

## 12-1093: Anti-Catenin, beta (CTNNB1) Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone:CTNNB1/2030R)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	CTNNB1/2030R
<b>Application :</b>	FACS,IF,WB,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	CTNNB1
<b>Gene ID :</b>	1499
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P35222
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Cadherin associated protein, beta 1 88kDa, Catenin beta-1, CATNB, CHBCAT, CTNNB1
<b>Isotype :</b>	Rabbit IgG, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant full-length human CTNNB1 protein

### Description

Beta-catenin associates with the cytoplasmic portion of E-cadherin, which is necessary for the function of E-cadherin as an adhesion molecule. In normal tissues, beta-catenin is localized to the membrane of epithelial cells, consistent with its role in the cell adhesion complex. In breast ductal neoplasia, beta-catenin is usually localized in cellular membranes. However, in lobular neoplasia, a marked redistribution of beta-catenin throughout the cytoplasm results in a diffuse cytoplasmic pattern. Immuno-staining of beta-catenin and E-cadherin helps in the accurate identification of ductal and lobular neoplasms, including a distinction between low-grade ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) and lobular carcinoma. Additionally, some rectal and gastric adenocarcinomas demonstrate diffuse cytoplasmic beta-catenin staining and a lack of membranous staining, mimicking the staining pattern observed with lobular breast carcinomas.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Purification :</b>	Protein A/G
<b>Content :</b>	200µg/ml of recombinant MAb purified by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

Flow Cytometry (1-2µg/million cells); Immunofluorescence (1-2µg/ml); Western Blot (1-2µg/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT), (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95 °C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),

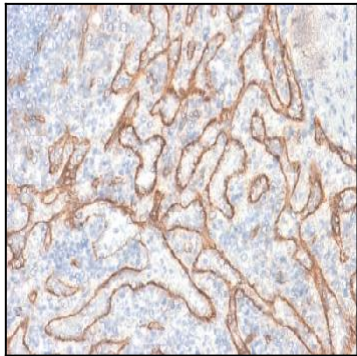


Figure 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with Beta-Catenin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (CTNNB1/2030R).

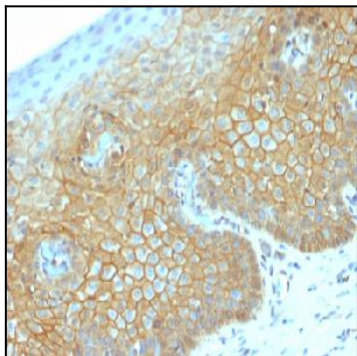


Figure 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Cervical Carcinoma stained with Beta-Catenin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (CTNNB1/2030R).

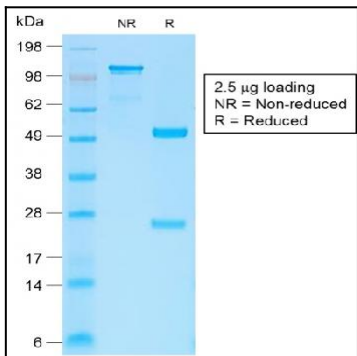


Figure 3: SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified Beta-Catenin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (CTNNB1/2030R).

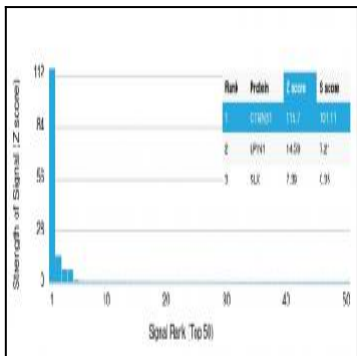


Figure 4: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Catenin, beta (CTNNB1) Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (CTNNB1/2030R). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to be specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.