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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

CTNNB1 recombinant monoclonal antibody

Catalog Number: RAB02672

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against CTNNB1.

Immunogen: Original antibody is raised against recombinant CTNNB1.

Theoretical MW (kDa): 92

Antibody Species: Rabbit

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of Catenin-beta and does not cross-react with related proteins.

Form: Liquid

Purification: Protein A purification

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: Immunocytochemistry (1:20-1:50)
Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200)
Western Blot (1:500-1:5000)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS , pH7.2 (0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C short term.
Aliquot and store at -20°C long term.
Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Entrez GeneID: 1499

Gene Symbol: CTNNB1

Gene Alias: CTNNB, DKFZp686D02253, FLJ25606, FLJ37923

Gene Summary: Beta-catenin is an adherens junction protein. Adherens junctions (AJs; also called the zonula adherens) are critical for the establishment and maintenance of epithelial layers, such as those lining organ surfaces. AJs mediate adhesion between cells, communicate a signal that neighboring cells are present, and anchor the actin cytoskeleton. In serving these roles, AJs regulate normal cell growth and behavior. At several stages of embryogenesis, wound healing, and tumor cell metastasis, cells form and leave epithelia. This process, which involves the disruption and reestablishment of epithelial cell-cell contacts, may be regulated by the disassembly and assembly of AJs. AJs may also function in the transmission of the 'contact inhibition' signal, which instructs cells to stop dividing once an epithelial sheet is complete.[supplied by OMIM]