

## Anti-E-Cadherin Antibody Catalog # ABO12248

## Specification

## Anti-E-Cadherin Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P12830</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

## Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Cadherin-1(CDH1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, ELISA in Human.

## Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

## Anti-E-Cadherin Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID 999**

## Other Names

Cadherin-1, CAM 120/80, Epithelial cadherin, E-cadherin, Uvomorulin, CD324, E-Cad/CTF1, E-Cad/CTF2, E-Cad/CTF3, CDH1, CDHE, UV0

## Calculated MW

97456 MW KDa

## Application Details

ELISA , 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, -<br>Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, -<br>Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

## Subcellular Localization

Cell junction. Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network. Colocalizes with DLGAP5 at sites of cell-cell contact in intestinal epithelial cells. Anchored to actin microfilaments through association with alpha-, beta- and gamma-catenin. Sequential proteolysis induced by apoptosis or calcium influx, results in translocation from sites of cell-cell contact to the cytoplasm. Colocalizes with RAB11A endosomes during its transport from the Golgi apparatus to the plasma membrane.

## Tissue Specificity

## Non-neural epithelial tissues.

## Protein Name

### Cadherin-1

## Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E.coli-derived human E Cadherin recombinant protein (Position: A286-A703). Human E Cadherin shares 79.7% and 80.9% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat E Cadherin, respectively.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No 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 Similarities**

Contains 5 cadherin domains.

**Anti-E-Cadherin Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** CDH1 ([HGNC:1748](#))

**Function**

Cadherins are calcium-dependent cell adhesion proteins (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11976333" target="\_blank">11976333</a>). They preferentially interact with themselves in a homophilic manner in connecting cells; cadherins may thus contribute to the sorting of heterogeneous cell types. CDH1 is involved in mechanisms regulating cell-cell adhesions, mobility and proliferation of epithelial cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11976333" target="\_blank">11976333</a>). Promotes organization of radial actin fiber structure and cellular response to contractile forces, via its interaction with AMOTL2 which facilitates anchoring of radial actin fibers to CDH1 junction complexes at the cell membrane (By similarity). Plays a role in the early stages of desmosome cell-cell junction formation via facilitating the recruitment of DSG2 and DSP to desmosome plaques (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29999492" target="\_blank">29999492</a>). Has a potent invasive suppressor role. It is a ligand for integrin alpha-E/beta-7.

**Cellular Location**

Cell junction, adherens junction. Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network. Cytoplasm. Cell junction, desmosome. Note=Colocalizes with DLGAP5 at sites of cell-cell contact in intestinal epithelial cells. Anchored to actin microfilaments through association with alpha-, beta- and gamma- catenin. Sequential proteolysis induced by apoptosis or calcium influx, results in translocation from sites of cell-cell contact to the cytoplasm. Colocalizes with RAB11A endosomes during its transport from the Golgi apparatus to the plasma membrane. Recruited to desmosomes at the initial assembly phase and also accumulates progressively at mature desmosome cell-cell junctions (PubMed:25208567, PubMed:29999492) Localizes to cell-cell contacts as keratinocyte differentiation progresses (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09803, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25208567, ECO:0000269|PubMed:29999492}

**Tissue Location**

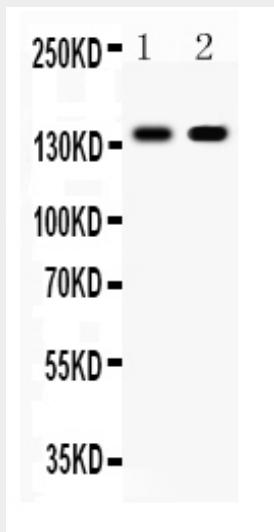
Expressed in granuloma macrophages (at protein level) (PubMed:27760340). Expressed in the skin (at protein level) (PubMed:22294297). Expressed in the liver (PubMed:3263290)

## Anti-E-Cadherin Antibody - Protocols

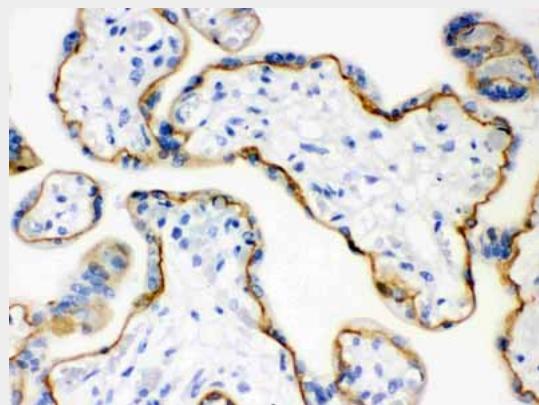
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

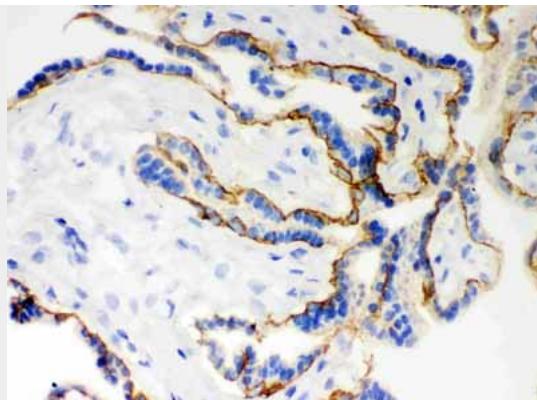
## Anti-E-Cadherin Antibody - Images



Anti- E Cadherin Picoband antibody, ABO12248, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti E Cadherin (ABO12248) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Human Placenta Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: HE LA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 140KDObserved bind size: 140KD



Anti- E Cadherin Picoband antibody, ABO12248, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Placenta Tissue



Anti- E Cadherin Picoband antibody, ABO12248, IHC(F)IHC(F): Human Placenta Tissue

#### **Anti-E-Cadherin Antibody - Background**

CDH1 (Cadherin 1), also known as ECAD or UVO, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the CDH1 gene. Cadherin-1 is a classical member of the cadherin superfamily. By Southern analysis of DNA from a panel of mouse-human somatic cell hybrids, Mansouri et al. (1987, 1988) assigned the UVO gene to 16q (16p11-qter). Frebourg et al. (2006) found that in human embryos CDH1 is highly expressed at 4 and 5 weeks in the frontonasal prominence and at 6 weeks in the lateral and medial nasal prominences, and is therefore expressed during critical stages of lip and palate development. CDH1 is involved in mechanisms regulating cell-cell adhesions, mobility and proliferation of epithelial cells. Has a potent invasive suppressor role. It is a ligand for integrin alpha-E/beta-7.