

## p120 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT3486
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	p120 Catenin
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Adherens junction;>>Leukocyte transendothelial migration
<b>Gene Name :</b>	CTNND1
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Catenin delta-1
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	1500
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	O60716
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	12388
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P30999
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Catenin-delta1. AA range:201-250
<b>Specificity :</b>	p120 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p120 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml

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**Storage Stability :** -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

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**Observed Band :** 108kD

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**Cell Pathway :** Adherens\_Junction;Leukocyte transendothelial migration;

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**Background :** catenin delta 1 (CTNND1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the Armadillo protein family, which function in adhesion between cells and signal transduction. Multiple translation initiation codons and alternative splicing result in many different isoforms being translated. Not all of the full-length natures of the described transcript variants have been determined. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the neighboring upstream thioredoxin-related transmembrane protein 2 (TMX2) gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010],

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**Function :** alternative products:Experimental confirmation may be lacking for some isoforms,disease:May contribute to cell malignancy. Complete loss of expression was observed in approximately 10% of invasive ductal breast carcinomas investigated.,domain:A possible nuclear localization signal exists in all isoforms where Asp-626--631-Arg are deleted.,function:Binds to and inhibits the transcriptional repressor ZBTB33, which may lead to activation of target genes of the Wnt signaling pathway (By similarity). May associate with and regulate the cell adhesion properties of both C- and E-cadherins. 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.,induction:Induced in vascular endothelium by wounding. This effect is potentiated by prior laminar shear stress, which enhances wound clo

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**Subcellular Location :** Cell junction, adherens junction . Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cell membrane . 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). Isoforms 4A and 1AB are excluded from the nucleus (PubMed:11896187). .; [Isoform 1A]: Nucleus .; [Isoform 2A]: Nucleus .; [Isoform 3A]: Nucleus .

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**Expression :** 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.

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