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DATA SHEET

Rabbit Anti-Catenin Beta [MD184R]: RM0008, RM0008RTU7

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:	MD184R
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant full-length human β-catenin protein
Localization:	Cytoplasm, membrane
Formulation:	Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, Flow Cyt, IF, WB

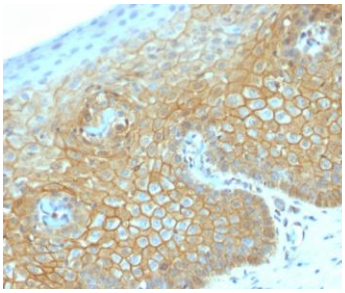
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Catenin Beta Concentrated	RM0008	1 ml
Catenin Beta Prediluted	RM0008RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue:	Fibromatosis of breast or abdomen
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using 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 colon carcinoma stained with anti-Catenin Beta using DAB

References:

1. The Overexpression of IQGAP1 and ß-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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