

## Datasheet

### CDH1 monoclonal antibody, clone 67A4 (APC)

**Catalog Number:** MAB9850

**Regulation Status:** For research use only (RUO)

**Product Description:** Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against CDH1.

**Clone Name:** 67A4

**Immunogen:** Human ductal breast epithelial tumor, T-47D cells.

**Host:** Mouse

**Theoretical MW (kDa):** 100

**Reactivity:** Human

**Applications:** Flow Cyt

(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

**Protocols:** See our web site at

<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

**Specificity:** The mouse monoclonal antibody 67A4 recognizes CDH1 (CD324), an approximately 100 kDa epithelial cell adhesion molecule, whose detection is important for determination of invasive potential of epithelial neoplasms.

**Form:** Liquid

**Conjugation:** APC

**Purification:** Size-exclusion chromatography purification

**Isotype:** IgG1

**Recommend Usage:** Flow Cytometry (10  $\mu$ L reagent/100  $\mu$ L of whole blood or  $10^6$  cells)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

**Storage Buffer:** In PBS, pH 7.4 (0.02% BSA, 15 mM sodium azide)

**Storage Instruction:** Store in the dark at 4 °C. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

**Entrez GeneID:** 999

**Gene Symbol:** CDH1

**Gene Alias:** Arc-1, CD324, CDHE, ECAD, LCAM, UVO

**Gene Summary:** This gene is a classical cadherin from the cadherin superfamily. The encoded protein is a calcium dependent cell-cell adhesion glycoprotein comprised of five extracellular cadherin repeats, a transmembrane region and a highly conserved cytoplasmic tail. Mutations in this gene are correlated with gastric, breast, colorectal, thyroid and ovarian cancer. Loss of function is thought to contribute to progression in cancer by increasing proliferation, invasion, and/or metastasis. The ectodomain of this protein mediates bacterial adhesion to mammalian cells and the cytoplasmic domain is required for internalization. Identified transcript variants arise from mutation at consensus splice sites. [provided by RefSeq]