alpha 1 Catenin Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48960

Package Size: #48960-1 50ul #48960-2 100ul



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

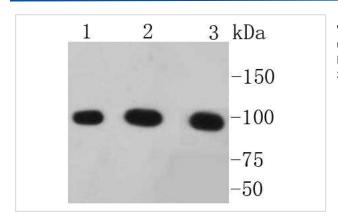
Description

ated protein antibody
nerin associated
a antibody Catenin
Ctnna1 antibody
24141 antibody
carcinoma antigen

Application Details

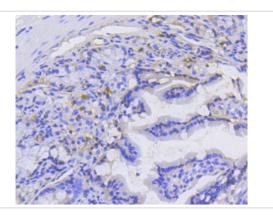
WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 ICC: 1:50-1:200FC: 1:50-1:100

Images

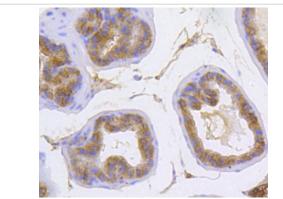


Western blot analysis of alpha 1 Catenin on different lysates using anti-alpha 1 Catenin antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

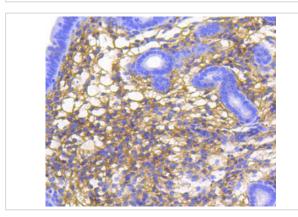
Positive control: Lane 1: Hela Lane 2: HepG2 Lane 3: A431



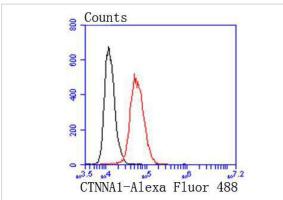
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse colon tissue using anti-alpha 1 Catenin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse prostate tissue using anti-alpha 1 Catenin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse uterus tissue using anti-alpha 1 Catenin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with alpha 1 Catenin antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

Background

 α E-catenin (also designated α -catenin; cadherin-associated protein, α 1, 102 kDa; and CAP102) plays a role in E-cadherin mediated cell-cell adhesion by linking E-cadherin to the cytoskeleton via β - or γ -catenin and Actin. α E-catenin connects cell-density-dependent adherens junctions with the developmental hedgehog pathway and may provide a negative feedback loop controlling the size of developing cerebral cortex. It is abundant in neuroepithelial precursor cells in the developing cortical ventricular zone of the brain, with reduced expression in the cortical plate. α E-catenin-vinculin interactions play a role in the assembly of the apical junction complex in epithelia. Catenins generally are thought to work as connectors that anchor E-cadherin to the cytoskeletal Actin bundle through the cadherin cytoplasmic domain. Dysfunction of this adhesion complex causes dissociation of cancer cells from primary tumor nodules, thus possibly contributing to cancer invasion and metastasis.

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.