

β -Catenin Phospho-Regulation Antibody Sampler Kit

Catalog # CK6120

Kit Components:

Catalog#	Description	Host	Size	Applications	Species Reactivity	MW (kDa)
CP1191	β -Catenin (Tyr-86), phospho-specific	Rabbit pAb	50 μ l	WB, E	H, R, M, F, C	88
CP1081	β -Catenin (Tyr-142)/ γ -Catenin (Tyr-133), phospho-specific	Rabbit pAb	50 μ l	WB, E	H, R, M	88
CP2961	β -Catenin (Tyr-489)/ γ -Catenin (Tyr-480), phospho-specific	Rabbit pAb	50 μ l	WB, E	H, R, M, F, C	88
CM1181	β -Catenin	Mouse mAb	50 μ l	WB, E, IP, IHC	H, R, M	88
CP1061	β -Catenin (N-terminal)	Rabbit pAb	50 μ l	WB, E, IP, IHC	H, R, M	88

Applications: WB = western blot, E = ELISA.

Species: H = Human, R = Rat, M = Mouse, C = Chicken, F = Frog

Kit Summary:

The β -Catenin phospho-regulation antibody sampler kit can be used to examine phosphorylation of β -Catenin at Tyr-86, Tyr-142, and Tyr-489. The kit also includes monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies to monitor total expression levels of β -Catenin.

Buffers and Storage:

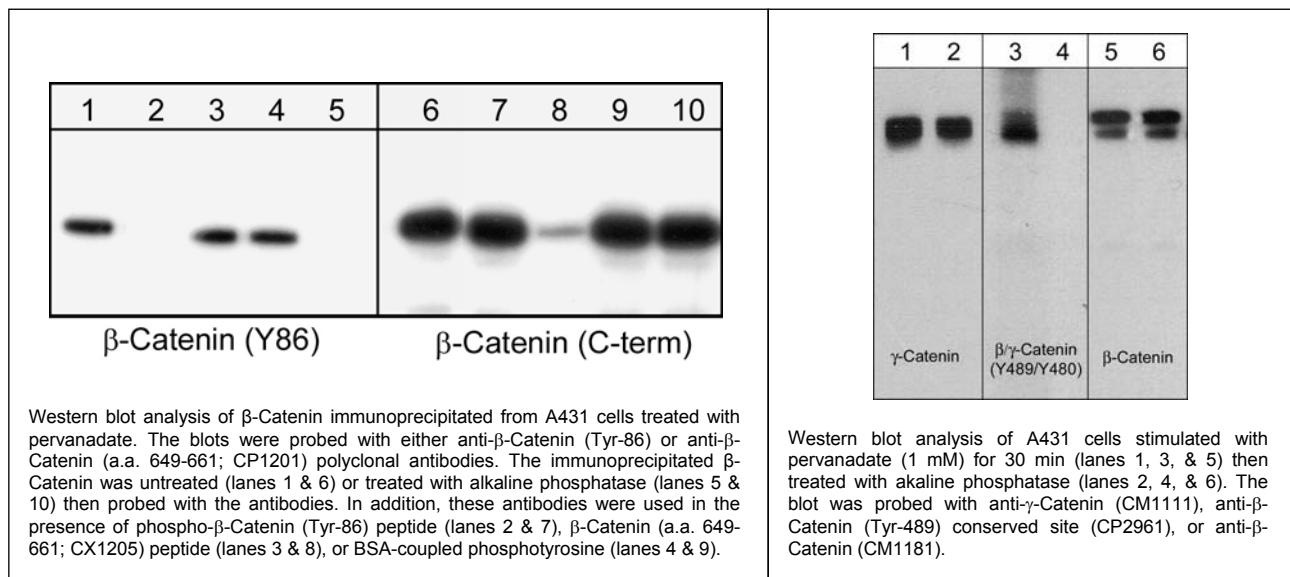
Mouse monoclonal and rabbit polyclonal antibodies are supplied in 50 μ l phosphate-buffered saline, 50% glycerol, 1 mg/ml BSA, and 0.05% sodium azide. Store at -20°C . Do not aliquot. Stable for 1 year.

Background:

β -Catenin is a 92 kDa protein that binds to the cytoplasmic tail of E-Cadherin. The cadherins, transmembrane adhesion molecules, are found with catenins at adherens junctions. Deletions in the cytoplasmic domain of E-Cadherin eliminate catenin binding and result in a loss of cell adhesion. Tyrosine phosphorylation of β -Catenin can regulate its interaction with critical components of adherens junctions. Both Fer and Fyn Kinases phosphorylate tyrosine 142 in vitro. Overexpression of these kinases in epithelial cells disrupts interactions between α - and β -Catenins. The phosphorylation of tyrosine 142 may act as a switch from the transcriptional to the adhesive role of β -Catenin. Src family kinases can also phosphorylate tyrosine 86, 489, and 654 in β -Catenin. Tyr-654 phosphorylation regulates β -Catenin binding to E-cadherin, while c-Abl phosphorylation of Tyr-489 decreases β -Catenin binding to N-Cadherin and leads to nuclear translocation and transcriptional activation.

References:

Roura, S. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem. 274(51):36734.
Piedra, J. et al. (2003) Mol. Cell. Biol. 23(7):2287.
Brembeck, F.H. et al. (2004) Genes Dev. 18(18):2225.
Rhee, J. et al. (2007) Nat. Cell Biol. 9(8):883.



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