

# E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:D-AB-10198L



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

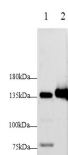
## Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human E-Cadherin protein expressed by E.coli
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity Purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol pH 7.4

## Applications Recommended Dilution

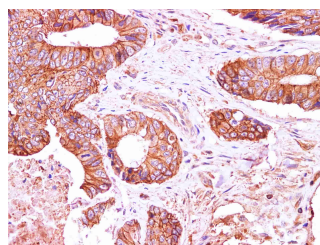
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:1000
<b>IHC</b>	1:100-1:200

## Data

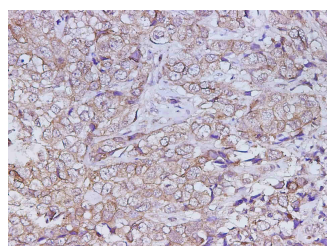


Western blot with E-Cadherin Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000.lane 1:Mouse spleen,lane 2:Rat brain

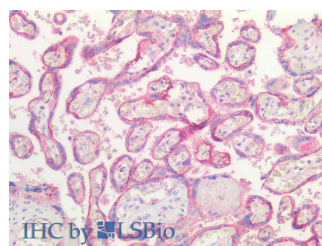
**Observed Mw:135kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:97kDa**



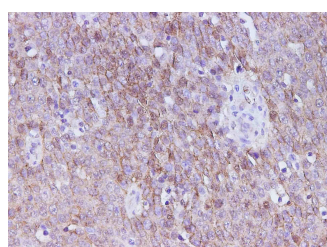
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human carcinoma of Colon using E-Cadherin Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100



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



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



## For Research Use Only

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# 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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