10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
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Anti-beta Catenin CTNNB1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 1F6)

Catalog # ABO14333

Specification

Anti-beta Catenin CTNNB1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 1F6) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IF, ICC, FC**
Primary Accession	P35222
Host	**Mouse**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG1**
Reactivity	**Rat, Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Anti-beta Catenin CTNNB1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 1F6) . Tested in Flow Cytometry, IF, IHC, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

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

Anti-beta Catenin CTNNB1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 1F6) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1499

Other Names
Catenin beta-1 {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:2514}, Beta-catenin, CTNNB1 (HGNC:2514), CTNNB

Calculated MW
95 kDa KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml
 Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml
 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 2 µg/ml
 Flow Cytometry, 1-3 µg/1x10^6 cells

Subcellular Localization
Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Tissue Specificity
Expressed in several hair follicle cell types: basal and peripheral matrix cells, and cells of the outer and inner root sheaths. Expressed in colon. Present in cortical neurons (at protein level).

Contents
Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
E. coli-derived human beta Catenin recombinant protein (Position: A2-K233).

Cross Reactivity
No cross-reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

Store at -20˚C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-beta Catenin CTNNB1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 1F6) - Protein Information

Name CTNNB1 (HGNC:2514)

Synonyms CTNNB

Function
Key downstream component of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway (PubMed:17524503, PubMed:18077326, PubMed:18086858, PubMed:18957423, PubMed:21262353, PubMed:22155184, PubMed:22647378, PubMed:22699938). In the absence of Wnt, forms a complex with AXIN1, AXIN2, APC, CSNK1A1 and GSK3B that promotes phosphorylation on N- terminal Ser and Thr residues and ubiquitination of CTNNB1 via BTRC and its subsequent degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:17524503, PubMed:18077326, PubMed:18086858, PubMed:18957423, PubMed:21262353, PubMed:22155184, PubMed:22647378, PubMed:22699938). In the presence of Wnt ligand, CTNNB1 is not ubiquitinated and accumulates in the nucleus, where it acts as a coactivator for transcription factors of the TCF/LEF family, leading to activate Wnt responsive genes (PubMed:17524503, PubMed:18077326, PubMed:18086858, PubMed:18957423, PubMed:21262353, PubMed:22155184, PubMed:22647378, PubMed:22699938). Also acts as a coactivator for other transcription factors, such as NR5A2 (PubMed:22187462). Promotes epithelial to mesenchymal transition/mesenchymal to epithelial transition (EMT/MET) via driving transcription of CTNNB1/TCF-target genes (PubMed:29910125). Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion, as component of an E-cadherin:catenin adhesion complex (By similarity). Acts as a negative regulator of centrosome cohesion (PubMed:18086858). Involved in the CDK2/PTPN6/CTNNB1/CEACAM1 pathway of insulin internalization (PubMed:21262353). Blocks

anoikis of malignant kidney and intestinal epithelial cells and promotes their anchorage-independent growth by down-regulating DAPK2 (PubMed:18957423). Disrupts PML function and PML- NB formation by inhibiting RANBP2-mediated sumoylation of PML (PubMed:22155184). Promotes neurogenesis by maintaining sympathetic neuroblasts within the cell cycle (By similarity). Involved in chondrocyte differentiation via interaction with SOX9: SOX9-binding competes with the binding sites of TCF/LEF within CTNNB1, thereby inhibiting the Wnt signaling (By similarity). Acts as a positive regulator of odontoblast differentiation during mesenchymal tooth germ formation, via promoting the transcription of differentiation factors such as LEF1, BMP2 and BMP4 (By similarity). Activity is repressed in a MSX1-mediated manner at the bell stage of mesenchymal tooth germ formation which prevents premature differentiation of odontoblasts (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B6V8E6}. Cell junction, adherens junction Cell junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B6V8E6}. Cell membrane. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle pole. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02248} Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, cilium basal body {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02248}. Note=Colocalized with RAPGEF2 and TJP1 at cell-cell contacts (By similarity). Cytoplasmic when it is un-stable (highly phosphorylated) or bound to CDH1. Translocates to the nucleus when it is stabilized (low level of phosphorylation). Interaction with GLIS2 and MUC1 promotes nuclear translocation. Interaction with EMD inhibits nuclear localization. The majority of CTNNB1 is localized to the cell membrane. In interphase, colocalizes with CROCC between CEP250 puncta at the proximal end of centrioles, and this localization is dependent on CROCC and CEP250. In mitosis, when NEK2 activity increases, it localizes to centrosomes at spindle poles independent of CROCC. Colocalizes with CDK5 in the cell-cell contacts and plasma membrane of undifferentiated and differentiated neuroblastoma cells Interaction with FAM53B promotes translocation to the nucleus (PubMed:25183871). Translocates to the nucleus in the presence of SNAIL1 (By similarity). Ca(2+)-mediated localization to the cell membrane in dental epithelial cells is inhibited via WNT3A (By similarity). Localizes to cell-cell contacts as keratinocyte differentiation progresses (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B6V8E6, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02248, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25183871}

Tissue Location
Expressed in several hair follicle cell types: basal and peripheral matrix cells, and cells of the outer and inner root sheaths. Expressed in colon. Present in cortical neurons (at protein level). Expressed in breast cancer tissues (at protein level) (PubMed:29367600).

Anti-beta Catenin CTNNB1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 1F6) - 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-beta Catenin CTNNB1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 1F6) - Images

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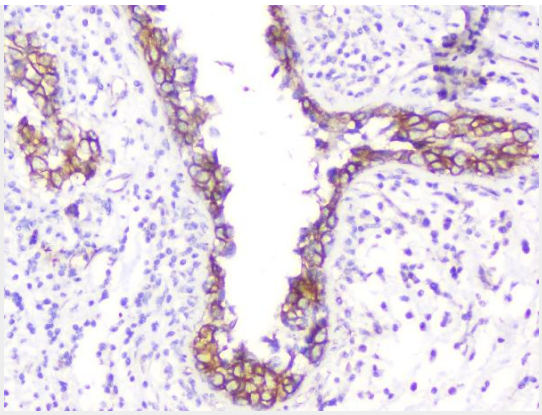

Figure 2. IHC analysis of beta Catenin using anti-beta Catenin antibody (M00004-2).
beta Catenin was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human mammary cancer. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 µg/ml mouse anti-beta Catenin Antibody (M00004-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC)(Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

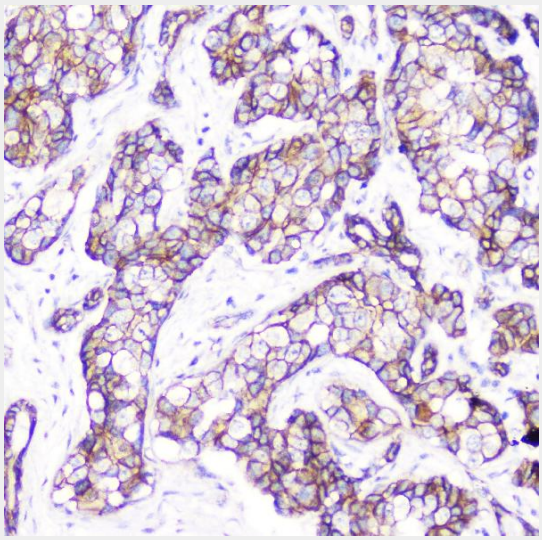

Figure 3. IHC analysis of beta Catenin using anti-beta Catenin antibody (M00004-2).
beta Catenin was detected in paraffin-embedded section of human mammary cancer. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 mins. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 µg/ml mouse anti-beta Catenin Antibody (M00004-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC)(Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

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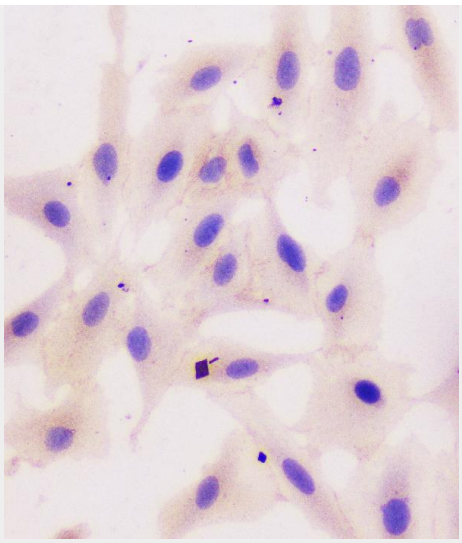

Figure 4. IHC analysis of beta Catenin using anti-beta Catenin antibody (M00004-2).
beta Catenin was detected in immunocytochemical section of A549 cell. Enzyme antigen retrieval was performed using IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent (AR0022) for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated with 1 µg/ml mouse anti-beta Catenin Antibody (M00004-2) overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The section was developed using Strepavidin-Biotin-Complex (SABC)(Catalog # SA1021) with DAB as the chromogen.

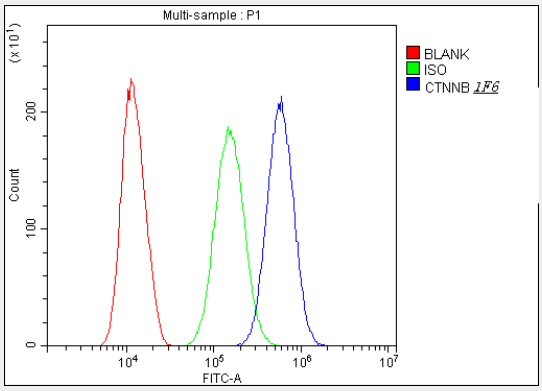

Figure 5. Flow Cytometry analysis of SiHa cells using anti-beta Catenin antibody (M00004-2).
Overlay histogram showing SiHa cells stained with M00004-2 (Blue line).The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with mouse anti-beta Catenin Antibody (M00004-2,1 µg/1x10^6 cells) for 30 min at 20°C. DyLight®488 conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (BA1126, 5-10 µg/1x10^6 cells) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was mouse IgG (1 µg/1x10^6) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (Red line) was also used as a control.

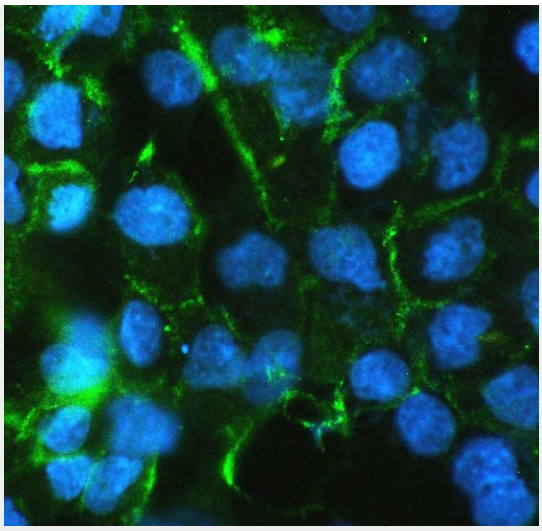

Figure 6. IF analysis of beta Catenin using anti-beta Catenin antibody (M00004-2).
beta Catenin was detected in immunocytochemical section of A431 cell. Enzyme antigen retrieval was performed using IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent (AR0022) for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated with 2 µg/mL mouse anti-beta Catenin Antibody (M00004-2) overnight at 4°C. DyLight®488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (BA1126) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The section was counterstained with DAPI. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.

Anti-beta Catenin CTNNB1 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 1F6) - Background

Catenins are proteins found in complexes with cadherin cell adhesion molecules of animal cells. The first two catenins that were identified became known as alpha-catenin and beta-catenin. Alpha-catenin can bind to beta-catenin and can also bind actin. Beta-catenin binds the cytoplasmic domain of some cadherins. Beta-catenin is an adherens junction protein. It plays an important role in various aspects of liver biology including liver development (both embryonic and postnatal), liver regeneration following partial hepatectomy. HGF-induced hepatpomegaly, liver zonation, and pathogenesis of liver cancer.