

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human N-Cadherin Propeptide in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Cadherin-8, rhCadherin-11, and rhR-Cadherin is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human N-Cadherin Propeptide Ser26-Arg159 Accession # P19022
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

N-Cadherin (Neural Cadherin; also CD325 and Cadherin-2) is a 130-135 kDa member of the "classical" (or type I) cadherin subfamily, cadherin superfamily of proteins. It is expressed on multiple cell types, including neurons, fibroblasts, Schwann cells, endothelial cells and hepatic stellate cells. N-Cadherin mediates homotypic binding, either in cis (same cell) or trans (adjacent cell). proN-Cadherin is expressed as an 881 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane glycoprotein. It may be initially inserted into the ER, where the 15-20 kDa prodomain (aa 26-159) is cleaved by proprotein convertase, and the mature molecule is transported to the surface. Alternatively, on neurons, proN-Cadherin may first appear on the surface, with cleavage occurring at the time of synaptogenesis. Cleavage appears necessary for homophilic interaction as presence of the prodomain is suggested to negatively regulate oligomer formation. Over the entire prodomain, the human N-Cadherin proregion shares 87% aa identity with the mouse N-Cadherin proregion.

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