Purified Mouse Anti-human/mouse/hamster β-Catenin Antibody *EM-22, monoclonal*

Catalog number: V103210
Unit size: 0.1 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze.
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving
Concentration	Lot specific (please consult certificate of analysis for given lot)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 15 mM sodium azide, 0.2% (w/v) BSA

Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Human, mouse, hamster
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Immunogen	β-Catenin
Clone	EM-22

Biological Properties

Preparation	Antibody purified by affinity chromatography and then conjugated with under optimal conditions
Application	FC, IP, WB, ICC

Applications

Catenin β-1 is a 100 kDa protein that can be located in the cytoplasm, microvillus membrane and plasma membrane of cells. In humans, catenin β-1 has been found to be involved in organismal processes, namely, sympathetic ganglion development, osteoclast differentiation and embryonic hindlimb morphogenesis. Catenin β-1 binds to nuclear hormone receptor, protein C-terminus and SMAD. It is the subject of intensive study stemming from the fact that it is a member of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway and negative regulation of apoptotic signaling pathway. Catenin β-1 is thought to be essential to calcium ion import, myelination and secondary heart field cardioblast proliferation. It negatively regulates cell population proliferation, mitotic cell cycle, embryonic and protein sumoylation and it also plays a role in the upregulation of apoptotic process, telomere maintenance via telomerase and histone H3-K4 methylation. Catenin β-1 has been thought to be involved with essential functions such as DNA-binding transcription factor and transcription coactivator activity. Mutations and abnormalities in Catenin β-1 have been thought to be involved with a number of diseases, in particular, colorectal cancer (CRC), vitreoretinopathy, exudative 7 (EVR7) and ovarian cancer (OC). Neurodevelopmental disorder with spastic diplegia and visual defects, an autosomal dominant inheritancedisorder characterized by global developmental delay, exudative vitreoretinopathy and generalized hypopigmentation, has especially been of interest to investigators.