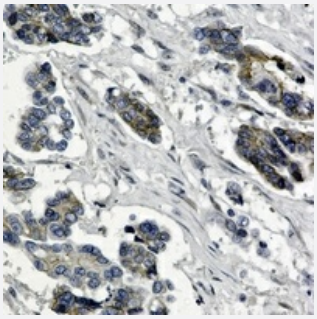
RecomAb™

CTNNB1 recombinant monoclonal antibody

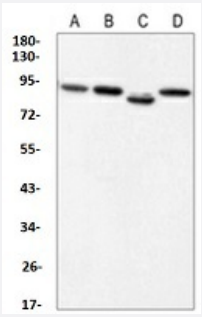
Catalog # RAB02437 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of human cholangiocarcinoma formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section using Beta-catenin recombinant monoclonal antibody (Cat # RAB02437). The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.40). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Western Blot

Western blot analysis of mouse brain (A), C6 (B), CHOK1 (C), Hela (D) whole cell lysates with Beta-catenin recombinant monoclonal antibody (Cat # RAB02437).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human CTNNB1.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide of human beta Catenin.
Theoretical MW (kDa)	90
Reactivity	Hamster, Human, Mouse, Rat

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Specificity	Recognizes endogenous levels of Beta-catenin protein.
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system
Purification	Immunogen affinity chromatography
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100) Immunoprecipitation(1:10-1:50) Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 50mM Tris-Glycine, pH 7.4 (0.15M NaCl, 50% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunohistochemical analysis of human cholangiocarcinoma formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section using Beta-catenin recombinant monoclonal antibody (Cat # RAB02437). The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.40). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

- Immunoprecipitation

- Western Blot

  Western blot analysis of mouse brain (A), C6 (B), CHOK1 (C), Hela (D) whole cell lysates with Beta-catenin recombinant monoclonal antibody (Cat # RAB02437).

Gene Info — CTNNB1

Entrez GeneID	1499
Protein Accession#	P35222

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Gene Name	CTNNB1
Gene Alias	CTNNB, DKFZp686D02253, FLJ25606, FLJ37923
Gene Description	catenin (cadherin-associated protein), beta 1, 88kDa
Omim ID	114550 116806 132600 155255
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Beta-catenin is an adherens junction protein. Adherens junctions (AJs; also called the zonula adherens) are critical for the establishment and maintenance of epithelial layers, such as those lining organ surfaces. AJs mediate adhesion between cells, communicate a signal that neighboring cells are present, and anchor the actin cytoskeleton. In serving these roles, AJs regulate normal cell growth and behavior. At several stages of embryogenesis, wound healing, and tumor cell metastasis, cells form and leave epithelia. This process, which involves the disruption and reestablishment of epithelial cell-cell contacts, may be regulated by the disassembly and assembly of AJs. AJs may also function in the transmission of the 'contact inhibition' signal, which instructs cells to stop dividing once an epithelial sheet is complete.[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000165222|OTTHUMP00000165223|catenin (cadherin-associated protein), beta 1 (88kD)|catenin beta-1

Pathway

- Adherens junction
- Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC)
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Colorectal cancer
- Endometrial cancer
- Focal adhesion
- Leukocyte transendothelial migration
- Melanogenesis
- Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection - EHEC
- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Thyroid cancer
- Tight junction

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- Wnt signaling pathway

Disease

- Adenoma
- Adrenal Cortex Neoplasms
- Alzheimer disease
- Birth Weight
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cell Transformation
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Chromosome Deletion
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Cognition
- Colon cancer
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Endometrial Neoplasms
- Ependymoma
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Fibroma
- Fibromatosis

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- Fractures
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glioblastoma
- Glioma
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Kidney Failure
- Kidney Neoplasms
- Laryngeal Neoplasms
- Leukemia
- Liver Neoplasms
- Lung Neoplasms
- Meningeal Neoplasms
- Meningioma
- Microsatellite Instability
- Mouth Neoplasms
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neoplasms
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Pharyngeal Neoplasms
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Pulmonary Disease

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- Recurrence
- Spinal Fractures
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Werner syndrome
- Wilms Tumor

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