

# **CTNNB1** Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO1337a

### **Specification**

# **CTNNB1** Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC, IF, FC

Primary Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype
P35222
Human
Mouse
Monoclonal
IgG1

Calculated MW 85kDa KDa

**Description** 

The protein encoded by this gene is part of a complex of proteins that constitute adherens junctions (AJs). AJs are necessary for the creation and maintenance of epithelial cell layers by regulating cell growth and adhesion between cells. The encoded protein also anchors the actin cytoskeleton and may be responsible for transmitting the contact inhibition signal that causes cells to stop dividing once the epithelial sheet is complete. Finally, this protein binds to the product of the APC gene, which is mutated in adenomatous polyposis of the colon. The distinct peripheral cytosolic proteins, alpha, beta and gamma catenin (102, 94 and 86 kDa) are found in many tissues and bind to the conserved cytoplasmic tail domain of the cell adhesion cadherins. Catenins link E cadherin to other integral membrane or cytoplasmic proteins and are modulated by Wnt1 proto oncogene. The central core region of beta catenin is involved in mediation of cadherin catenin complex interaction with EGFR. Beta-Catenin-mediated signalling is involved at several stages of vertebrate neural development.

#### **Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human CTNNB1 expressed in E. Coli.

### **Formulation**

Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

# **CTNNB1** Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID 1499** 

**Other Names** 

Catenin beta-1, Beta-catenin, CTNNB1, CTNNB

**Dilution** 

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 IF~~1/200 - 1/1000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



## **Precautions**

CTNNB1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **CTNNB1** Antibody - Protein Information

Name CTNNB1 (HGNC:2514)

**Synonyms** CTNNB

#### **Function**

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Key downstream component of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway (PubMed: <a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17524503" target=" blank">17524503</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18077326" target="_blank">18077326</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18086858" target="_blank">18086858</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18086858" target="_blank">18086858</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18086858" target="_blank">18086858</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18086858" target="_blank">18086858</a>
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18957423" target=" blank">18957423</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21262353" target="blank">21262353</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22155184" target="blank">22155184</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22647378" target="blank">22647378</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22699938" target="blank">22699938</a>). In the
absence of Wnt, forms a complex with AXIN1, AXIN2, APC, CSNK1A1 and GSK3B that promotes
phosphorylation on N- terminal Ser and Thr residues and ubiquitination of CTNNB1 via BTRC and
its subsequent degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17524503" target=" blank">17524503</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18077326" target=" blank">18077326</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18086858" target="_blank">18086858</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18957423" target="_blank">18957423</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21262353" target="blank">21262353</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22155184" target="_blank">22155184</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22647378" target="blank">22647378</a>, PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22699938" target="blank">22699938</a>). In the
presence of Wnt ligand, CTNNB1 is not ubiquitinated and accumulates in the nucleus, where it acts
as a coactivator for transcription factors of the TCF/LEF family, leading to activate Wnt responsive
genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17524503"
target=" blank">17524503</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18077326"
target="_blank">18077326</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18086858"
target="_blank">18086858</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18957423"
target=" blank">18957423</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21262353"
target=" blank">21262353</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22155184"
target=" blank">22155184</a>. PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22647378"
target="blank">22647378</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22699938"
target="blank">22699938</a>). Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion, as component of an
E-cadherin:catenin adhesion complex (By similarity). Acts as a negative regulator of centrosome
cohesion (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18086858"
target=" blank">18086858</a>). Involved in the CDK2/PTPN6/CTNNB1/CEACAM1 pathway of
insulin internalization (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21262353"
target=" blank">21262353</a>). Blocks anoikis of malignant kidney and intestinal epithelial cells
and promotes their anchorage-independent growth by down-regulating DAPK2 (PubMed: <a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18957423" target=" blank">18957423</a>). Disrupts PML
function and PML- NB formation by inhibiting RANBP2-mediated sumoylation of PML (PubMed:<a
href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22155184" target=" blank">22155184</a>). Promotes
neurogenesis by maintaining sympathetic neuroblasts within the cell cycle (By similarity). Involved
in chondrocyte differentiation via interaction with SOX9: SOX9-binding competes with the binding
sites of TCF/LEF within CTNNB1, thereby inhibiting the Wnt signaling (By similarity). Acts as a
positive regulator of odontoblast differentiation during mesenchymal tooth germ formation, via
promoting the transcription of differentiation factors such as LEF1, BMP2 and BMP4 (By similarity).
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Activity is repressed in a MSX1-mediated manner at the bell stage of mesenchymal tooth germ formation which prevents premature differentiation of odontoblasts (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B6V8E6}. Cell junction, adherens junction. Cell junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B6V8E6}. Cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02248} Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02248}. Note=Colocalized with RAPGEF2 and TJP1 at cell-cell contacts (By similarity). Cytoplasmic when it is un-stable (highly phosphorylated) or bound to CDH1. Translocates to the nucleus when it is stabilized (low level of phosphorylation). Interaction with GLIS2 and MUC1 promotes nuclear translocation. Interaction with EMD inhibits nuclear localization. The majority of beta-catenin is localized to the cell membrane. In interphase, colocalizes with CROCC between CEP250 puncta at the proximal end of centrioles, and this localization is dependent on CROCC and CEP250. In mitosis, when NEK2 activity increases, it localizes to centrosomes at spindle poles independent of CROCC. Colocalizes with CDK5 in the cell-cell contacts and plasma membrane of undifferentiated and differentiated neuroblastoma cells. Interaction with FAM53B promotes translocation to the nucleus (PubMed:25183871). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B6V8E6, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25183871}

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in several hair follicle cell types: basal and peripheral matrix cells, and cells of the outer and inner root sheaths. Expressed in colon. Present in cortical neurons (at protein level). Expressed in breast cancer tissues (at protein level) (PubMed:29367600).

# **CTNNB1 Antibody - Protocols**

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# CTNNB1 Antibody - Images



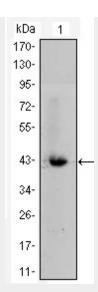


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using CTNNB1 mouse mAb against CTNNB1-hlgGFc transfected HEK293 cell lysate.

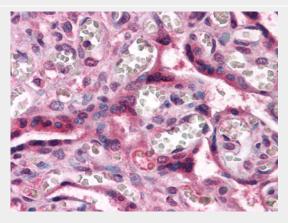


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Placenta tissues using CTNNB1 mouse mAb

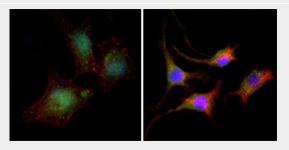
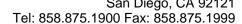


Figure 3: Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 (left) and SK-BR-3 (right) cells using CTNNB1 mouse mAb (green). Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with DY-554 phalloidin. Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.





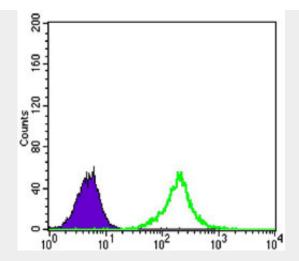


Figure 4: Flow cytometric analysis of A549 cells using CTNNB1 mouse mAb (green) and negative control (purple).

# **CTNNB1 Antibody - References**

1. Cancer Gennet Cytogenet. 2008. 187(1):12-8 2. Hepatobiliary Pancreat Dis Int. 2008. 7(5):490-6 3. J Biol Chem. 1995. 270(10):5549-55 4. EMBO J. 1998. 17(5):137-84