# **E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody**

Catalog Number:D-AB-10198L



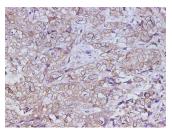
*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description	
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Human E-Cadherin protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol pH 7.4
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:100-1:200
Data	

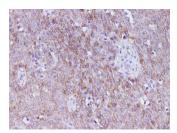


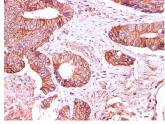
Western blot with E-Cadherin Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000.lane 1:Mouse spleen,lane 2:Rat

brain Observed Mw:135kDa Calculated Mw:97kDa

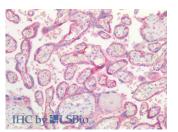


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer using E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200





Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human carcinoma of Colon using E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human Placenta using E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100(Elabscience Product)

### For Research Use Only

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

## **E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody**

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Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human ovarian cancer using E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200

#### **Preparation & Storage**

Storage

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

#### **Background**

This gene is a classical cadherin from the cadherin superfamily. The encoded protein is a calcium dependent cell-cell adhesion glycoprotein 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 is thought to contribute to progression in cancer 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. Identified transcript variants arise from mutation at consensus splice sites.

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