

Recombinant human CDH1

Catalog No: #AG0055

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Recombinant human CDH1
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	> 95% by Tris-Bis PAGE;> 95% by SEC-HPLC
Immunogen Description	Asp155-Asn371
Target Name	CDH1
Other Names	Arc-1; CAD1; cadherin 1, E-cadherin (epithelial); cadherin 1, type 1, E-cadherin (epithelial); Cadherin-1; calcium-dependent adhesion protein, epithelial; CAM 120/80; CD324 antigen; CD324; CDH1; CDHE; cell-CAM 120/80; Cell-CAM120/80; ECAD; ECadherin; E-Cadherin; Epithelial cadherin; LCAM; L-CAM; UVOE-Cadherin; Uvomorulin
Accession No.	Uniprot:P12830Gene ID:192090
Uniprot	P12830
GeneID	192090
Target Species	human
Calculated MW	23.6 KDa
Tag Info	additional amino acid free
Formulation	0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage	Aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background

E-Cadherin/Cadherin-1, also known as Uvomorulin in the mouse and rat, is a 120?kDa member of the Cadherin family of cell surface glycoproteins that mediate cell adhesion (1). Human E-Cadherin shares 81%?amino acid sequence identity with the rat and mouse proteins?(2). It is a single-pass transmembrane protein that mediates calcium-dependent epithelial cell adhesion. E-Cadherin has five extracellular EC domains that form homophilic cis-clusters between adjacent epithelial?cells?and trans-clusters within the same cell. E-Cadherin clusters are critical components of adherens junctions between epithelial cells and act in the formation and maintenance of the epithelial cell barrier (3,?4). The intracellular domain of E-Cadherin binds to the Catenin cytoskeletal complex, which includes p120?Catenin, beta-Catenin, alpha-Catenin, and Vinculin. E-Cadherin expression is critical for epithelial tissue homeostasis. Decreased E-Cadherin is associated?with?physiological and pathological epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and cell migration, and E-Cadherin loss contributes to cancer metastasis (5).?The?extracellular E-Cadherin N-terminal domain can be cleaved by several proteases and is released as a soluble factor that enhances cancer cell motility and EGFR-dependent survival and proliferation (6).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only