

## Recombinant Catenin, beta (CTNNB1) Antibody

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody [Clone CTNNB1/2030R]

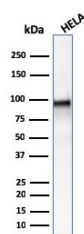
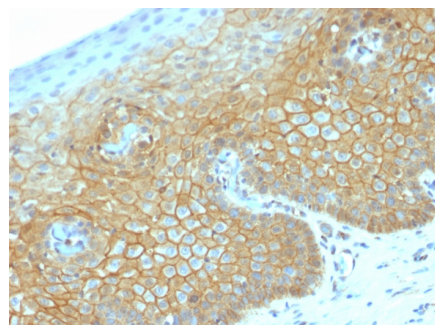
Catalog No	Format	Size
1499-RBM10-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide	200ug/ml
1499-RBM10-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide	200ug/ml
1499-RBM10-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA	1.0mg/ml

Applications	Tested Dillution
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	1-2ug/million cells
Immunofluorescence (IF)	1-3ug/ml
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-2ug/ml
Western Blot (WB)	2-4ug/ml

Product Details	
Clone	CTNNB1/2030R
Gene Name	CTNNB1
Immunogen	Recombinant full-length human $\beta$ -catenin protein
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype / Light Chain	IgG / Kappa
Mol. Weight of Antigen	92kDa
Cellular Localization	Adherens junction, Cell junction, Cell membrane, Centrosome, Cilium basal body, Cytoplasm, Cytoskeleton, Microtubule organizing center, Nucleus, Spindle pole, Synapse
Species Reactivity	Human
Positive Control	HeLa or MCF-7 cells. Breast carcinoma

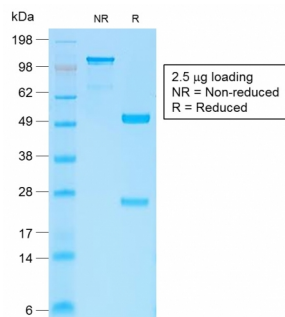
*\*Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.*

### Product Images for Recombinant Catenin, beta (CTNNB1) Antibody

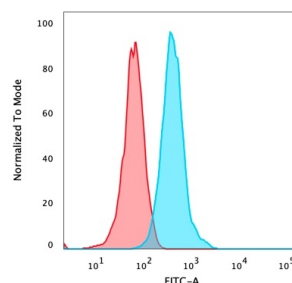


Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human cervical carcinoma stained with Beta-Catenin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (CTNNB1/2030R).

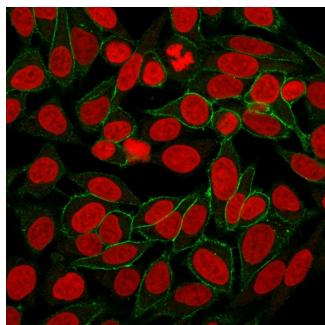
Western blot analysis of HeLa cell lysate using Beta-Catenin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (CTNNB1/2030R).



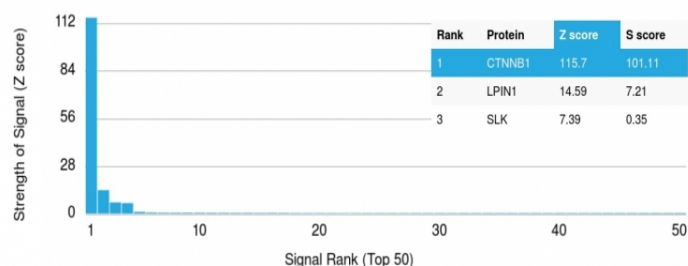
SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified Beta-Catenin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Ab (CTNNB1/2030R). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.



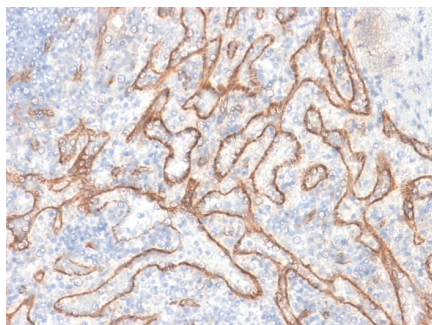
Flow Cytometric Analysis of PFA-fixed, trypsinized HeLa cells. Beta-Catenin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (CTNNB1/2030R) followed by goat anti-rabbit IgG-CF488 (blue); isotype control (red).



Immunofluorescence Analysis of HeLa cells labeling Beta-Catenin. Beta-Catenin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (CTNNB1/2030R) followed by goat anti-rabbit IgG-CF488 (green). Nuclei counterstain is RedDot.



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.



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

### Specificity & Comments

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.

### Research Areas

Breast Cancer, Cardiovascular, Developmental Biology, Immunology, Basal Cell Marker, BBB VCAM-1 Signaling, Colon Cancer, Infectious Disease, Signal Transduction, Transcription Factors

### Known Applications & Suggested Dilutions

Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells) | Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml) | Western Blot (1-2ug/ml) | ,Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/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),Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

### Limitations and Warranty

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis.

There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.

### Supplied As

200ug/ml of Ab purified by Protein A Column. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

### Storage and Stability

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. No MSDS required.