

AM26378PU-N**Monoclonal Antibody to Catenin alpha-1 / CTNNA1 - Purified**

Alternate names:	Alpha Catenin, Alpha E-catenin, Cadherin-associated protein, NY-REN-13 antigen
Quantity:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	0.1 mg/ml
Background:	Alpha-catenin belongs together with beta- and gamma-catenin to the catenin family. Catenins comprise a large family of Ca ²⁺ -dependent, homotypic cell-cell adhesion molecules that play important roles in development, epithelial cell polarity and tumor progression. Cadherins are single pass, type I transmembrane proteins that are localized in the adherens junction. To be fully functional, the cadherin cytoplasmic domain must be linked to the actin cytoskeleton through a group of proteins termed catenins: alpha-catenin, beta-catenin and plakoglobin. Alpha catenin interacts with the cadherin indirectly via interactions with beta-catenin or plakoglobin.
Uniprot ID:	P35221
NCBI:	NP_001894.2
GeneID:	1495
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgG1
Recommended Isotype Controls:	SM10P (for use in human samples), AM03095PU-N
Clone:	1G5
Format:	State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Purification: Protein G Buffer System: PBS Preservatives: 0.02% sodium azide Stabilizers: 0.1% bovine serum albumin
Applications:	Flow cytometry. Immunofluorescence: The typical starting working dilution is 1:10. Immunoprecipitation. Western blot: The typical starting working dilution is 1:10. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody 1G5 reacts with alpha-catenin.
Species Reactivity:	Tested: Human
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
General Readings:	1. Nieman MT, Kim JB, Johnson KR, Wheelock MJ. Mechanism of extracellular domain-deleted dominant negative cadherins. J Cell Sci. 1999 May;112 (Pt 10):1621-32. PubMed PMID: 10212155. 2. Johnson KR, Lewis JE, Li D, Wahl J, Soler AP, Knudsen KA, et al. P- and E-cadherin are in separate complexes in cells expressing both cadherins. Exp Cell Res. 1993

Aug;207(2):252-60. PubMed PMID: 8344378.