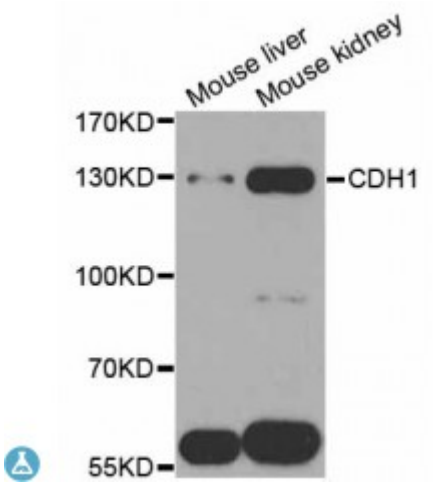
Anti-CDH1 Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a classical cadherin of the cadherin superfamily. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate the mature glycoprotein. This calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion protein is comprised of five extracellular cadherin repeats, a transmembrane region and a highly conserved cytoplasmic tail. Mutations in this gene are correlated with gastric, breast, colorectal, thyroid and ovarian cancer. Loss of function of this gene is thought to contribute to cancer progression by increasing proliferation, invasion, and/or metastasis. The ectodomain of this protein mediates bacterial adhesion to mammalian cells and the cytoplasmic domain is required for internalization. This gene is present in a gene cluster with other members of the cadherin family on chromosome 16.

Model	STJ113820
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	IF, WB
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 700-800 of human CDH1 (NP_004351.1).
Gene ID	999
Gene Symbol	CDH1
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:1000 IF 1:50 - 1:100
Tissue Specificity	Non-neural epithelial tissues

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Cadherin-1 CAM 120/80 Epithelial cadherin E-cadherin Uvomorulin CD antigen CD324
Molecular Weight	97.456 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1748OMIM:119580Reactome:R-HSA-1474228
Alternative Names	Cadherin-1 CAM 120/80 Epithelial cadherin E-cadherin Uvomorulin CD antigen CD324
Function	Cadherins are calcium-dependent cell adhesion proteins , Has a potent invasive suppressor role, It is a ligand for integrin alpha-E/beta-7,
Cellular Localization	Cell junction
Post-translational Modifications	During apoptosis or with calcium influx, cleaved by a membrane-bound metalloproteinase (ADAM10), PS1/gamma-secretase and caspase-3 to produce fragments of about 38 kDa (E-CAD/CTF1), 33 kDa (E-CAD/CTF2) and 29 kDa (E-CAD/CTF3), respectively, Processing by the metalloproteinase, induced by calcium influx, causes disruption of cell-cell adhesion and the subsequent release of beta-catenin into the cytoplasm, The residual membrane-tethered cleavage product is rapidly degraded via an intracellular proteolytic pathway, Cleavage by caspase-3 releases the cytoplasmic tail resulting in disintegration of the actin microfilament system, The gamma-secretase-mediated cleavage promotes disassembly of adherens junctions,