



Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti- N-Cadherin (Magnetic Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1328-M

Lot No. 013101282864

Ig type rabbit IgG

Size 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, rat.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

ImmunoPrecipitation (IP)

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the middle region of human N-Cadherin (701-714aa), identical to the rat sequence.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Contents

Each vial contains 1mg/ml Magnetic Bead in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Storage

Store at 4°C for frequent use.

Description

This Antagene antibody is immobilized by the covalent reaction of hydrazinonicotinamide-modified antibody with formylbenzamide-modified magnetic beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation.

BACKGROUND

N-cadherin (NCAD) is a member of the cadherin cell-cell adhesion receptor family that includes P-, E-, and R-cadherin and liver cell adhesion molecule (L-CAM). N-Cadherin, also known as Cadherin-2, encodes a 907-amino acid protein that includes a 159-amino acid signal sequence. Human and mouse nucleotide sequences are 96% identical. Mouse Ncad gene consists of 16 exons dispersed over more than 200 kb of genomic DNA. Human N-cadherin gene contains 16 exons and its sequence is highly similar to both the mouse NCAD gene (including the large first and second introns) and other cadherin genes. N-cadherin is mapped to 18q11.2. Cadherin regulates dendritic spine morphogenesis.

REFERENCE

- 1 Miyatani, S.; Copeland, N. G.; Gilbert, D. J.; Jenkins, N. A.; Takeichi, M. : Genomic structure and chromosomal mapping of the mouse N-cadherin gene. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 89: 8443-8447, 1992.
- 2 Walsh, F. S.; Barton, C. H.; Putt, W.; Moore, S. E.; Kelsell, D.; Spurr, N.; Goodfellow, P. N. : N-cadherin gene maps to human chromosome 18 and is not linked to the E-cadherin gene. *J. Neurochem.* 55: 805-812, 1990.
- 3 Togashi, H.; Abe, K.; Mizoguchi, A.; Takaoka, K.; Chisaka, O.; Takeichi, M. : Cadherin regulates dendritic spine morphogenesis. *Neuron* 35: 77-89, 2002.