

Anti-Catenin Gamma (Plakoglobin) Antibody (Monoclonal, 15F11)

Catalog # ABO10407

Specification

Anti-Catenin Gamma (Plakoglobin) Antibody (Monoclonal, 15F11) - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession Q6P0K8
Host Mouse
Isotype Mouse IgG1
Reactivity Human
Clonality Monoclonal
Format Lyophilized

Description

Mouse IgG monoclonal antibody for Catenin gamma (Plakoglobin), junction plakoglobin (JUP) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-F, ICC in Human; bovine. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Reconstitution

Add 1ml of PBS buffer will yield a concentration of 100ug/ml.

Anti-Catenin Gamma (Plakoglobin) Antibody (Monoclonal, 15F11) - Additional Information

Gene ID 81679

Other Names

Junction plakoglobin, Jup

Calculated MW

81801 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunocytochemistry , 1 μ g/ml, Human, bovine, -
br>Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 4 μ g/ml, Human, bovine, -
br>Western blot, 2 μ g/ml, Human, bovine

Subcellular Localization

Cell junction, adherens junction . Cell junction, desmosome . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Cytoplasmic in a soluble and membrane-associated form. .

Protein Name

Junction plakoglobin

Contents

Mouse ascites fluid, 1.2% sodium acetate, 2mg BSA, with 0.01mg NaN3 as preservative.

Immunogen

Recombinant chicken plakoglobin.

Purification

Ascites



Cross ReactivityNo cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence SimilaritiesBelongs to the beta-catenin family.

Anti-Catenin Gamma (Plakoglobin) Antibody (Monoclonal, 15F11) - Protein Information

Name Jup {ECO:0000312|RGD:620412}

Function

Common junctional plaque protein. The membrane-associated plaques are architectural elements in an important strategic position to influence the arrangement and function of both the cytoskeleton and the cells within the tissue. The presence of plakoglobin in both the desmosomes and in the intermediate junctions suggests that it plays a central role in the structure and function of submembranous plaques. Acts as a substrate for VE-PTP and is required by it to stimulate VE-cadherin function in endothelial cells. Can replace beta-catenin in E- cadherin/catenin adhesion complexes which are proposed to couple cadherins to the actin cytoskeleton (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell junction, adherens junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P14923}. Cell junction, desmosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P14923}. Membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P14923}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P14923}. Note=Cytoplasmic in a soluble and membrane-associated form

Tissue Location

Expressed in the heart (at protein level).

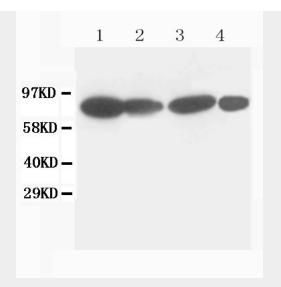
Anti-Catenin Gamma (Plakoglobin) Antibody (Monoclonal, 15F11) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Catenin Gamma (Plakoglobin) Antibody (Monoclonal, 15F11) - Images





Anti-Catenin gamma(Plakoglobin) antibody (monoclonal), ABO10407, Western blottingLane 1: MCF-7 Cell LysateLane 2: HELA Cell LysateLane 3: MM231 Cell LysateLane 4: HT1080 Cell Lysate

Anti-Catenin Gamma (Plakoglobin) Antibody (Monoclonal, 15F11) - Background

Junction Plakoglobin(JUP) ,also knows as catenin gamma, is a major cytoplasmic protein that occurs in a soluble and a membrane-associated form and is the only known constituent common to the submembranous plaques of both kinds of adhering junctions, the desmosomes and the intermediate junctions. It is a component of the cadherin-catenin complex, which is predominantly localized where actin filaments anchor in adherens junctions of epithelial cells. The human plakoglobin gene localizes on chromosome 17q21. Gamma-catenin is regulated by the APC tumor suppressor and its oncogenic activity is distinct from that of beta-catenin.