

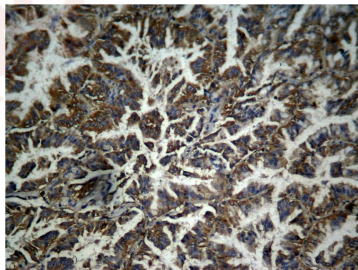
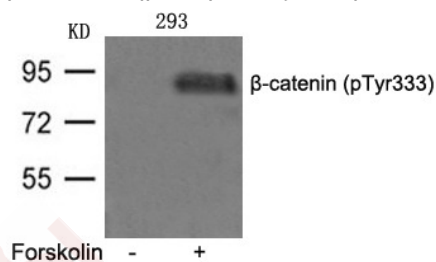
Anti-Phospho-CTNNB1 (Tyr333) Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

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|---------------|--|
| Ig Type: | IgG |
| Reactivity: | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Purification: | Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide. |

Applications

- Verified Activity:
1. Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells untreated or treated with FSK using β -catenin (phospho-Tyr333) Antibody TMAC-04341.
 2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, using β -catenin (phospho-Tyr333) Antibody TMAC-04341.



Application: IHC,WB

Properties

- Stability & Storage: Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
- Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Immunogen: | Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 333 (Y-T-Y(p)-E-K) derived from Human b-catenin |
| Antigen Species: | human |
| Synonyms: | p-CTNNB1 (Y333);CTNNB1 (p-Tyr333);CTNNB1 (p-Y333);p-CTNNB1 (Tyr333) |

Research Background

Key downstream component of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway. In the absence of Wnt, forms a complex with AXIN1, AXIN2, APC, CSNK1A1 and GSK3B that promotes phosphorylation on N-terminal Ser and Thr residues and ubiquitination of CTNNB1 via BTRC and its subsequent degradation by the proteasome. In the presence of Wnt ligand, CTNNB1 is not ubiquitinated and accumulates in the nucleus, where it acts as a coactivator for transcription factors of the TCF/LEF family, leading to activate Wnt responsive genes. Involved in the regulation of cell adhesion. Acts as a negative regulator of centrosome cohesion. Involved in the CDK2/PTPN6/CTNNB1/CEACAM1 pathway of insulin internalization. Blocks anoikis of malignant kidney and intestinal epithelial cells and promotes their anchorage-independent growth by down-regulating DAPK2. Disrupts PML function and PML-NB formation by inhibiting RANBP2-mediated sumoylation of PML.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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