

**Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV11820****Specification**

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**Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC, WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P12830</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	97456

**Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID 999**

Positive Control	WB: MCF-7 cells; IHC: human breast cancer tissues
Application & Usage	IHC: 1:500 -1:1000 dilution; WB: 1:1000 - 1:2000 dilution
Alias Symbol	CDH1
<b>Other Names</b>	
P-cadherin, N-Cadherin, E-Cadherin, K-Cadherin, M-jadherin, R-Cadherin	

**Appearance**  
Colorless liquid**Formulation**  
In 50% Glycerol/PBS with 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide**Reconstitution & Storage**  
-20 °C**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** CDH1**Synonyms** CDHE, UVO

**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>). 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. 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

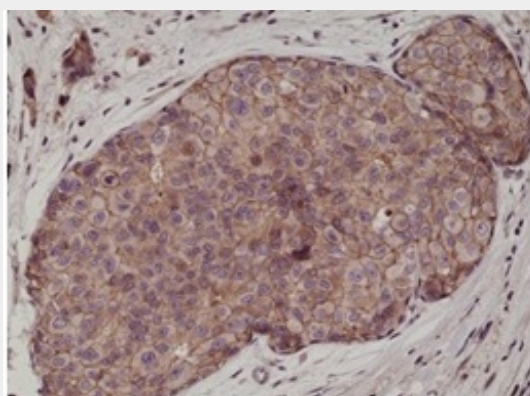
**Tissue Location**

Non-neural epithelial tissues.

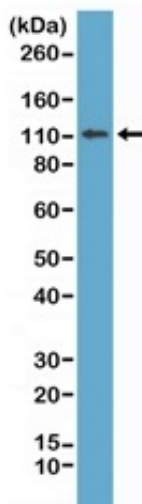
**Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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 (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images**

Immunohistochemical staining of formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human breast cancer tissue sections using anti-E-cadherin monoclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



Western blot of MCF-7 cells lysates using anti-E-cadherin monoclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, showed a band of E-cadherin (~120kDa) expressed in MCF-7 cells.

#### **Anti-E-Cadherin (CDH1) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Background**

Cadherins comprise a family of Ca-dependent adhesion molecules that function to mediate cell-cell binding critical to the maintenance of tissue structure and morphogenesis. Cadherins consist of large extracellular domains characterized by a series of five homologous NH2 terminal repeats. The most distal of cadherins is thought to be responsible for binding specificity, transmembrane domains and carboxy terminal domains. The relative short intracellular domains interact with a variety of cytoplasmic proteins, such as  $\beta$ -catenin, to regulate cadherin function.