

**Qty:** 100 μg/200 μl Mouse anti-α-Catenin **Catalog No.** 13-9700

Lot No.

# Mouse anti-α-Catenin

#### **FORM**

This monoclonal antibody is highly purified from mouse ascites by peptide-affinity chromatography. It is supplied as a 200 µl aliquot at a concentration of 0.5 mg/ml in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, containing 0.1% sodium azide.

**CLONE**: α CAT-7A4 **ISOTYPE**: IgG<sub>1</sub>-kappa

#### **IMMUNOGEN**

Synthetic peptide derived from the C-terminus of mouse  $\alpha$ -catenin.

### **SPECIFICITY**

This monoclonal antibody is specific for the 102 kDa  $\alpha$ -catenin protein and does not cross-react with the related  $\beta$ -catenin or  $\gamma$ -catenin proteins.

#### REACTIVITY

Species Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Xenopus.

Lysates Tested: HeLa cells, A431 cells, WI-38 human fibroblasts, Xenopus cytosol, NIH 3T3 cells.

### **USAGE**

The concentrations below are only starting recommendations. Optimal concentrations of this antibody should be determined by the investigator for each specific application.

Western Blotting<sup>(17)</sup>: 1 µg/ml

**ELISA:** 0.1 μg/ml-1μg/ml

Immunoprecipitation<sup>(17)</sup>: 5 μg Immunofluorescence: 2-5 μg/ml Immunohistochemistry\*: 2-10 μg/ml

## **STORAGE**

This antibody should be stored at 2-8°C for at least one month. For long term storage, -20°C is recommended; however, repeated freezing and thawing should be avoided.

## **BACKGROUND**

Adherens junctions (AJ) (also referred to as zonula adherens) are required for both the establishment and maintenance of epithelial layers<sup>(2)</sup>. In addition, these junctions have been identified in several other cell types including cardiac myocytes and fibroblasts<sup>(2)</sup>. AJ subserve several important functions including: mediating intercellular adhesion, sensing the presence of neighboring cells, and anchoring the actin cytoskeleton<sup>(2,3)</sup>. AJ are multiprotein complexes that are assembled around cell adhesion molecules called cadherins. Cadherins are a multifunctional family of Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent, transmembrane, glycoproteins which promote cell-cell adhesion<sup>(4)</sup>. The cadherin extracellular domain mediates homophilic interactions

(cont'd)

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<sup>\*</sup>Has been tested on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue. Heat-Induced Epitope Retrieval (HIER) is required.

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between like cadherin molecules on neighboring cells, while the intracellular domain interacts with several cytoplasmic proteins which include:  $\alpha$ -catenin,  $\beta$ -catenin,  $\gamma$ -catenin (plakoglobin), and the tyrosine kinase substrate p120<sup>cas(1,5,6,7,8,9)</sup> Cadherin-catenin interactions are required for complete cadherin activity and regulate the interaction between cadherins and the actin-based cytoskeleton<sup>(1,4,6,8,9,10)</sup>. In fact, deletion of the cadherin cytoplasmic domain produces an adhesion-defective molecule that is unable to interact with the cytoskeleton (4,11)

α-catenin is a 102 kDa protein which is related to the cytoskeletal protein vinculin<sup>(1,12)</sup>. Vinculin associates with both cell-cell and cell-extracellular matrix adherens-type junctions, and has been shown to interact with both  $\alpha$ -actinin and actin<sup>(14,15)</sup>. The homology between α-catenin and vinculin is localize to three major regions (amino-terminal, central, and carboxy-terminal portions) with the c-termini exhibiting the highest overall homology<sup>(1)</sup>. Interestingly, it is the carboxy terminal domain of vinculin which is responsible for its self-association properties<sup>(1)</sup>. The homology between the c-termini of catenin and vinculin lead to speculation that α-catenin can self-associate and/or co-associate with vinculin thereby linking the cadherin/catenin complex to the cytoskeleton<sup>(1,10,12,13)</sup>. However, recent studies indicate that cadherin/catenin complexes are linked to the actin cytoskeleton via a direct association between  $\alpha$ -actinin and  $\alpha$ -catenin<sup>(10)</sup>. In addition, the  $\alpha$ -catenin protein has been found to posses both actin binding and bundling activities (15).

### **REFERENCES**

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