# Antibodies

**Anti-Human E-Cadherin (CD324) Antibody, Polyclonal**

Rabbit polyclonal antibody against human E-cadherin (CD324)

Catalog #100-1062 100 µL 1 mg/mL

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## Product Description

This rabbit polyclonal antibody reacts with E-cadherin (CD324), a transmembrane glycoprotein present in the adherens junction of epithelial cells. E-cadherin is a calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion protein that consists of a large extracellular domain composed of five cadherin-motif subdomains, a single-pass transmembrane segment, and a short conserved cytoplasmic domain. As a key regulator of epithelial junction formation, E-cadherin associates with catenins and is necessary for cell-cell adhesion. The E-cadherin-catenin complex is associated with cortical actin bundles at both the zonula adherens and the lateral adhesion plaques. Disruption of this complex by tyrosine phosphorylation results in changes to cell adhesion properties. E-cadherin plays a central role in the growth and development of cells by controlling tissue architecture and maintaining tissue integrity. The expression of E-cadherin has been implicated in tumor metastasis.

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| Target Antigen Name: | E-cadherin (CD324) |
| Alternative Names: | Arc-1, CD324, CDH1, CDHE, E-cad, E-Cadherin, ECAD, LCAM, UVO |
| Gene ID: | 999 |
| Species Reactivity: | Human |
| Host Species: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Clone: | Not applicable |
| Isotype: | Not applicable |
| Immunogen: | Recombinant human E-cadherin protein (Met1 - Ile707) |
| Conjugate: | Unconjugated |

## Applications

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| Verified: | ICC/IF |
| Reported: | ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB |
| Special Applications: | This antibody clone has been verified for labeling E-cadherin-positive intestinal epithelial cells in human intestinal organoids grown using STEMdiff™ Intestinal Organoid Kit (Catalog #05140). |

Abbreviations: CellSep: Cell separation; ChIP: Chromatin immunoprecipitation; FA: Functional assay; FACS: Fluorescence-activated cell sorting; FC: Flow cytometry; ICC: Immunocytochemistry; IF: Immunofluorescence microscopy; IHC: Immunohistochemistry; IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry (paraffin-embedded); IP: Immunoprecipitation; RIA: Radioimmunoassay; WB: Western blotting

## Properties

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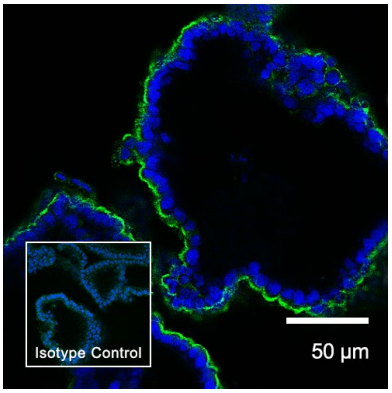
| Formulation: | Phosphate-buffered saline |
| Purification: | The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography. |
| Stability and Storage: | Product stable at 2 - 8°C for 1 month when stored undiluted. For longer-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. After thawing aliquots, do not re-freeze. Stable until expiry date (EXP) on label. |
| Directions for Use: | The suggested use of this antibody is: ICC/IF, 2.5 µg/mL; IHC-P, 1:500 - 1:2000; WB, 1:500 - 1:2000. It is recommended that the antibody be titrated for optimal performance for each application. |

## Data




H9 human intestinal organoids were cultured using STEMdiff™ Intestinal Organoid Kit (Catalog #05140), then fixed and labeled with Anti-Human E-Cadherin (CD324) Antibody, Polyclonal, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Antibody, Polyclonal, iFluor™ 488 (Catalog #100-1082). Nuclei were counter-stained with DAPI (blue). Inset shows cells labeled with a rabbit IgG isotype control antibody, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) Antibody, Polyclonal, iFluor™ 488 (with DAPI staining).

## Related Products

For a complete list of antibodies, including other conjugates, sizes, and clones, as well as related products available from STEMCELL Technologies, visit www.stemcell.com/antibodies, or contact us at techsupport@stemcell.com.

## References

1. Hseu, YC et al. (2019) Antrodia camphorata inhibits epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition by targeting multiple pathways in triple-negative breast cancers. J Cell Physiol 234(4): 4125–39. (IF/ICC)
2. Duzyj, CM et al. (2015) The invasive phenotype of placenta accreta extravillous trophoblasts associates with loss of E-cadherin. Placenta 36(6): 645–51. (WB, IHC)
3. Lampropoulos, P et al. (2012) Prognostic significance of transforming growth factor beta (TGF-β) signaling axis molecules and E-cadherin in colorectal cancer. Tumor Biol 33(1): 1005–14. (IHC)