consistent with defects which might be expected from aberrant expression of a DVL gene duri ng development. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000003104|dishevelled 1|dishevelled 1 (homologous to Drosophila dsh)

Pathway

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

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- Wnt signaling pathway

Disease

- Adenoma
- Adrenal Cortex Neoplasms
- Alzheimer disease
- Alzheimer disease
- Birth Weight
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cell Transformation
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Chromosome Deletion
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Cleft Palate
- Cognition
- Colon cancer
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Endometrial Neoplasms
- Ependymoma

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- 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

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- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Pharyngeal Neoplasms
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Pulmonary Disease
- Recurrence
- Spinal Fractures
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Werner syndrome
- Wilms Tumor

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