

**Mouse Anti-Catenin Beta [15B8]: MC0271, MC0271RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** Catenin Beta is a 92 kD protein normally found in the cytoplasm of the cell in the submembranous location. This protein is associated with E-Cadherin and may be essential for the function of E-Cadherin. It is a key regulatory protein involved in cell adhesion and signal transduction through the Wnt pathway, and plays important roles in development, cellular proliferation, and differentiation. Mutations in the Beta-Catenin gene CTNNB1 leading to stabilization of Beta-Catenin in the cytoplasm and translocation to the nucleus have been implicated in various forms of tumor including familial adenomatous polyposis, fibromatosis, solitary fibrous tumors and endometrial carcinoma. A nuclear accumulation of Beta-Catenin in fibromatosis (desmoid tumor) in various locations including breast and mesentery is useful in the differentiation of this tumor from other fibroblast like lesions. Nuclear accumulation of Beta-Catenin has also been demonstrated in colorectal carcinoma.

**Specifications:**

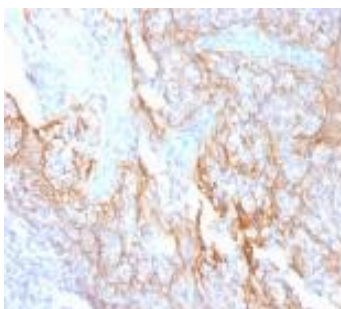
Clone: 15B8  
 Source: Mouse  
 Isotype: IgG1k  
 Reactivity: Human, mouse, rat, cow, dog, chicken  
 Localization: Cytoplasm, membrane  
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and  $\leq 0.09\%$  sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
 Applications: IHC, Flow Cyt., IF, WB  
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Catenin Beta Concentrated	MC0271	1 ml
Catenin Beta Prediluted	MC0271RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure\*:**

Positive Control Tissue: Fibromatosis of breast or abdomen  
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200  
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C  
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT  
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

\* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human tonsil stained with anti-Catenin Beta using DAB

**References:**

1. The Overexpression of IQGAP1 and  $\beta$ -Catenin Is Associated with Tumor Progression in Hepatocellular Carcinoma In Vitro and In Vivo. Jin X, et al. PLoS One 10:e0133770, 2015.
2. The essential role of TNIK gene amplification in gastric cancer growth. Yu DH, et al. Oncogenesis 2:e89, 2014.
3. Wnt signaling as a possible promoting factor of cell differentiation in pleomorphic adenomas. Okuda Y, et al. Int J Med Sci 11:971-8, 2014.

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