

Code No. 18574

**Anti-Human
N-Cadherin (760) Rabbit IgG Affinity Purify**Volume : 100 µg

Introduction : Cadherins are a family of Ca²⁺-dependent intercellular adhesion molecules. They play an important role in cell-cell interaction, histogenesis and cellular transformation, and association with the actin cytoskeleton regulates their function by a complex of cytoplasmic proteins called the catenins (α, β, γ). Among the cadherin protein family, N-cadherin function is indirectly regulated by endogenous kinases and phosphatases. Tyrosine phosphorylation of β-catenin complexed with N-cadherin results in dissociation of N-cadherin from actin. However, Thus, N-cadherin is an integral adhesion molecule whose function is regulated by protein-protein interactions and phosphorylation/dephosphorylation events.

Antigen : Synthetic peptide of a part of Human N-Cadherin

Purification : Purified with antigen peptide

Form : Lyophilized product from 1 % BSA in PBS containing 0.05 % NaN₃

How to use : 1.0 mL deionized water will be added to the product (the conc. comes up 100 µg /mL)

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

Application : This antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry with formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues after microwave treatment (for 10min. 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0) by several techniques such as Avidin Biotin Complex (ABC) Method. The optimal concentration is about 5 µg/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.

Reference : 1. Shimoyama, Y., Hirohashi, S., Hirano, S., Noguchi, M., Shimosato, Y., Takeichi, M. and Abe, O. Cadherin cell-adhesion molecules in human epithelial tissues and carcinomas. *Cancer Res.*, 49: 2128-2133, 1989.
2. Hirano, S., Kimoto, N., Shimoyama, Y., Hirohashi, S. and Takeichi, M. Identification of a neural a-catenin as a key regulator of cadherin function and multicellular organization. *Cell*, 70: 293-301, 1992.
3. Shimoyama, Y., Tsujimoto, G., Kitajima, M. and Natori, M. Identification of three novel human type-II classic cadherins and frequent heterophilic interactions between different subclasses of type-II classic cadherins. *Biochem. J.*, 349: 159-167, 2000.