

Product datasheet

Anti-E Cadherin antibody [SPM471] ab22585

2 References 1 Image

Overview

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<b>Product name</b>	Anti-E Cadherin antibody [SPM471]
<b>Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal [SPM471] to E Cadherin
<b>Host species</b>	Mouse
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> IHC-P
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fragment within Human E Cadherin aa 600-750 (C terminal). The exact sequence is proprietary.
<b>Epitope</b>	amino acids 600-707
<b>Positive control</b>	Skin

Properties

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<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.6 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
<b>Purity</b>	Protein A/G purified
<b>Purification notes</b>	Purified from ascites.
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	SPM471
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2b
<b>Light chain type</b>	kappa

Applications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab22585** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		1/100.

## Target

### Function

Cadherins are calcium-dependent cell adhesion proteins. They preferentially interact with themselves in a homophilic manner in connecting cells; cadherins may thus contribute to the sorting of heterogeneous cell types. CDH1 is involved in mechanisms regulating cell-cell adhesions, mobility and proliferation of epithelial cells. Has a potent invasive suppressor role. It is a ligand for integrin alpha-E/beta-7.

E-Cad/CTF2 promotes non-amyloidogenic degradation of Abeta precursors. Has a strong inhibitory effect on APP C99 and C83 production.

### Tissue specificity

Non-neural epithelial tissues.

### Involvement in disease

Defects in CDH1 are the cause of hereditary diffuse gastric cancer (HDGC) [MIM:137215]. An autosomal dominant cancer predisposition syndrome with increased susceptibility to diffuse gastric cancer. Diffuse gastric cancer is a malignant disease characterized by poorly differentiated infiltrating lesions resulting in thickening of the stomach. Malignant tumors start in the stomach, can spread to the esophagus or the small intestine, and can extend through the stomach wall to nearby lymph nodes and organs. It also can metastasize to other parts of the body. Note=Heterozygous germline mutations CDH1 are responsible for familial cases of diffuse gastric cancer. Somatic mutations in the has also been found in patients with sporadic diffuse gastric cancer and lobular breast cancer.

Defects in CDH1 are a cause of susceptibility to endometrial cancer (ENDMC) [MIM:608089].

Defects in CDH1 are a cause of susceptibility to ovarian cancer (OC) [MIM:167000]. Ovarian cancer common malignancy originating from ovarian tissue. Although many histologic types of ovarian neoplasms have been described, epithelial ovarian carcinoma is the most common form. Ovarian cancers are often asymptomatic and the recognized signs and symptoms, even of late-stage disease, are vague. Consequently, most patients are diagnosed with advanced disease.

### Sequence similarities

Contains 5 cadherin domains.

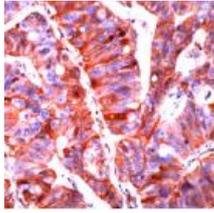
### Post-translational modifications

During apoptosis or with calcium influx, cleaved by a membrane-bound metalloproteinase (ADAM10), PS1/gamma-secretase and caspase-3 to produce fragments of about 38 kDa (E-CAD/CTF1), 33 kDa (E-CAD/CTF2) and 29 kDa (E-CAD/CTF3), respectively. Processing by the metalloproteinase, induced by calcium influx, causes disruption of cell-cell adhesion and the subsequent release of beta-catenin into the cytoplasm. The residual membrane-tethered cleavage product is rapidly degraded via an intracellular proteolytic pathway. Cleavage by caspase-3 releases the cytoplasmic tail resulting in disintegration of the actin microfilament system. The gamma-secretase-mediated cleavage promotes disassembly of adherens junctions.

### Cellular localization

Cell junction. Cell membrane. Endosome. Golgi apparatus > trans-Golgi network. Colocalizes with DLGAP5 at sites of cell-cell contact in intestinal epithelial cells. Anchored to actin microfilaments through association with alpha-, beta- and gamma-catenin. Sequential proteolysis induced by apoptosis or calcium influx, results in translocation from sites of cell-cell contact to the cytoplasm. Colocalizes with RAB11A endosomes during its transport from the Golgi apparatus to the plasma membrane.

## Images



ab22585 at a 1/100 dilution, staining human Cadherin E in breast carcinoma by immunohistochemistry, formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue.

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-E Cadherin antibody [SPM471] (ab22585)

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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