

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human Cadherin-13 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) E-Cadherin, rhN-Cadherin, rhP-Cadherin, rhVE-Cadherin, rhCadherin-8, -11, -12 or -17 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 392411
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Cadherin-13 Glu23-Ala692 Accession # P55290
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

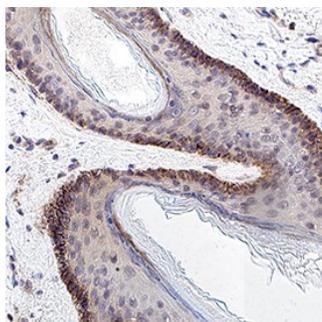
APPLICATIONS

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Cadherin-13 under non-reducing conditions only (Catalog # 3264-CA)
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	NCI-H460 human large cell lung carcinoma cell line
Immunohistochemistry	3-25 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human skin
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA

Immunohistochemistry



Detection of Cadherin-13 in Human Skin. Cadherin-13 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human skin using Rat Anti-Human/Mouse Cadherin-13 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB3264) at 5 µg/ml overnight at 4 °C. Before incubation with the primary antibody, tissue was subjected to heat-induced epitope retrieval using VisUCyte Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # VCTS021). Tissue was stained using the Anti-Rat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS017) or the HRP-conjugated Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF005) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to the membrane. View our protocol for Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS. For liquid material, refer to CoA for concentration.
Shipping	Lyophilized product is shipped at ambient temperature. Liquid small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Cadherin-13, also known as T-cadherin and H-cadherin, is a 105 kDa member of the cadherin family of transmembrane glycoproteins that mediate calcium-dependent intercellular adhesion (1). However, Cadherin-13 is an atypical member, lacking transmembrane and cytosolic domains and containing a GPI moiety that anchors Cadherin-13 to the plasma membrane (1-2). Human Cadherin-13 is synthesized as a 713 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 22 aa signal sequence, a 116 aa propeptide, a 555 aa mature chain, and a second propeptide of 20 aa that is removed in the mature form to reveal the GPI anchor. The mature form contains five cadherin domains and eight potential sites for N-linked glycosylation. Mature human Cadherin-13 shares 96% aa identity with mature mouse Cadherin-13. Cadherin-13 is expressed in various tissues. It is highly expressed in the heart, and in the CNS, Cadherin-13 is expressed in the cerebral cortex, medulla, hippocampus, amygdala, thalamus, and substantia nigra (2). There are higher levels of Cadherin-13 in the adult brain than in developing brain (2). Cadherin-13 is also expressed in skin in the basal layer of the epidermis, lung, liver, kidney, and blood vessels (2). The structural characteristics of Cadherin-13 predict that it is unlikely to function as a true adhesion molecule *in vivo* (2). It is suggested that it may act rather as a signaling receptor participating in recognition of the environment and regulation of cell motility, proliferation, and phenotype (2). Cellular expression levels of Cadherin-13 in various tissues often correlate, negatively or positively, with the proliferative potential of the cells (2). Cadherin-13 may also act as a suppressor of tumor cell growth (2). This potential role for Cadherin-13 was emphasized by localization of Cadherin-13 gene to chromosome 16q24, a region exhibiting loss of heterozygosity in many solid tumors (2). Allelic loss of chromosome bands 16q24.1-q24.2 and reduced expression of Cadherin-13, as well as hypermethylation of the remaining allele have been detected in a considerable number of human cancers (2).

References:

1. Tanihara, H. *et al.* (1994) Cell Adhes. Commun. **2**:15.
2. Philippova, M. *et al.* (2009) Cell. Signal. **21**:1035.