

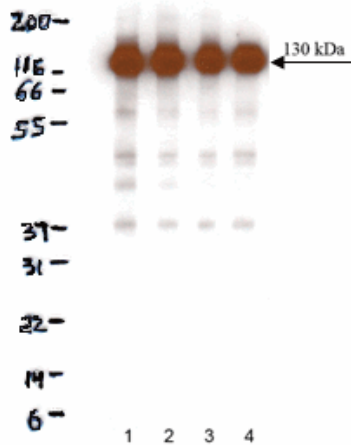
## Technical Data Sheet

**Purified Mouse Anti-N-Cadherin****Product Information**

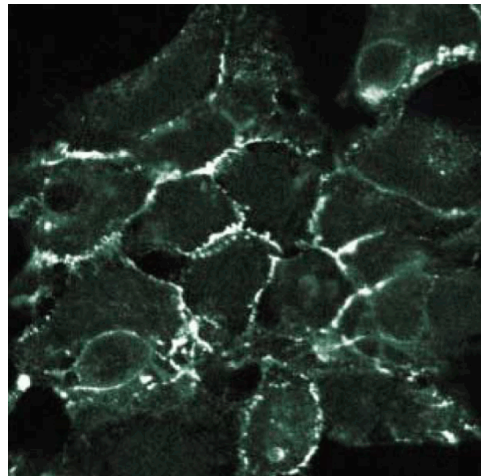
<b>Material Number:</b>	<b>610921</b>
<b>Size:</b>	150 µg
<b>Concentration:</b>	250 µg/ml
<b>Clone:</b>	32/N-Cadherin
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Mouse N-Cadherin aa. 802-819
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Reactivity:</b>	QC Testing: Human Tested in Development: Rat, Mouse, Chicken
<b>Target MW:</b>	130 kDa
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

**Description**

Cadherins are a family of Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent intercellular adhesion molecules that play a central role in controlling morphogenetic movements during development. Their function is regulated by association with the actin cytoskeleton by a complex of cytoplasmic proteins called the catenins ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ). Members of the cadherin family include P-cadherin, E-cadherin (uvomorulin), N-cadherin (neural cadherin), R-cadherin, cadherin 5, L-CAM, and EP-cadherin. N-cadherin mRNA is found at elevated levels in brain and heart and at a much lower level in liver. Mechanisms such as mRNA expression, cytokine modulation, and protease-mediated turnover modulate N-cadherin protein levels during development. In addition, N-cadherin function is indirectly regulated by endogenous kinases and phosphatases. Tyrosine phosphorylation of  $\beta$ -catenin complexed with N-cadherin results in dissociation of N-cadherin from actin. However, N-cadherin also interacts with a PTP1B-like phosphatase that dephosphorylates  $\beta$ -catenin and promotes N-cadherin/actin association. Thus, N-cadherin is an integral adhesion molecule whose function is regulated by protein-protein interactions and phosphorylation/dephosphorylation events.



*Western blot analysis of N-Cadherin on HeLa lysate.  
Lane 1: 1:250, lane 2: 1:500, lane 3: 1:1000, lane 4:  
1:2000 dilution of anti-N-Cadherin.*



*Immunofluorescent staining of 293 cells with  
anti-N-Cadherin.*

**Preparation and Storage**

Store undiluted at -20°C.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

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## Application Notes

### Application

Western blot	Routinely Tested
Immunofluorescence	Tested During Development
Immunoprecipitation	Reported

### Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
554001	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	0.5 mg	Polyclonal
554002	HRP Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	1.0 ml	(none)
611449	HeLa Cell Lysate	500 µg	(none)

### Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to [www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols) for technical protocols.
3. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
4. 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.

### References

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Izawa I, Nishizawa M, Ohtakara K, Inagaki M. Densin-180 interacts with delta-catenin/neural plakophilin-related armadillo repeat protein at synapses. *J Biol Chem*. 2002; 277(7):5345-5350. (Clone-specific: Immunofluorescence, Immunoprecipitation, Western blot)

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