

Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11820**Specification**

Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	IHC, WB
Primary Accession	P12830
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	97456

Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID 999**

Positive Control	WB: MCF-7 cells; IHC: human breast cancer tissues
Application & Usage	IHC: 1:500 -1:1000 dilution; WB: 1:1000 - 1:2000 dilution
Alias Symbol	CDH1
Other Names	
P-cadherin, N-Cadherin, E-Cadherin, K-Cadherin, M-jadherin, R-Cadherin	

Appearance
Colorless liquid**Formulation**
In 50% Glycerol/PBS with 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide**Reconstitution & Storage**
-20 °C**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** CDH1**Synonyms** CDHE, UVO

Function

Cadherins are calcium-dependent cell adhesion proteins (PubMed:11976333). They preferentially interact with themselves in a homophilic manner in connecting cells; cadherins may thus contribute to the sorting of heterogeneous cell types. CDH1 is involved in mechanisms regulating cell-cell adhesions, mobility and proliferation of epithelial cells (PubMed:11976333). Has a potent invasive suppressor role. It is a ligand for integrin alpha-E/beta-7.

Cellular Location

Cell junction, adherens junction. Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network. Note=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

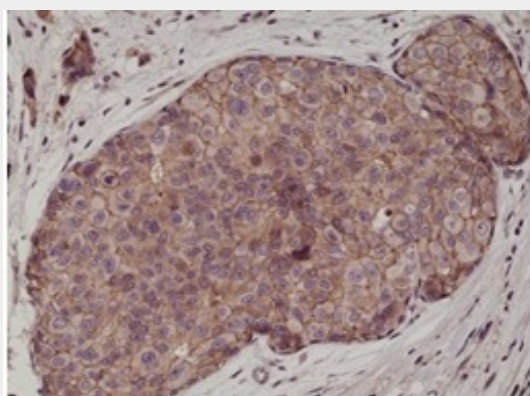
Tissue Location

Non-neural epithelial tissues.

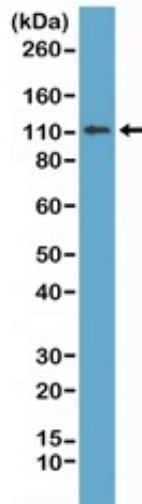
Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

Immunohistochemical staining of formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human breast cancer tissue sections using anti-E-cadherin monoclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



Western blot of MCF-7 cells lysates using anti-E-cadherin monoclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, showed a band of E-cadherin (~120kDa) expressed in MCF-7 cells.

Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Background

Cadherins comprise a family of Ca-dependent adhesion molecules that function to mediate cell-cell binding critical to the maintenance of tissue structure and morphogenesis. Cadherins consist of large extracellular domains characterized by a series of five homologous NH₂ terminal repeats. The most distal of cadherins is thought to be responsible for binding specificity, transmembrane domains and carboxy terminal domains. The relative short intracellular domains interact with a variety of cytoplasmic proteins, such as β -catenin, to regulate cadherin function.