Purified Mouse Anti-p120 Catenin

Product Information

Material Number: 610133
Alternate Name: pp120 (Src Substrate); p120cas
Size: 50 µg
Concentration: 250 µg/ml
Clone: 98/pp120
Immunogen: Mouse pp120 aa. 326-632
Isotype: Mouse IgG1
Reactivity: QC Testing: Human
Tested in Development: Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog
Target MW: 120 kDa
Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The membrane associated protein p120 Catenin (pp120 (Src substrate); p120cas) was identified as a tyrosine kinase substrate that is phosphorylated in Src transformed cells or in response to growth factor stimulation. It shares structural similarity with the Drosophila Armadillo protein and the vertebrate β-catenin and γ-catenin proteins. This similarity is evidenced by its characteristic Arm domain that is composed of 42-amino acid motif repeats. In the cell, p120 Catenin is localized to the E-Cadherin/catenins cell adhesion complex. Like β- and γ-catenin, p120 Catenin directly associates with the cytoplasmic C-terminus of E-Cadherin via its Arm domain and may similarly interact with other Cadherins. It exists as four isoforms that range in size from 90-115 kDa. Expression of these isoforms is heterogeneous in human carcinomas, suggesting that altered pp120 expression contributes to malignancy due to loss of functional cell adhesions. Multiple tyrosine residues (Y96, Y112, Y228, Y280, Y257, Y291, Y296, and Y302) in p120 Catenin are phosphorylated by Src and these phosphorylations may facilitate interaction with PTP1C/SHP-1 in response to EGF stimulation. Thus, p120 Catenin is an Arm domain protein that interacts with both cell adhesion molecules, such as cadherins and cell signaling molecules, such as PTP1C.
Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at -20° C.

Application Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western blot</td>
<td>Routinely Tested</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunofluorescence</td>
<td>Tested During Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunohistochemistry</td>
<td>Tested During Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunoprecipitation</td>
<td>Tested During Development</td>
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Recommended Assay Procedure:
Western blot: Please refer to http://wwwbdbiosciencescom/pharmingen/protocols/Western_Blotting.shtml

Suggested Companion Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Clone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>611447</td>
<td>A431 Cell Lysate</td>
<td>500 µg</td>
<td>(none)</td>
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<tr>
<td>554002</td>
<td>HRP Goat Anti-Mouse Ig</td>
<td>1.0 ml</td>
<td>(none)</td>
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<tr>
<td>554001</td>
<td>FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig</td>
<td>0.5 mg</td>
<td>Polyclonal</td>
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Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to wwwbdbiosciencescom/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

References

Laura RP, Witt AS, Held HA. The Erbin PDZ domain binds with high affinity and specificity to the carboxyl termini of delta-catenin and ARVCF. J Biol Chem. 2002; 277(15):12906-12914. (Biology: Western blot)