

CTNND1 / p120 Catenin Antibody (C-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS12529**Specification**

CTNND1 / p120 Catenin Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	O60716
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	108kDa KDa
Dilution	IHC-P~~N/A

CTNND1 / p120 Catenin Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1500**Other Names**

Catenin delta-1, Cadherin-associated Src substrate, CAS, p120 catenin, p120(ctn), p120(cas), CTNND1, KIAA0384

Reconstitution & Storage

2°C to 8°C

Precautions

CTNND1 / p120 Catenin Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CTNND1 / p120 Catenin Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protein Information**Name** CTNND1 ([HGNC:2515](#))**Synonyms** KIAA0384**Function**

Key regulator of cell-cell adhesion that associates with and regulates the cell adhesion properties of both C-, E- and N-cadherins, being critical for their surface stability (PubMed: [14610055](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14610055), PubMed: [20371349](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20371349)). Promotes localization and retention of DSG3 at cell-cell junctions, via its interaction with DSG3 (PubMed: [18343367](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18343367)). Beside cell-cell adhesion, regulates gene transcription through several transcription factors including ZBTB33/Kaiso2 and GLIS2, and the activity of Rho family GTPases and downstream cytoskeletal dynamics (PubMed: [10207085](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10207085), PubMed: [20371349](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20371349)). Implicated both in cell transformation by SRC and in ligand-induced receptor signaling through the EGF, PDGF, CSF-1 and ERBB2 receptors (PubMed:

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17344476" target="_blank">17344476).

Cellular Location

Cell junction, adherens junction. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane. Cell junction.
Note=Interaction with GLIS2 promotes nuclear translocation (By similarity). Detected at cell-cell contacts (PubMed:15240885, PubMed:17047063). NANOS1 induces its translocation from sites of cell-cell contact to the cytoplasm (PubMed:17047063). CDH1 enhances cell membrane localization (PubMed:15240885). Localizes to cell-cell contacts as keratinocyte differentiation progresses (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P30999, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11896187, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15240885, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17047063} [Isoform 2A]: Nucleus [Isoform 4A]: Cytoplasm

Tissue Location

Expressed in vascular endothelium. Melanocytes and melanoma cells primarily express the long isoform 1A, whereas keratinocytes express shorter isoforms, especially 3A. The shortest isoform 4A, is detected in normal keratinocytes and melanocytes, and generally lost from cells derived from squamous cell carcinomas or melanomas. The C-terminal alternatively spliced exon B is present in the p120ctn transcripts in the colon, intestine and prostate, but lost in several tumor tissues derived from these organs

Volume

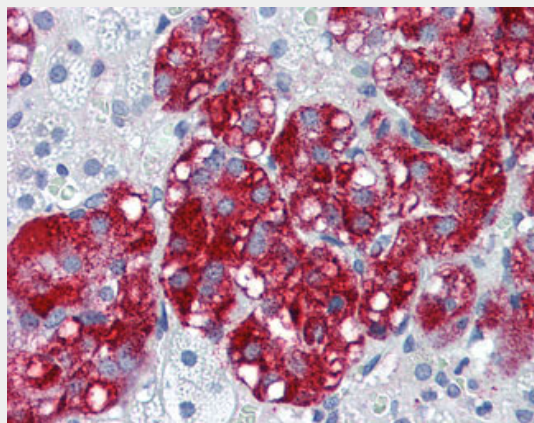
50 µl

CTNND1 / p120 Catenin Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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](#)

CTNND1 / p120 Catenin Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images



Anti-CTNND1 / p120CTN antibody IHC of human adrenal.

CTNND1 / p120 Catenin Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background

Binds to and inhibits the transcriptional repressor ZBTB33, which may lead to activation of target genes of the Wnt signaling pathway (By similarity). Associates with and regulates the cell adhesion properties of both C-, E- and N-cadherins, being critical for their surface stability. Implicated both in cell transformation by SRC and in ligand-induced receptor signaling through the EGF, PDGF, CSF-1 and ERBB2 receptors. Promotes GLIS2 C-terminal cleavage.

CTNND1 / p120 Catenin Antibody (C-Terminus) - References

Keirsebilck A., et al. Genomics 50:129-146(1998).
Nagase T., et al. DNA Res. 4:141-150(1997).
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Taylor T.D., et al. Nature 440:497-500(2006).
Kim L., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 15:4553-4561(1995).